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Camden Society, London
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Catholicon Anglicum,

an

English-Latin Wordbook,

DATED 1483.

EDITED,

FROM THE MS. No. 168 IN THE LIBRARY OF LORD MONSON,
COLLATED WITH THE ADDITIONAL MS. 15,562, BRITISH MUSEUM,

With Introduction and Notes,

BY

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE,

Editor of the 'Gesta Romanorum'; 'Sir Ferumbros'; 'Tusser's Five Hundred Points,' etc.

WITH A PREFACE

BY

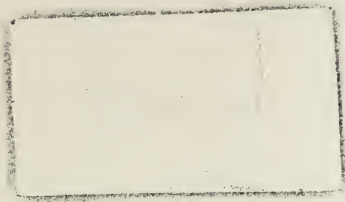
HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ., F.S.A.



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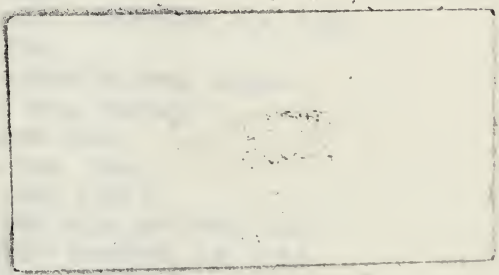
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PREFACE

BY

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ. F.S.A.

DE QUINCEY said of a certain book that it was 'the deadest thing in creation, even deader than a door nail,' but one might very naturally expect a mediæval linguistic Dictionary to be a still more dead thing. The object for which it was compiled has long ago been fulfilled, and it has been superseded for centuries. But, curiously enough, although useless for its original purpose, it has become a priceless record of the language. Old Dictionaries have long been used by commentators to illustrate the language of our national classics. Thus Douce frequently quotes from Huloet's *Alcedarium Anglico-Latinum* in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, but the late Mr. Albert Way was the first scholar to recognize the utility of an old Dictionary as a whole, and to devote years of labour to the illustration of the words in the oldest English-Latin Dictionary extant. His varied learning peculiarly fitted him for the task he had undertaken, and the tools with which he worked—a fine collection of Dictionaries—he bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1843 the first part of his edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum* appeared, and twenty-two years afterwards the volume of 563 pages was completed. The *Promptorium* exists in several editions in MS. which date from about the year 1440. It was printed by Pynson in 1499, by Julian Notary in 1508, and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. There is a greater variety of Latin-English Dictionaries, but this was apparently the only available English-Latin Dictionary, and in consequence it was frequently reproduced. All honour, therefore, is due to Geoffrey, the Norfolk Grammarian, who shut himself in his cell in order to compile a much needed work for the use of his countrymen. The difficulty of the undertaking must have been very great in those days when the facilities for compilation were comparatively few.

Among the works used by Mr. Way was a MS. belonging to Lord Monson, and entitled *Catholicon Anglicum*. It may be interesting to the reader to know how this work has at last got into print. In the Report of the Early English Text Society for 1865 it was announced that a series of old English Dictionaries would be issued, to commence with two of the earliest and most important printed ones, namely, Huloet's *Abcedarium* and Baret's *Alvearie*. When the preface to the *Promptorium Parvulorum* was published in 1865, my attention was drawn to the *Catholicon Anglicum* therein described. I wrote to Mr. Way respecting the MS., but he knew nothing about it since it had been lent to him by the late Lord Monson, and he had used it in his notes. I then communicated with Lord Monson, but he could not at first find the book. Before, however, the issue of a second edition of the Report his Lordship's MS. had come to hand, and he most kindly lent it to me for the purpose of being copied¹. This was done by Mr. Brock, who afterwards added the additional entries from another MS. In 1866 the new edition of Levin's *Manipulus Vocabulorum* appeared, and the *Catholicon Anglicum* was placed on the list of works to be done by the Early English Text Society. It was soon found that Huloet's and Baret's fine old volumes contained so much matter that it would be inexpedient to print them on account of the great cost. Another MS. of the *Catholicon* was found in the British Museum Library, and this was collated with Lord Monson's MS. I had intended to edit the work, but various circumstances prevented me from putting it in hand. Another editor proposed to relieve me of the labour, but he also was forced to relinquish his intention. At length Mr. Herrtage came forward and undertook to edit the Dictionary, and again Lord Monson most kindly lent us his valuable MS. for the purpose of verifying the proofs as the work was being printed. Thus this interesting book, which remained for so many years on the list of work to be done, is at length placed on the more satisfactory list of work accomplished. In a comparatively short period, considering the large amount of research required

¹ Mr. Herrtage has alluded in his 'Introduction' to the obligation we are all under to Lord Monson, but I wish specially to express my personal thanks for the generous manner in which his Lordship handed the MS. over to me without stipulations of any kind.

for the preparation of the notes, Mr. Hertridge has produced a volume worthy to stand by the side of Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, and higher praise than this could scarcely be given to the book. It is curious to compare the *Catholicon* with the *Promptorium*, and to see how thoroughly different the two Dictionaries are. The *Promptorium* is the fuller of the two, and contains, roughly, about 12,000 words, while the *Catholicon* has about 8000 words¹.

The *Catholicon* is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary. At the end of the book we read: 'Explicit *Catholicon* in lingua materna. Anno domini 1483;' but the fact that there is another MS. in the British Museum of a rather earlier date opens up a curious question as to the origin of these Dictionaries. Mr. Way suggests that Lord Monson's MS. may be the author's holograph, but this opinion is scarcely tenable, more particularly as he himself mentions the older MS. in the British Museum, to which Sir Frederic Madden had directed his attention. Although these are evidently the same Dictionary, certain differences, as indicated by Mr. Hertridge in his Introduction, show that there must have been a still earlier original from which both were taken, whether directly, or indirectly through intermediate copies we cannot now tell. Another point which we are unable to settle is this: Were all these MSS. called *Catholicon Anglicum*, or was this a name given specially to Lord Monson's manuscript? Any way, the author is quite unknown. We can hardly doubt but that there were other English-Latin Dictionaries besides the *Promptorium* and the *Catholicon*, which have been lost, and this opinion is the more probable, as both these appear to have been compiled in the Eastern Counties, and it seems hardly probable that other districts were behind their neighbours in the production of these most necessary books.

It would be a curious inquiry if we were able to learn how these Dictionaries were compiled. In the case of Latin-English Dictionaries there is no difficulty, as there were many sources from which the words could be drawn, but it is different with regard to those in which the English is first, as we do not know of the existence of any earlier list of English words than that found in the *Promptorium*.

¹ The letter A in *Promptorium* contains 423 words, the *Catholicon* only 212; with the additions from the Addit. MS. there are, however, 314 words.

The names attached to the old Dictionaries are curious and worthy of a passing notice here. They give a distinctive character to the several works, which the works would not possess if they were called by the general title of Dictionary. 'Promptuarium' is a more correct form than 'Promptorium,' and means a storehouse or repository. Wynkyn de Worde uses this word in his edition, but Pynson and one of the manuscripts have Promptorius. Johannes de Janua, or Januensis, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, appears to have been the first to use the word *Catholicon* as the title for a Dictionary. His work was very highly esteemed, and it was a very natural proceeding for the unknown English lexicographer to appropriate so well known a title. A *Catholicum Parvum*, the first printed Latin and French Vocabulary, was published at Geneva in 1487, and a few years afterwards appeared a *Catholicum Abbreviatum* at Paris, which was reprinted by Jean Lambert at the same place in 1506. The *Medulla Grammaticæ* or *Grammatices* is a Latin-English Dictionary existing in a large number of manuscripts. This is attributed to Geoffrey, the Dominican Friar who compiled the Promptorium; and if this really be so, this worthy must extort our admiration as the author both of the first Latin-English and the first English-Latin Dictionary. The first Latin-English Dictionary printed in England is the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, which is largely founded on the *Medulla*. Another interesting old Dictionary is the *Vulgaria* of William Horman. Mr. Herrtage mentions this in his Introduction as a work that would well repay reprinting, and I may remark here that the late Mr. Toulmin Smith undertook to edit this book for the Early English Text Society, and in the Second Annual Report, 1866, it is announced with his name in the list of future publications. The death of this excellent worker in the midst of his labour on the volume of *English Gilds*, however, caused this Dictionary to be dropt out of the list in future years. Peter Levins adopted the title of *Manipulus Vocabulorum* for his interesting old rhyming Dictionary, and John Baret gives his reasons for calling his Dictionary *An Alvearie*. He set his scholars to work to extract passages from the classics, and to arrange them under heads: 'Thus within a yeare or two they had gathered togethir a great volume, which (for the apt simili-

tude betweene the good scholers and diligent bees in gathering their wax and hony into their hive) I called then their *Alvcarie*, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to incourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same, unworthily drowned in oblivion.' To come down to rather later times, it may be mentioned, in conclusion, that Thomas Willis, a school-master of Isleworth, named his Dictionary, 1651, *Vestibulum*. Mr. Way has given a most full and careful account of the early Dictionaries in the Preface to his edition of the *Promptorium*, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to draw the attention of those interested in Lexicographical history to my 'Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language'.

It is hardly necessary now to enlarge upon the value of these old Dictionaries, as that is very generally allowed, but I cannot resist giving an instance of how the *Promptorium* has settled satisfactorily the etymology of a difficult name. When Mr. Alderman Hanson, F.S.A., was investigating the history of various fruits, he was somewhat puzzled by the term 'Jordan almonds' applied to the best kind of sweet almonds, and he set to work to look up the authorities. He found a definite statement in Phillips's *New World of Words* (6th ed. by Kersey, 1706), to the effect that 'the tree grows chiefly in the Eastern countries, especially in the Holy Land near the river *Jordan*, whence the best of this fruit are called "Jordan almonds."' The same statement is made in Bailey's Dictionary in 1757 (the botanical portion of which was edited by no less a person than Philip Miller), and in many other books. In J. Smith's *Bible Plants* (1877) we read, 'the best so-called Jordan almonds come from Malaga, and none now come from the country of the Jordan.' The author might very well have added that they never did come from that place. The merchants of Malaga, who export the almonds, are equally at sea as to the derivation. One of them told Mr. Hanson that the general opinion was that a certain Frenchman, called Jourdain, early in this century, introduced an improved method of cultivation. This suggestion was easily negatived by reference to

¹ Philological Society Transactions, 1865, pp. 218-293.

the fact that Jordan almonds were mentioned in printed books at least as far back as 1607. At last Mr. Hanson found his clue in the *Promptorium*, where we read, 'Iardyne almaunde, *amigdalum jadinum*.' The difficulty was overcome, and the Jordan almond stood revealed as nothing more than a garden or cultivated kind of almond.

In contrasting Mr. Herrtage's edition of the *Catholicon* with Mr. Way's edition of the *Promptorium* a very interesting point must needs become apparent. Mr. Way annotated and explained the difficulties of his text with the most unwearied patience, but his authorities were to some extent limited. He himself helped to create the taste which has induced so many scholars to come forward and rescue the monuments of our language from destruction. Every one of Mr. Herrtage's pages bears evidence of the large amount of work which has been done since the Camden Society first issued the *Promptorium*. Publications of the Early English Text Society are quoted on every page, and Stratmann and Mätzner are put under frequent contribution. We thus see that the labours of late years have already brought forward a rich harvest of illustration, by means of which the difficulties of our beloved tongue are gradually being cleared up. Many words once in use are doubtless irrecoverably lost, but still much has been garnered up. Those who have not attempted to register words can hardly realise the difficulties in the way of the Dictionary maker. All honour, therefore, to those who have overcome the difficulties, and in this band of honest workers the anonymous compiler of the *Catholicon Anglicum* occupies a prominent place. The difficulties are truly great, but the lexicographer has his compensation, for there is a pleasure in the registration and illustration of words which he only knows who has set his mind to the work with earnestness and enthusiasm.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

LONDON, *July*, 1881.

INTRODUCTION.

Plan of the Work, § 1, p. xiii. — Description of the MSS: Lord Monson's, § 2, p. xiv; the Addit. MS. § 3, p. xvi. — Plan of Collation, § 4, p. xvi. — Quotations and Notes, § 5, p. xviii. — Words unexplained, § 6, p. xix. — Dialect of the MSS. § 7, p. xx. — The *Medulla Grammaticæ*, § 8, p. xxi. — Authorities quoted in the Notes, § 9, p. xxii. — Helpers in the Work, § 10, p. xxiv. — Conclusion, § 11, p. xxv.

So well known is the present work, now for the first time printed, from the extensive and admirable use made of it by the late Mr. Way in his edition of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' that it can require little or no introduction to the students of our language beyond that given by Mr. Wheatley in his Preface. I will, therefore, confine myself to an explanation of the plan and principles of this edition, with a very few remarks on the MSS. and their dialect and peculiarities.

§ 1. My intention throughout in preparing this volume was to *make it a companion to the Promptorium*, and this intention I have endeavoured to carry out by marking with an asterisk or a dagger respectively such words as were either annotated by Mr. Way, and did not therefore so much require any further annotation on my part, or such as were peculiar to the Catholicon. So far as it has been possible I have besides tried to give quotations and references, not to be found in Stratmann or any such standard work of reference. As a rule I have not given quotations from authors later than the sixteenth century, but this, of course, I have not been always able to manage. The *Wills & Inventories* published by the Surtees Society have been a perfect mine of wealth to me; unfortunately I had not the advantage of them at the beginning of my work, and I have therefore been obliged to give my quotations from them for the earlier letters in the additional notes. With regard to these latter, although I perfectly understand and appreciate the in-

convenience attending the existence of a double set of notes, and the risk which exists of additional notes being overlooked, I do not know that any apology for their presence is necessary¹. In any work of this class it is absolutely unavoidable that fresh, and in many cases better, illustrations of words will crop up after the sheets have been printed off. Extended reading has brought extended knowledge, and the value of these additions—and I believe that much of value will be found in them—will be, I think, the best apology for their existence.

I adopted Lord Monson's MS. as the basis of my text: first, because it was the fuller and more correct of the two, besides which it was ready copied out for me; and secondly, because it was perfect. The difference in date between the two MSS., if there is any difference, can be but a few years, and was not of itself of sufficient importance to counterbalance other considerations. The Addit. MS. has lost one leaf at the beginning and two at the end, besides three in the body of the work. It is, moreover, so full of palpable and gross errors both in the English and Latin, from which Lord Monson's MS. is free, that I had no hesitation in relegating it to a second place, to be used only for the purposes of collation and of filling up gaps. One most curious point about it is that while up to S it contains far fewer words than Lord Monson's MS., from that letter on it has more than double the entries. Why this is so it is, of course, impossible to say: the entries are here given in full.

§ 2. Lord Monson's MS. of the *Catholicon* is a thick paper volume measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 6. It is perfect, and in almost as good condition as when it left the scriptorium. It consists of

¹ I have, at all events, done my best to prevent their being overlooked or forgotten, by inserting them before the text. As an example of the liability of such additional notes to be overlooked when not placed in some conspicuous part of the book, I may mention that on February 14th, 1880, I printed in *Notes and Queries* a short list of errors in Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, which I had come across while using the work for this edition of the *Catholicon*. To my great surprise I was informed by a note from a correspondent in that paper, that most of the slips pointed out by me had been discovered by Mr. Way, and were mentioned and corrected in a list printed at p. 560 of the *Promptorium*. And there I found them, but I am confident that not one in a hundred of those who use the volume is aware of the existence of the list.

16 quires or 192 leaves¹, 182 of which contain the text, followed by 6 blank. Then on leaf 189 comes the list of terms of relationship reprinted at the end of our text. This list is in a different hand from that in which the main body of the book has been written, and appears, to me at least, to be the same with that in which the corrections and additions have been made in the original scribe's work. These corrections are few in number, the copying having been on the whole very carefully done. Mr. Way was of opinion that it was probable that this MS. was the author's holograph², but this is very doubtful, and is contradicted by the fact that the corrections are in a different hand. In addition to this, in the next paragraph Mr. Way speaking of the Addit. MS. 15,562, assigns to it the date of 1450. But the handwritings are essentially different. Either, therefore, the date assigned to the Addit. MS. must be wrong, or Lord Monson's MS. can not be the author's holograph. But I do not believe that 1450 is the correct date of the Addit. MS. More probably it was compiled about 1475, the date assigned to it in the Museum Catalogue. The numberless, and frequently most extraordinary, mistakes in the Addit. MS. show clearly that it was a copy from an earlier MS., and probably written from dictation.

On the back of the last leaf of Lord Monson's MS. is the following: 'Liber Thome Flowre Succentor ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincoln. Anno domini M.ccccc.xx;' on which Mr. Way notes³ that he could not find the name of Thomas Flower, sub-chanter, in the Fasti of Lincoln, but that a John Flower occurs among the prebendaries of that church in 1571. He adds that the owner of Lord Monson's MS. may have been of Lincoln College, Oxford, since a Thomas Flower was one of the proctors of the University in 1519⁴. Immediately above this, in faded ink, is the following entry, unmentioned by Mr. Way: 'Anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxx^{mo} ix^o, Anno regni regis Henrici 7ⁱ, post conquestum quintodecimo,' which is interesting

¹ The quires are marked at the foot of the first page of each: *primus quaternus*, &c.

² *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxx.

³ *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxx. note a.

⁴ Le Neve, ed. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 686.

as an instance of the application of the term 'conquestus' to the accession of Henry VII.

The principal authorities cited in the work are, as Mr. Way says, Virgil, Ysidore, Papias, Brito, Hugutio, the Catholicon, the Doctrinale, and the Gloss on the Liber Equivocorum of John de Garlandia, but only Hugutio and the Liber Equivocorum occur at all frequently. A large number of hexameter verses occur, probably, as Mr. Way suggests, from some work of John de Garlandia. The meaning of some of them is not at all clear.

The compiler frequently distinguishes with great acumen between the various shades of meaning of the several Latin equivalents of some one English word.

§ 3. The Addit. MS. 15,562, is a small quarto volume on paper containing originally probably 145 leaves, of which one has been lost at the beginning, as already stated. It is also defective at the end, the last word in it being *Wrathe*, so that probably two leaves have been lost at the end. It is written in a small and, at times, rather cramped hand. Spaces are frequently left vacant in the letters for additions of words. It was purchased by the Museum at Newman's sale in 1845. Though not so correct as Lord Monson's MS. it has at times helped to an elucidation of some difficulties, and the correction of some errors in the latter. A considerable difference of opinion appears to have existed as to the date of the MS. as stated in § 2. Mr. Way assigned it to 1450, while Halliwell, who in the second volume of his *Archaic Dictionary*, frequently quotes from the Addit. MS., refers to it sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, dated 1540¹,' sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, 1540²,' at other times as 'MS. Diet. c. 1500³,' and again as 'Cathol. Angl. MS.⁴'

§ 4. A few words will explain the method adopted in printing the collations of A. I have not thought it necessary to give every variation of spelling; the omissions, however, are very few in number, and only occur where the difference in spelling is very trifling. The order in which the words are arranged is not the same in the two MSS., nor are the Latin equivalents

¹ See, for instance, under *Rare*, p. 668; *Shack-fork*, p. 725; *Ruwet*, p. 700.

² See *Scrap*, p. 714.

³ See *Tallow*, *late*, p. 849; *Temples*, p. 857; *Taxage*, p. 854, &c.

⁴ See *Timmer*, p. 875.

given in the same succession. In the case of all words which are found *only* in A. and not in Lord Monson's MS. I have printed an A in brackets (A.) at the end of the word; as *Armyd*; *armatus* (A.). And when I have inserted various readings from A. in the text I have enclosed them in brackets and appended the letter (A.): thus the entry 'a *Cropure* (*Cruppure* A.); *postela* (*postellum* A.)' is intended to show that the reading of Lord Monson's MS. is 'a *Cropure*; *postela*;' and that of the Addit. MS. 'a *Cruppure*; *postellum*.'

After the first few pages I have, in order to economise space, omitted the inflexional endings of the genitive cases of nouns, and the feminine and neuter genders of adjectives. But no alteration has been made in the text without due notice in the notes¹. I have expanded the contractions, showing the expansions as usual by the use of italics: *℥* and *ḡ* I have treated as representing *lle* and *ne* respectively; but *ñ* I have printed as it stands, it being doubtful what is the exact value of the mark of contraction. The author has throughout used *vbi* for 'see' or 'refer to,' and *participium* for our 'adjective.'

The method adopted in the compiling and arranging the numerous notes required for the work was as follows: I first went carefully through the whole of the MS., comparing each word with its representative in the Promptorium, and in cases where no such representative could be found marking the word with a dagger (†). Where I found that Mr. Way had already annotated the word I marked it with an asterisk (*). I am afraid instances will be found of words, to which I have attached a dagger, really occurring in the Promptorium, under a slightly different form, sufficiently different to escape my notice.

The reading of books for the purpose of getting together illustrative quotations was a long and heavy, but far from

¹ I have not even, except in very few cases, corrected the blunders in the scribe's latin. To do so throughout the work would completely alter its character, and would, in a great measure, destroy the interest which attaches even to this base latin. Like Mr. Way (see his *Introd.* p. vii), I could have made many more alterations in this particular, as also in rearranging the words in a perfect alphabetic order, but the objections to so doing, as explained by Mr. Way, appeared to me so strong that I have preferred to print the MS. exactly as it is. In the case of A. I have, of course, had to break the scribe's order of words, so as to bring the corresponding words of the two MSS. together.

disagreeable task. Most of the books written previously to the middle of the 15th century had, of course, been already read by Stratmann, Mätzner, and others, but all of a later date I had to read through myself, as well as all belonging to the earlier period which had been printed by the various Societies since the publication of those dictionaries.

§ 5. I have in every case been careful not to repeat any of Mr. Way's quotations or remarks on any word, except for some special reason. This will to a great extent account for the fact that after the letter P my notes become much more frequent and full. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Way was unable to annotate the third part of the Promptorium (from R to the end) as fully as he had the preceding letters. There are many, very many, words in this third part of the greatest interest and importance to the student and philologist, and well deserving of the same careful and learned treatment as was bestowed by the editor on the letters A—R. And not a few words, too, are difficult to understand, and perhaps almost unintelligible to the ordinary reader without a note.

It will be readily seen that the annotation of the two works has been carried out on very different lines. Mr. Way, from his apparently inexhaustible store of archaeological lore, has enriched the Promptorium with notes and quotations bearing rather on the history of that which is represented by the word, than upon the history of the word itself as shown by its use in various authors, while my notes are almost entirely devoted to the latter object.

I have endeavoured to be especially careful about the correctness of the quotations and references, feeling that on this depends a great deal of their value. But in a work of this kind, in which so many hundreds of quotations are brought together, mistakes can not be entirely avoided, and I can only trust that their number is comparatively infinitesimal.

The experience which I have gained as Assistant-Editor of the Philological Society's new English Dictionary of the trouble, the vexation caused by, nay, even the almost absolute worthlessness of quotations the references to which are either imperfectly or incorrectly given, has taught me the extreme importance of correctness and fulness in this particular. Unfortunately my

experience came too late for me to carry into practice in every instance the fulness of reference which I should now wish to see. I have tried, therefore, to make up for this, as far as lay in my power, by giving as full and complete as possible a list of the authorities quoted from, with particulars as to the editions used, and the dates of the original works. The dates, although, of course, in many cases only approximate, will, as I know from experience, be found of great service, and should, in fact, be always given in works of this kind. The time which it will save to students, none but those who have had the trouble of hunting up authorities as to the date of a MS. can appreciate.

I much regret now that I did not from the beginning arrange the quotations according to their chronological order of composition. The point did not occur to me until I began to use Mätzner's *Wörterbuch*, when I at once recognised the mistake into which we had both fallen, and the great inconveniences arising from it, although these inconveniences, owing to the relatively small number of quotations given by me, will not, I think, be so much felt as in the case of the fuller work.

It was also suggested to me that I should re-arrange the words in their strict alphabetical order, but I do not see that the advantageousness of such an arrangement is so apparent as to call for the amount of time and labour involved in its preparation. As a rule, the words are in a very close approximation to the strict alphabetical order, and I have therefore contented myself with altering the position of such few words as were by some accident inserted in the MS. a long way from their proper position.

I have followed Mr. Way's lead in endeavouring rather to illustrate by contemporary or earlier quotations the words given in the *Catholicon*, than to enter on the difficult and dangerous ground of etymologies.

§ 6. There are a few words of which, notwithstanding all my exertions, I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation. Such are 'to Bacon; *displodere*;' 'Bebybeke;' 'a Bychdoghter; *epialtes*;' 'Blossom, *colloquintida*;' 'to Blunder; *blandior*¹;' 'to Calle a hawke; *stupare*;' 'Common slaughter;

¹ Can this be the same as *Blondere* in the *Ayenbite*, p. 61?

dalitaria ; 'Fawthistelle ; *lubrum Veneris* ; 'Fox fire ; *glos* ; 'a Martinett ; *irristilicus* ; 'to Quergett ; *equiparare* ; 'to Pok ; *sinciare* ; 'Severouse ; 'a Skaunce ; 'a Smytt ; *oblectamentum* ; 'Splete ; *rignum* ; 'to Springe ; *enervare* ; 'Talghe lafe ; *congiarum* ; 'a Welpes ; and a few others. As to any of these I shall be glad to receive suggestions.

§ 7. It is a difficult matter in the case of a work of this class, in which we have only isolated words on which to base an opinion, to decide exactly as to the birth-place or dialect of the author : and this difficulty is increased by the fact that of the copies which have come down to us neither in all probability is the autograph of the compiler, but the work of a scribe. We can, however, in the present instance assert with considerable confidence that the compiler was a native of one of the northern counties. Mr. Way was of opinion that the dialectical peculiarities of the MS. indicated that it was compiled in the north-eastern parts of England, and in this he was most probably correct. He pointed out that the names of Norwich, Lincoln, York, Richmond, Ripon, Durham and Carlisle occur in it, but we can hardly attribute much importance to this fact, inasmuch as we also find London, Salisbury, Bath, Oxford, Winchester, and Cambridge—and these are all names of places which would be likely to be familiar to a monk, and such I believe the compiler to have been, grounding my opinion on his intimate knowledge of ecclesiastical terms, as evidenced throughout the work, as well as on such slight, but, to my mind, significant entries as *didimus* for vn-Trowabyllc. The mention of *Hekbells* or *Heckboats* is more to the purpose, as these appear to have been peculiar to the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So also with *Scurffe*, which appears to obtain principally on the Tees¹. So again, we have the curious expression *Gabrielle. rache*, which still exists in Yorkshire. Further, the author speaks of the Wolds, which he renders by *Alpes*. On the whole it is probable that the work was compiled in the north portion of the East Riding of Yorkshire : more exactly than this it is now impossible to fix the locality. The reader will notice the large number of words occurring in our work, which are

¹ See notes, pp. 181, 326.

illustrated by quotations from the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society, and from Henry Best's Farming and Account Book. Many of these, such as *Rekande*, *Spene*, *Bery*, *Scurffe*, *Iey*, *Staitth*, *Masscrop*, and others, are peculiar to Yorkshire, or at least to the most northern counties.

The Addit. MS. appears to have been originally written in a purer northern dialect than Lord Monson's MS., but it has constantly been altered by the scribe. This is shown by the order in which we find the words. Thus *Spoyn* was no doubt originally written *Spune*, as is clear from its position. Again we have 'Scho' or 'Ho' in A., where Lord Monson's MS. reads 'Sche.'

The thorn letter þ is found not unfrequently throughout the work, but does not occur as the initial letter of a set of words: instead of it words beginning with *th* are given in the regular alphabetical order under T.

As in the Promptorium, the Scribe has not been consistent in his use of the thorn letter: frequently we find instead of it the y which not long after entirely superseded it. Occasionally we even meet with the two forms in the same line.

Sch is used for *sh*, and *sel* for *sl*, but not invariably.

§ 8. The MS. of the *Medulla Grammaticæ*, of which, by the kindness of the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, I have been enabled to make such free use, is that referred to by Mr. Way at p. liii of his Introduction. It is a 4to MS. belonging to St. John's College, Press Mark C. 22, on paper quires, with vellum covers to each quire. Thus the first two leaves are vellum, then come five leaves of paper, followed by two leaves of vellum, five of paper, and so on. At the end is the date, in the same handwriting as the body of the MS., 16th December, 1468. It is a Latin Dictionary, the explanation of the words being mainly in Latin¹. It was presented to the College by Thomas, Earl of Southampton, and is stated to have been purchased from William Crashawe, a brother of the poet, who was admitted fellow of St. John's in 1593. I have also at times consulted other MSS. of the *Medulla*, such as MSS. Harl. 1000, 1738, 2257, and 2270, but all the illustrations from the *Medulla*, which will be found in my notes, have

¹ Not altogether as stated in Mr. Way's Introd. p. liii.

been, unless it is expressly otherwise stated, taken from the St. John's MS.¹

I would especially draw attention to the very great similarity which we find in many words between the Catholicon and the Medulla, pointing clearly to the fact of a common origin.

§ 9. The authorities to which I have had recourse, and from which my notes and illustrations have been drawn are set out in the list at the end of this volume, but it may not be amiss here to refer more fully to such of them as I have found more especially useful. Amongst Dictionaries of the older English, Stratmann and Mätzner have been of the greatest value; of the latter, unfortunately, I had no opportunity of consulting a copy until after C had passed the press. Of the former I have made free use, although, at the same time, endeavouring to gather together illustrations and quotations not to be found there.

In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, although it is far from satisfactorily free from faults and mistakes, I have found an almost endless source of illustrations of many words and of all dates².

For later English my chief helps have been Iuloet's *Abecedarium*, Horman's *Vulgaria* (two most curious and interesting works, which would well repay reprinting), Baret's *Alvearie*, the *Ortus Vocabulorum*³, Levins' *Manipulus Vocabulorum*, Stanbridge *Vocabula*, Palsgrave, Cotgrave, and, in a lesser degree, Cockeram, Withals, Gouldman, and Jamieson.

For the names of plants and instances of botanical terms I have principally had recourse to Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, Lyte's translation of Dodoens, Turner's and Gerarde's *Herbals*, and the several lists of plants in Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, already mentioned, besides numerous lists of plants in MSS.⁴ The Dictionary of English Plant-Names, compiled by Messrs. Britten &

¹ See Mr. Way's account of these and other MSS. of the Medulla, *Introd.* pp. 1-liv.

² A new edition, with large additions and corrections, and edited by Prof. Wülcker, is now in the press.

³ See Mr. Way's *Introd.* p. liv. I have used the edition of 1532.

⁴ Mr. Way gives a list of several, *Introd.* p. lxxvii. and many more might be mentioned. Why should not one of our Societies print a collection of some, at least, of the numerous glossaries still remaining in MS.? The light which they would help to throw on our language can not be over-estimated.

Holland, would have been of the greatest service to me had it appeared earlier.

The publications of the English Dialect Society have furnished me with abundant instances of dialectal forms and words occurring in the Catholicon, and still in use in our Northern Counties. More especially have I been indebted to the Glossaries of Mr. E. Peacock (Lincolnshire), Mr. C. C. Robinson (Mid-Yorkshire), Mr. Nodal (Lancashire), and Prof. Skeat's editions of Ray, &c.

Many of my illustrations, as well as hints and helps for many others are due to the publications of the late Mr. Riley for the Rolls Series. His editions of the *Liber Albus* and the *Liber Custumarum* are crammed with bits of archæological lore, which have added vastly to the value of my notes, to which I have freely transferred them¹.

I have, of course, placed all the publications of the Early English Text Society under contribution, many of them, especially those most recently issued, I had to read through myself for the purpose, as they are not included in Stratmann. Of the publications of the Camden Society the most useful to me have been the *Thornton Romances*, the *Anceren Rivle*, and the *Bury Wills & Inventories*, the last containing a large number of valuable and interesting words and forms.

But the most valuable works to me have been the *Wills & Inventories*, the *Testamenta Floracensia*, and other publications of the Surtees Society. It is impossible to speak too highly of the importance of these works to all students of our language and its history. Extending as they do over a period of more than 500 years, from 1085 to 1600, they afford an almost inexhaustible mine of material to the student, and the complete glossary and index which we are promised to them and the other issues of the Society will be one of the most valuable works in existence. Next in importance to the *Wills & Inventories* comes the *Farming & Account Books* of Henry Best, a Yorkshire farmer, who died in

¹ I deeply regret that by an oversight I have in two instances omitted accidentally to acknowledge the sources of my notes. A great part of those under Bayustikillo and Baudstrot are from notes of Mr. Riley, in his Glossaries to the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarum*. These are, I believe, the only instances in which I have omitted to give my authorities and the credit which is due to the original writer.

1645. A very slight glance will show to what a great extent this work has helped to throw light on many of the dialectal terms and forms in the *Catholicon*. For purposes of quotation, indeed, it has been a more satisfactory book than the *Wills & Inventories*, as the extracts in most cases help to explain themselves, instead of being a mere list of names. Several other publications of the same Society have also furnished a valuable and welcome quota of illustrations, more especially the *Townley Mysteries* and the *Early English Psalter*. Nor should I omit to mention the excellent reprints of Prof. Arber, as remarkable for their correctness as their cheapness.

Such have been my main resources for the earlier and dialectal illustrations of the words in the *Catholicon*: for more modern uses, Prof. Skeat's and Mr. Wedgwood's *Etymological Dictionaries* have been of the greatest service, while for Scotch words and forms I have used Jamieson's *Dictionary*.

§ 10. And now my task is done, with the exception of one pleasant duty, that of returning thanks to those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted me during the progress of the work. The chief thanks both of the Societies and of myself are of course due to Lord Monson for his great kindness in lending this valuable MS. freely and willingly, without any restriction as to time, for so many years.

Next our thanks are due to Prof. Mayor and the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the willingly-granted loan of their MS. of the *Medulla*, and to Mr. H. B. Wheatley for his very interesting Preface.

My own thanks are especially due to Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, first, for kindly lending me his set of the publications of the *Surtees Society*, of which I have made so large a use in my notes; and secondly, for assistance in the explanation of several words, which had long puzzled others as well as myself. To Mr. Furnivall and Mr. J. H. Hessels I am similarly indebted, for help in my hunt after the origin and meaning of a large number of words; while from Prof. Skeat I have, as ever, always received a ready aid. In especial I am deeply indebted to Mr. Wedgwood, who has kindly found time to read over a large proportion of the work in proof, and by his suggestions and help has contributed not a little to its value.

§ 11. In the preceding pages I have endeavoured to explain clearly the plan on which I have carried out this work, and the sources on which I have drawn for the notes. That the work will be found in every way satisfactory is far beyond my expectations. That deficiencies and short-comings will most disagreeably make themselves evident in some places, and excess in others is, I fear, unavoidable in a work of this kind; and I can only lay it before the Societies with a confident hope that, despite its failings, it will be found of value for the number and variety of the illustrations collected together in it. The work was originally intended for the members of the Early English Text Society only, the Council of the Camden Society having some years ago determined not to follow up the joint publication of Levins' *Manipulus Vocabulorum*. When, however, about half of the *Catholicon* had passed the press, the proposal to join in its production was made to the Camden Society, and it is a source of very great gratification to me that the Council of the Society which printed the *Promptorium* has recognized the present volume as a worthy companion to Mr. Way's admirable work. It has occupied my leisure now for more than three years, and in parting with it I seem to part with an old friend, whose welfare and progress have so largely occupied my thoughts during that time. It would have been better for the Societies had Mr. Wheatley been able to find time in his busy life to write a longer introduction to this work, but as it is, I can only commend the book to the impartial judgment of the members of the two Societies, in the words of the original compiler himself: 'Si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenerint, aut corrigant, aut oculis clausis pertranseant, aut saltem humane ignorancie imputent.'

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGGE.

MILL HILL, N.W.,

August, 1881.

NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR.

A Member of the Society having sent a list of *corrigenda*, they were submitted by me to Mr. Herrtage. A few, as he informs me, are justified by the MS. The remaining suggestions are as follows:—

P. 3, col. 1, l. 6, the comma placed after "nullus" should be after "petat."

P. 5, col. 1, l. 5, for "tum" read "tamen."

P. 7, col. 2, l. 9, for the lines 9-12 read—

"Totus comprehendit massam, sed dividit omnis;

Et quandoque tamen complectitur omnia cunctus."

P. 7, col. 2, l. 15, the MS. A. has "id est" before "omnia."

P. 38, col. 1, l. 21, "fultrum." The MS. has this here, but "fulcrum" should be read.

P. 40, col. 1, l. 7, for "filiceus" read "flicensis."

P. 41, col. 2, l. 8, for "fura" read "sura."

P. 57, col. 2, l. 11, for "fultrum" read fulcrum.

P. 74, col. 2, l. 11, MS. A. has "qui," not "quis."

P. 76, col. 1, l. 13, the reading given spoils the metre. The MS. A. really has,

"Est seges atque seres sunt ac etiam sata messes."

Line 17, "quum" is never found in MSS. of this date; it should be "quando," which will make the line scan.

P. 76, col. 2, l. 1, MS. A. has

"Deque creando seres fertur quia res creat omnes."

P. 90, col. 1, lines 2 and 3, the line should be,

"Est zizannia, sunt zizannia, plura neque."

P. 99, col. 2, l. 29. For this line read,

"Scrobs scrobis est fovea, sed scobs scobis, unde fit illa."

A. adds "scilicet fovea."

P. 135, col. 1, l. 11, something is wanting in this line.

P. 138, col. 2, l. 6, for "fultrum," read "fulcrum."

P. 153, col. 2, l. 3, dele [? virum], which does not scan.

P. 189, col. 1, l. 9, "manus." I think this must be "mannus" (both for sense and metre's sake).

P. 189, col. 1, l. 11, "rede" seems to me quite right. "A carriage's drawers we call veredi."

P. 190, col. 2, l. 5. This must be the stock line,

"Tolle me-mu-mi-mis in variando domus" (not "mus").

P. 190, col. 2, l. 14. This line will not scan. Clearly, instead of foisting in "que," read "ac" for "at."

P. 194, col. 2, l. 8, "morum." I suppose this is "mor," i.e. "more."

P. 265, col. 2, l. ult. for "fueri," read "fuere."

P. 275, col. 1, l. 9, A has quod construxerit.

P. 281, col. 2, l. 14. This line ought to be,

"Mingere fit proprie quoniam sic convenit esse."

P. 299, col. 1, l. 16, for "est," read "sit," which gives metre and grammar.

P. 306, col. 1, line 18, for "perpendicularumque," read "perpendicularum quod."

P. 307, col. 1, line 12, read "utroque" for "uterque."

P. 323, col. 1, line 3. This line is wrong.

P. 328, col. 1, l. 10. This line will neither scan nor construe. The first word is probably "post."

P. 335, col. 2. The last line does not seem sense.

P. 340, col. 2, l. 18, for "hominez," read "homines" or "hominem."

P. 340, col. 2, l. 25, for "sic quum," read "si quando"

P. 359, col. 1, l. 9, for

"Fercula nos faciant prelatos, fercula portant,"

read,

"Fercula nos satiant, prelatos fercula portant."

Mr. Hertridge adds that in the Additional Notes, p. xxxi., line 12, the words "In the note for Blodevren read Blodeyren" should be omitted, and he also sends the following corrections:—

Mr. J. H. Hessels, who is editing a new and revised edition of Du Cange for Mr. John Murray, has pointed out a mistake in the reading of the Addit. MS. under Defouille, p. 94, col. 1, l. 15, viz.: *corpora*. It

stands in the MS. 'cor A,' which should, of course, have been printed as *correcta A*, as in other cases throughout the volume. In some cases these notes of the compiler will be found to have been omitted when only occurring in the Addit. MS. This is due in a great measure to the fact that the Addit. MS. was used mainly for purposes of collation and filling up gaps. In some cases, too, Latin words occurring in the Addit. MS. have been passed over. This was done sometimes intentionally, on the ground that the difference in spelling was very slight. Occasionally, however, both Mr. Brock and myself have no doubt missed some words which occur only in the Addit MS., and this is accounted for by the fact that the Latin equivalents in the two MSS. are not given in the same order, so that when many equivalents were given it was an easy matter to miss one or more, in spite of all our care. My business lay mainly with the English words, the Latin equivalents being of secondary importance, though they prove to be of great value to Mr. Hessels for his work. It is to be hoped that some Mediæval Latin Text Society or some German Editor will supplement my work by printing the Addit. MS. in full.

Introduction, pp. xv, xvi : my note as to *conquestus* is all wrong. The inscription simply means "in the fifteenth year of the seventh Henry after the Conquest." I was misled by the fact that there had been no Henrys before the Conquest.

List of Authorities. The date of Lazamon is misprinted 1305, instead of 1205.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Page 17. *Badildore*. This undoubtedly here means the instrument used by washers to beat coarse clothes. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269, we have '*Hoc feratorium, Hoc pecten, a batylledore,*' and Palsgrave has, '*Batyllore, batlover a lessive.*' In the Invent. of Raffe Gower, of Richmond, taken in 1567, are included '*iiij battle dowres, a maille and a maille pylyone.*' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 197.

Bafynstykylle. 'Sir, (said the Foxe) it is Lentren yee see,
And I can neither fish with huke nor net,
To take ane *Banstickle*, though we both should die.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, 1571, p. 65.

This is, no doubt, the same word as *beynstellys*, which occurs in a burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antig.* i. 86, and seems to have puzzled Mr. Halliwell:

'Then ther com masfattus in mortros alle soow,
Borhammys [flounders] and *beynstellys*, for thei myst not goo.'

18. *Bakke*. '*Hec resperitilio, a bake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220. 'More louynge derkenes than lyght, lyke vnto a beest called a *backe*.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 87. See also Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. xiii. Prol. p. 449.

Baldestrot. '*Hic leno, -nis, baustrott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

19. *Balyngar*. 'Ther wer lost ij carykkes and two *balyngers* with marchaundyses and other goodes, and alle the peple that were within.' Caxton, *Chronicle of England*, 1482, ch. cccxiv. p. 304. In the State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. ii. p. 76, is a complaint that 'oon Rycharde Pepry, of Caleys, hath of late robbed and dyspoyled twoo Brytton shippis upon the see, and hath brought with hym oon of thei *ballyngers*.'

'In Bote, in *Balingar* and *Bargis* The two Armyis on otheris chargis.'

Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3101.

See the Ancient Scottish Prophecy, printed by Prof. Lunby in his edition of *Bernardus De Cura Rei Fam.* p. 21, l. 116—

'Fra farnelande to the fyrt h salbe a fayr sygh
O barges and *ballungerys*, and mony brod sayle.'

Balke. 'It is and ought to bee the care of shepheards . . . that, when their sheepe have had their will on the stubbles three weekes or a moneth, then to have an eye to the heades, *balke*s and divisions that lye betwixt two faughes, for that is usually a battle, sweete, moiste and (as wee say) a naturall grasse.' Best, *Farming, &c., Book*, p. 28. 'He that wylle stalke, Be brook or *balke*.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 343. 'My body on *balke* per bod in sweuen.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 62. The verb occurs in Gower, i. 296—

'So well halt no man the plough That he ne *balketh* other while.'

Bancour. 'For the array of the hall four *bankers*.' *English Gilds*, p. 233.

Bande of a dure. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 19306, we are told that when the angel delivered the Apostles from prison he

'Fe prisun dors left als he fand, Noijer he brak ne barr ne *band*.'

In the Invent. of Sir J. Birnand, 1565, we find '*iiij bucket grithes, iiij iron bandes for a doore, j staneyon of iron and a barre.*' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 178: and in the Invent. of John Colan, of York, 1450, is an item, '*De ij veteribus lez dore bandes, ferri vjd.*' *Testamenta Ebor.* iv. 59. See the curious burlesque poem printed in *Reliq. Antig.* i. 86, where the writer speaks of '*Dore-bundys* stalkyng one styltins, in ther bondus gret olms.'

20. *Bannock*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 33, says of Lentil that 'it hath litle coddes somthyng flatt, wherein are conteyned in every one about iij or iiij graues in figure flat lyke a halfpenny, but somthyng rysyng inignes toward the middes, as a litle cake or *bannock* is which is hastily baked vpon y^e harth.'

Banworte. '*Seige, ban-wyrt.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 68. '*Osmund, osmunde, bon-wurt.*' *Ibid.* p. 141.

20. *Bane schawe.* Langham in his *Garden of Health*, 1633, p. 93, recommends 'For the *Boneshaw* and gout, settle the flowers [of Broome] with wine and oyle oliue, apply it.' In a long list of diseases printed in Jamieson from 'Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13,' s. v. Cleik are mentioned 'Bock-blood and *Benshaw*, Spewen sprung in the Spald.' Grose, in his Glossary, gives '*Boneshawe*, bony or horny excrescence or tumour growing out of horses heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin: also, the scratches. Exmore.'

21. *Barsepay.* In the translation of Vegecius on the Art of War, in Royal MS. 8 A xii. lf. 163, is an account of a *berfry*, which may be compared with the description of that in *Sir Ferumbras* given in my note: 'A somer castel or a rollyng tour is a gyn of werre moche and large and of grete cost. hit is made squaar as a tour of stoon, of grete beines and plancheres nayled and pyuned and framed to-gidre: and for it schole not be listliche I-brend ne fyred wip enemyes, hit is heled wip-oute with rawe hyde and wete hayres and feltes. ¶ Þese towres after here heythes þei hauen here brede, some ben xxx^{ti}, some xl^{ti}, some fifty foote squaar of brede . . . he haþ many stages, in many manere wise he harmeþ and assailleþ. he haþ in þe neither flore I-heled his mynours to digge and myne þe wal. he haþ pere also þe gyn þat is cleped þe Ram wip strokes to stonye þe wal. ¶ In þe mydde stage [he] haþ a foldyng brigge to let falle sodeynliche vpon þe top of þe walles. And so to renne into þe citee wip men of armes, and take þe citee at his wille. In þe ouer stage he haþ schelteres, castores, slyngeres, and alle manere diffence, þe whiche for þei ben ouer þe heddes of hem þat ben on þe walles wip alle manere egge toole, nameliche wip grete stones, þei sleep or bett þe away fro þe walles alle þat stondeþ vnder hem.' Compare P. Somyr Castell. In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1187, we are told that when Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem there was 'at vch brugge a *berfray* on basteles wyse'; and so when besieging Thebes Alexander

'and his folk alle, Myd *berfreyes*, with alle gyn.'

Faste assailed heore wallis

Alisaunder, 2277.

See also R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, p. 36, l. 1031.

22. *Barnakylle.* In the 14th cent. glossary in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180, '*frenum cum chamo*' is glossed by 'brydylle' and 'barnaculle,' and again, on the following page, we have '*camus*, barnaculle.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, l. 353, says of the Irish: 'Þey dryueþ hir hors wip a chambre 3erde in þe ouer ende instede of *barnacles* and of bridels of reest [*camu vice*].' See also Wyclif, Proverbs xxvi. 3, Psalms xxxi. 9, &c. 'Barnacles or Burnacles to putte on a horses nose to make hym to stande. *Pastorius*.' Huloet. '*Brayes*. Barnacles for a horses nose.' Cotgrave.

23. *Barras.* 'The Cristen men chasede þam to þe *barres*,

And sloughe righte there fele folke and fresche.' *Sege off Melayne*, 1159.

See also l. 1279: 'þe owte *barres* hew þay down.'

Baslarde. In the Invent. of John de Scardeburgh, taken in 1395, we find mentioned, 'unum *baselar* ornatum, cum manubrio de muir, pret. vj^s. viij^d. vend. pro x^s.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 3.

24. *Bature.* See the recipe 'for Freture' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39:

'With egges and flour in *bature* þou make, Put berme þer to, I undertake, &c.'

Beabowteward. I ought to have explained that this means to try, attempt, as shown by the latin equivalents Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 1146, has:

'Now thou woldest falsly *ben aboute* To love my lady.'

Compare the *Ancren Ricle*, p. 234, "'Lo!" cweð ure Louerd, "Satan is 3eorne *abuten* uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne!"' and the *Sordone of Babylone*, l. 839: '*Ferumbras was euer a-bowte* To fyghte withe Olyvere.'

'Syr Marrok, hys steward

To do hys lady gyle.'

Was faste *abouteward*

Sir Triamour, 65.

Becalle. In *Genesis & Exodus*, after the departure of his brothers with the cup hidden in Benjamin's sack,

Josef haueð hem' after sent.

And *bi-calleð* of harme and scaðe.'

Dis fonde hem ouertakeð raðe,

l. 2314.

'Menne, *bikalled* of tresoun, And has me put her in presoun.' *Ywaine & Gawaine*, l. 2133. In *Allit. Poems*, A. 913, the word is used in the simple meaning of call. '*Be calle* þam of tresoun.' Robert of Brunne, p. 257.

25. *Bedded.* '*Paraliticus*, bedreda.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 89. John Baret by his Will, 1463, bequeathed 'as moche ferthyng white breed as comyth to iiij^s. ijd. to be delyd . . . a part to *bedrefolke* and a part to the prisowneres and to the laserys.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 28; and John Cote in 1502 left 'vj^s. viij^d. to be delte in *bedred* men or women.' *Ibid.* p. 92. 'Seke I was and *bedred* lay.' Hampole, *Prieke of Cons.* 6198. See also *Early English Poems*, p. 134, l. 57; and Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 7 and 186.

Bedstocks. This is of frequent occurrence in 15th-17th century wills and inventories. Thus in 1567 Edward Parkinson had amongst his goods, 'one pare of cervel *bedstokes*, with bedding and hangings, iij^l. vi^s. viij^d. . . . two pare of *bedstokes*, with bedding, xxvi^s. viij^d.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 272; and in 1541, in the Invent. of Roger Pele, are mentioned 'iij parre of *bedstoks*, price xij^s.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 22; see also *ibid.* pp. 91, 133, 201, &c.

Bedstrey. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. xix. st. 40, uses *bedstraw* for clean straw:
'By theend of October, go gather vp sloes,
haue thou in a readines plentie of thees,
And keepe them in *bedstraw*, or still on the bow,
to staie both the flixe of thyselfe and thy cow.'

26. *Behovefulle.* Best, in his *Farming*, &c. Book, p. 37 says, 'It is very *behootefull* to see that an haywaine bee well raked.'

'Good let oo ðu hem bi-se, Alswilc als hem *bi-huslik* bee.' *Genesis & Exodus*, 4108. See Shakespere, *Romeo and Juliet*, IV. iii. 8.

Beke handles. I have no doubt now that my note on this word is wrong, and that the true reading is 'to Beke wandes.' I was led astray by the latin equivalent, and the *Ortus*. The meaning is to heat unseasoned wood by the fire for the purpose of straightening it. Thus Neckam in his treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111, says a farmer should have

'bastuns peuiz endurziz idem

Justes et palos sepins in igne probatos vel exploratos; and H. Best says, 'after that we have cutte our wilfes and saughs, and sorted them . . . wee sette our foreman and another to *beakinge* of them; and for this purpose they fetch a bottle of pease-strawe, or a bottle of barley-strawe, and then doe they take the stickes and sette them vp an ende slanttinge against the huddle, and keepe a good fire under them.' *Farming*, &c. Book, p. 122. The verb is still common in the North: in *Yewaine & Gawin*, 1459, a knight is described as lying '*bekeand* in his bed;' and Markham in his *Countrie Farme*, 1616, says: 'when you bring your grey-hound home at night, you shall bring him to a faire fire, and there let him *beake* and stretch himselfe, and doe you tieke him at the least an houre or more before you put him into his kennell.' In *Le Bone Florence*, 99, we have:

'He had more mystyr of a gods fyre To *beike* hys boones by.'

Of bryght brondys brennyng schyre,

By this we may explain the entries in the Promptorium: '*Beykyng* or *streykyng* (*strekinge* J. N.). *Protencio*, *extencio*;' and '*Streykyng* or *spredynge* owute (or *beykyng*, *supra*; *strekyng*, to *strikyng* oute P.). *Ertencio*, *protencio*.' The more common form (still surviving in the provinces) is to *beath*, which is used by Tusser, ch. xxiii. st. 9:

'Yokes, forks, and such othir, let bailie spie out,
and gather the same as he walketh about.

And after at leasure let this be his hier,
to *beath* them and trim them at home by the fier.'

on which Tusser Redivivus (D. Hihuan) notes: '*Bathing* at the Fire, as it is commonly called, when the wood is yet unseasoned, sets it to what purpose you think fit.' See also Douglas, *Encyclos*, Bk. v. p. 131 and Bk. vii. p. 201.

27. *Belle* man. John Baret in his Will, 1463, directed that 'the ij *bellmen* have ij gownys, and be ij of y^e fyve to hoble torches, and ij l. and here mete, and y^e Sexteyn of y^e chirche to haue brede and drynkke and xij^d. for his ryngging and his mete.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 17; and again, p. 28, he directes 'that the *belle men* hane iij^l. to go yeerly abowte the town at my ycerday for my soule and for my faderis and my moelrys.' On the other hand John Cote, in 1502, declares he will have 'neyther ryngyn nor *bellman* goynge,' but all 'to be don in secrete maner.' *Ibid.* p. 92. The duty of these bellmen was to go round a town on the anniversary of the death of any person, calling on all who heard them to pray for the soul of the departed. In 1433 John Dene, Canon of Ripon, left in his Will to

'le belman iiij^d. Test. Ebor. ii. 43. See also the account of the expenses incurred at the funeral of Thomas de Dalby in 1400, where we have an item, '*campanatori pro praecognitione obitus per civitatem iiij^d*.' *ibid.* iii. 19.

28. Benes spelked. Compare Spelkyd benes, p. 353. In the glossary in MS. Harl. 3376, of the 10th century is given '*Paba fresca, gegrunden bean, s. dicta quia molata est.*'

Benet. See notes to Coniure, p. 74, and Ostils, p. 262.

decon subdeacon benott *idem est.*

'Diaconus, subdiaconus, exorcista, benedictus.' *Liber Equus Caballus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182. '*Hic exorcista, A^{ca}, a benet.*' *ibid.* p. 263. The author of the *Fardle of Fucions*, 1555, identifies the Acolyte with the Benet: 'The Acholite, whiche we calle Benet or Cholet, occupieth the roume of Candlebearer.' Pt. II. ch. xii. p. 267.

29. to Bery. We find this word frequently in North Country wills and inventories of the 15th-17th centuries. Thus in the Invent. of Jane Lawson, taken in 1557, we find an item, 'In *beryd* corn in the barne viij^d.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 158; and in 1570 E. Parkinson left in 'The Ry Barne. In rye not *buried* xx thraves liij^d.' *ibid.* p. 272. See also p. 331, and p. 341, where, in the Invent. of Bertram Anderson, in 1570, are mentioned, 'otes *buried* eight lode xx^s.—in *unberied* whete xiiij thraves xx^s.—in pease *unberied* iiij quarters, xxxvi^s.' See also *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 42. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, 1641, p. 132, gives the particulars of the wages paid 'for *buryng* of corne by quarter-tale,' and again, p. 142, he says, 'to our thrashers, that *bury* by quarter-tale, wee have allwayes given heretofore 4^d, a quarter for otes.' Wyclif uses the word in the sense of trodden, beaten: 'Bi the *beryd* [comynli vsid P. *tritum* V.] weye we schulen goon.' Numbers xx. 19; and again: 'tho that wenten in bi hem zeden a wey bi streyt *beryd* paththis out of the weye.' Judges v. 6; see also Jeremiah xviii. 15. In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 188, we have: 'Loke! douhter, loke! hu he hit schal abuggen, and per ze schulen isoun *bunsen* ham mit tes deofles bottles,' where one MS. reads *berien*.

Besande. See Thynne's *Animadversions*, p. 31. In the quotation from Cotgrave in the note for 'worth a double duck at the peece,' read 'worth a double duckat the peece.'

31. A Bygirdylle. 'Jeremyas sigh his *brigirdel* yroted [*lumbare suum putrefactum*].' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 85.

32. Byrelawe. See Jamieson, s. v. and Prof. Skeat, Etymol. Dict. s. v. *Bylaw*.

Byrke. 'He bete hur wyth a zerde of *byrke*.' *Le Bone Florence*, 1518. In an inventory dated about 1480 are mentioned 'li shaffe [of arrows] *birk* and hesh of temer waire.' Test. Ebor. iii. 253. '*Populus*, byrc. *Betulus*, byrc. *Betulentum*, byrc-holt.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33.

Byrle. In *Lazamon*, 24164, Arthur addressing Beduer says: 'pu art min hexte *birle* her,' and again, 24604, 'An oðer half wes Beduer, þas kinges hæze *birle*,' where the meaning is cup-bearer, as also in the *Ormulum*, in the account of the marriage at Cana where we read: 'Sannte Marze zede anan, & se3de to þe *birrless*

Dop þatt tatt he shall bildeunn zuw.' l. 14023.

'All forþi wass deþess drinnich Till þatt Johan.'

Allrecesst brohht & *birrled*

Ibid. 15225.

See also Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 79, and Bk. viii. p. 247.

A Birynge yrne. '*Caracter, grece, stilus, figura, ferrum coloratum, quo note pecudibus inurantur, nearcisern*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. See Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 71.

33. Blabery. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 61, says that 'many . . . haue erred . . . in takyng the *blaberries* or hurtel berries in the stede of the myrtle tre.'

Blabyrlyppyd. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 90, l. 927, the King of Mareyille addresses his subjects as 'brawlyng breeles, and *blabyr-lyppyd* bychys.'

34. to be Blerid. 'For all ower besynes, *bleryd* is ouer eye.' *Digby Myst.* p. 92, l. 1985.

to Blessum. In the Early English Psalter (Surtees Soc. ed. Stevenson), Ps. lxxvii. 70 is thus rendered:

'He ches Davyd, hyne hisse

And up-bare him alle with blisse;

where the Vulgate reads *de post fatuites*, and the meaning is pregnant. The translator

Of herdes of schephe þat be,

Of after-blissed, him name he;

evidently read the Vulgate version as *de post-fatundes*. Purvey more correctly reads 'for bihynde scheep with lambren.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. E 2 back, says 'that man, that hath the best shepe pasture for wynter, and some spryngynge in the begynnyng of the yere, he maye suffre his rammes to goo with his ewes all tymes of the yere, to *blyssomme* or ryde whan they wyll.'

35. to Blyndfeyld. In the account of the conversion of St. Paul in the *Cursor Mundi*, 19615, the writer says that '*blinfeld* he was als he sua lai,' where other MSS. read *blenfelld*, *blindfeld*, and *blyndefolde*. In Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 82, Oliver, after his capture by the Saracens, had 'hys eyen *blynsfelde* and hys hondes straytly bounden'; and in *Sir Ferumbras*, 3011: 'Gy of Borgoyngre per a foud, y-blyndfalled, and by-bounde.' In the quotation from Palsgrave for *Je vende* read *Je vende*.

a Bluderyne. In the note for Blodevren read Blodeyren. In the Invent. of John Stubbes, of York, barber, taken in 1451, we find the following entry: 'De *blode greyns* et launcettes in j case, ijs.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 118.

36. a Bob of grapys. Compare *Sir Gawayne*, 206, where the Green Knight is described as bearing 'in his on honde . . . a holyn *bobbe*.'

a Bole of a tre. 'This is the shadowe of the *bole* of the tree.' Fisher, Works, p. 315.

A Bonet of a saille. Douglas in his *Æneados*, Bk. v. p. 156, has
'All mak thain boun And fessyn *bonettis* beneth the mane sale doun.'
'Now me behouith my shippe vnto rest, Saillies, cordes, and *bonet* put don.'
Partenay, l. 6407.

38. A Bottelle of hay. H. Best, in his *Farming Book*, p. 61, says: 'If the strawe or stubble lye farre from the stackes, then there will bee employment for two folkes, viz. for one to drawe and make *bottles*, and for the other to carry and serve;' and at p. 74 he says, 'you may *bottle* it [hay] up, and carry it.'

'He shall tell a tale by my fey, Although it be not worth a *botel* hay.
Chaucer, Manciple's Prol. l. 14.

39. Bowrdeworde. In *Genesis* & *Exodus*, 2880, Moses tells the Israelites 'Godes *bode-wurd* bringe ic.'

'I to dai fourtentiht tald
Hou sain Jon *bodeword* brocht bald.' Metrical Homilies, p. 44.

'Bryng *bodeworde* to bot blysse to vus alle.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 473.
See also *Cursor Mundi*, 1195, 8556, &c.

a Brachett. '*Braches* bayed perfore, & breme noyse maked.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1142; see also ll. 1563, 1603, &c.

40. to Bray. See the directions for making 'Furneste' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 7, where we are told to take wheat and 'bray hit a lytelle.' Wyclif in his version of 1 Kings xxv. 18, speaks of 'fyue busshellis of *brayid corn*.' '*Brayé*. Brayed, pounded, bruised, braked as hempe. *Brøyer*. To bray, poune, bruise.' Cotgrave.

'The gumme of fructifying pyues eke, And *bray* alle aswel as thou canst deryse.'
Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 199, l. 347.

a Brakan. In the verse in text for dicuntur read dic. '*Feugere* (a brake, feryn).'
W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 156. '*Hic felix*, -cis, A. brakyn.' *ibid.* p. 191. In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1675, God condemns Nebuchadnezzar to live as 'a best, byte on þe bent of *braken* and erbes.'

a Brake. '*Hec vibra*, An^{ce}. a brake.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 276. '*Brayé*. Braked as hempe.' Cotgrave. 'j *brake* ijd.' is included in the Invent. of T. Vicars, 1451. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 119.

41. to Brawde. In note for Gardner read Gairdner. '*Hec palmaria*, a brawdster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

þe Brawne of a man. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 97, where the boar is described as tearing a man's arm 'clete from the *brawn*, the flesche, & the lier.'

Brawne. In the *Sege off Melayne*, 1599, the provisions of the French army are said to have been 'brede, *brawne* and wyne.' See the Babees Book, p. 53.

42. þe Brede. See the account of the Marriage at Cana, as told in the *Ormulun*, where, at l. 14040, we are told that the servants at the Lord's bidding
'Jedenn till & didenn þatt he sezzde
& filledenn upp till þe bredd wiþ water þezze fetless.'

In *Lazamon*, 23322, we read of 'æinne bæst' filled 'from *breorde* to grunde.' In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1474, we have the form *brurde*; see also l. 383: '*brurdful* to þe bonkes egge.'

'Hym thought that the fruyt was goode, And gadderd *bret-ful* hys hooda.'
Servyn Sages, ed. Wright, 945.

Bret-ful also occurs in *Pierce the Ploughmans Crede*, 223, and in Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 33: '*bretful* a male off noht'; and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 173, has 'Tantalus standeþ alway in a water vp anon to þe over *breorde* of þe neþer lippe.' See also *Destruct. of Troy*, ll. 1256 and 10254. *Brerd* is the English and *bret* the Scandinavian form.

43. a Brese. '*Hic brucus*, a breas.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. '*Hoc crestrum*, A^c a brese.' *ibid.* p. 255. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. i. l. 654, the author recommends for peashens, 'Pluck away the feet and yeve hem *brees* (locustas)'; and again, for sitting hens, 'bresed whete and *breses* longe.' l. 679. In the *Early English Psalter*, Ps. civ. 34 is rendered

'He saide, and gressop sone come jare, And *brese* [*brucus* V.] of whilk na tale na ware,' where Wyclif reads 'werte worm' and Purvey *bruk*. 'The *brese* upon her, like a cow in June.' Shakspeare, *Ant. & Cleop.* III. x. 14.

a Bretasyng. '*Hoc signaculum*, a *bretys*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. '*Hoc propinaculum*, A^c a *bretayge*.' *ibid.* p. 264. '*Propungnacula*, *brytegy's*.' *ibid.* p. 130.

'Twre tulkkes in toures teneled wyth-inne.

In bigge *brutage* of borde, bulde on þe walles.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1190. Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 191, has 'the higest part of þis toure is *bruteysing* of charite.' See also Song of Solomon, viii. 9, and Buttress in Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.*

44. to Bryme. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 1051, we are told that in May 'bores gladly *brymmeth*,' and again, l. 1068—

'Thees if me spende, or mynt for them receyve, Forth pigges moo.'

The sonner wol they *brymme* ayeine and brynge

to Bryse. 'Bowe shal he *bris* and breke wapenes ma.' *E. E. Psalter*, Ps. xlv. 10. See also Ps. xxxvi. 17.

a Broche for garn. In the quotation from Douglas for 'daith mahyng' read 'claith makyng.'

a Brokk. Trevisa says of Beverley that it 'hatte Beverlay, and keep Brook his lay, for many *brukkes* were somtyme i-woned to come piðer out of þe hilles.' Higden, vi. 205.

Brokylle. 'Of *brokile* kende his that he deithe,

For hy ne moze nauzt dury.' Shereham, p. 3.

Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 64, says of Frenche Spikenard that it 'hath many rootes clengyng together, full, and not *brukle* or easy to breke.' Huloet has 'Throw out rubbel, as mortar, stone, and such lyke *brockell* of olde buyldynges. *Erudero*. Brickle or easy to be broken. *Dissipalis*.' 'I besecche you what vessell may be more *bruchle* and frayle than is our body that dayly nedeth reparacyon?' Fisher, Works, p. 91. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 24044, we have the form *brisel*, and in Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, p. 626, l. 473 (6-Text ed.), *brotel*.

45. Brostyn. '*Hernia*, burstnesse.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. The first quotation is from Cooper. For 'broke-ballochyd' in the quotation from Wright's Vol. of Vocab. read 'broke-ballochyd,' and for 'p. 177' read 'p. 176.'

Browes. See li. *Cœur de Lion*, 3077: '[he] soupyd off the *brouceys* a sope.

46. a Brusket. '*Hoc petusculum*, a *bruskette*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222.

a Bucler plaer. Cp. p^e Sworde and Buckler playing. See the builesque stories in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83, 'owt of ther balys come iiij. and xx^{te}. oxen *playing* at the sword and bokelar.'

47. a Bulas. W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, has '*Le creker que crekes* (bolaces) *porte*.' '*Hic populus*, a *bolys-tre*.' *ibid.* p. 228.

a Bulhede. '*Hic capito*, a *bulhede*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222.

a Bultyng cloth. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, are mentioned, 'xxix yerdes off *boutyng* cloth xl^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 192. '*Hoc pollitridium*, A^c *bult* clathe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. 'ij *bultyng-clothes*, iiij^d.' are included in the Invent. of W. Duffield, 1452. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 137. See Babees Book, p. 12.

47. a Burde dermande. In an Invent. printed in *Test. Ebor.* ix. 291 is an item 'de xviij^d. pro iij dormondes bordes cum tripote.' In the Invent. of Thomas Morton. 1448, is an item 'de ij mensis vocatis dormoundes, cum ij longis formulis pro eisdem v^t.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 108.

48. a Burdecloth. 'De 1^d. de ij burdeclothis. De iiij^d. de j burdecloth et j sanappe.' Invent. of H. Grantham, 1410. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48. See *English Gilds*, p. 233, Babees Book, pp. 120, 146, &c. 'Hec mappa, A^c borde-clathe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

49. a Bur tre. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 59 says: 'The wod [of Tamarisk] is very holow . . . lyke unto cloder or bourtre,' and again, lf. 124, 'Sambucus is called . . . in English Elder or Bourtree.' 'Hec sambucus, a bur-tree.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 228.

a Buyste. 'Hec pixis, A^c boyst.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. In the *Ancren Riwle* the author says of the devil 'he haueð so monie bustes (boistes other MSS.) ful of his letuaries.' See Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* (6-Text ed.), p. 671, l. 947.

a Butewe. In the Ordinaunces of the Gild of Cordwainers of Exeter, it is ordered that search be made for 'all wete lethere and drye botez, botwez, schoez, pynconz, galegez, &c.' *English Gilds*, p. 332. The author of the *Fardle of Facions* mentions amongst a bishop's dress, his boatwezes, his Amice, an Albe, &c.' Pt. II. ch. xii. p. 269.

51. a Cake. In the note, for 'Daupliné' read 'Dauphiné.'

Cale. 'My master supps no coyle bot cold.' *Towneley Myst.*, p. 18. The author of the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*. Bk. ii. l. 223 has 'cool also, Garlic, ulpike eke sowe hem now [January] bothe two.' 'Hoc magudere, A^c calstok.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190.

52. to Calkylle. The author of the *Complaynt of Scotland* says: 'Who can calkil the degreis of kyn and blude of the barrons of Scotland, thai vil conferme this sanyne,' p. 167. Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, p. 3, speaks of 'subtil tables culkuled for a kawse.'

a Calle trappe. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 157, speaks of 'an yron wyth four pykes called . . . a caltrop, that is also named tribulus, of the lykenes that it bath wyth the fruyt of tribulus.' Neckam, in his Treatise *De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111) mentions amongst the articles necessary to a farmer—

calketrap idem pedica
'pedicam sive discipulam, qua lupi capiuntur.'

Dugdale, in his MS. Glossary, Harl. MS. 1129, lf. 12, has the following entry: 'Edwardus willoughby tenet manerium de wollaton de Rege, et de honore Peverell per duas partes, i feodum militare, et j messuagium, et vj bovatas, tres in Carleton vt de manerio de Shelford, per servicium vnius Catapulte per annum pro omni servicio. Liber Schedul. de term^o. Michael. 14 Henry IV, Notit. fol. 210.'

a Cambake. 'Hoc pedum, a cambok.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. 'Hec cambruea, a cambok.' *ibid.* p. 232. In this latter instance it probably means a crooked beam on which to hang carcasses of animals. Stow mentions a game played with sticks with crooked ends called *cambok*: probably the same as our hockey. 'The jays of the *Cambrusk* helpith ayenst blerydness of the eyen, and heelyth wielkes and pymples of the lypes, and sleeth the chypperynges of the tonge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxxxiii. p. 695.

Candyl schers. 'Emunetoria, candeltwist.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

54. a Caralle. 'Oure blisse is ywent into wop, oure karoles into zorse.' *Ayenbite*, p. 71. 'A caril, canticum.' Manip. Vocab.

'Knyf pleyng and ek syngyng, Carolynge and turneieyng.'

Robert of Gloucester. p. 33.

See also *Romaunt of the Rose*, 752, 759, Gower, ii. 232, &c.

a Cardiakylle. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 106, l. 1363, the Virgin is spoken of as

'Fe myske a-jens je hertes of vyolens,
'Fe lentyll Ielopher a-jens je cardiakylles wrech.'

'Cardiacus dicitur qui patitur laborem cordis, vel morbus cordis, heort-cora, vel cor, mollescens, vel unguis.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

'Carsay. See the Invent. of Richard Gurnell, in 1555, in which we find mentioned: 'x yards of white carsey. x^s. Item, xliij yards of carsey, xvi^s. iiij^d. Item, iiij^s. yards of white carsey, v^s. &c.' Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 86.

55. a Carte sadille. See the burlesque poem of the 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81: 'Ther wer wesels and waspes offeryng *cartesadilla*;' see also p. 85. In 1403 we find in the Invent. of John de Searle, 'ij *cartsadles*, viij^d,' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 24. '*Hoc dorsillolum*, A^c cart-sadylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202.

56. a Cawdille. 'Jeff sche not 3ow *cowdel* to potage,
Whan 3e had don, to comferte your brayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 139.
See the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 23, where are directions for the preparation of 'Chekyns in *Cawdel*,' and again 'For a *cawdel*,' p. 51. In the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 24 and 60 are also receipts for 'Chykens in *Cawdel*,' and '*Cawdel* of Muskels.'

57. a Chafte. See Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. iii. p. 76: 'with your *chafte*s to gnaw 3e sal be fane.'

Chaftmonde. In the *Sege off Melayne*, l. 1307, a Saracen cut Turpin with his sword and 'A *schafte*monde of his flesche he schare.' In Copeland's ed. of *Kyng Arthur*, 1557, Bk. vii. ch. 22, we have: 'He smote hym with a foyne through the thycke of y^e thygh, that the same wounde was a *shaftmonbrode*, & had cutte atwo many vaynes and senewes.' Cotgrave gives '*Palme*. A hand-breadth, foure fingers, or three inches in measure; also a shaftment.'

58. a Chape of a knyfe. See *Songs and Poems on Costumes* (Percy Soc.), p. 50: 'My baselard hath a sylver *schape*,' where the meaning is said to be the guard by which the baselard was suspended to the girdle. So also in *Morte Arthure*, 2522:

'He bare sessenande in golde thre grayhondes of sable,

With *chapes* a cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.'

'Paid to Herry Cattey for makyng clene of a knyff of my Lordes, and for a *chape*, vj^d.' *Howard Household Books*, p. 220. Here the meaning is probably a sheath. Compare Shakspere, *All's Well*, IV. iii. 163. '*Bouterolle*. The chape of a sheath or scabbard.' Cotgrave.

to Chalange. Wyntoun in his *Chronicle* IX, xx. 101 gives Henry IVth's words as follows: 'I Hendry of Lancaster *chalangis* þis Realm,

And þe croun, wyth all þe membris and apportionans.'

Compare the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 105, l. 1318: 'He *chalynnyd* to be Kyng of Jewys.'

59. Charlewayn. 'Starre called charles wayne. Loke in seuen starres. Seu en starres, a signe celestiall, in Englyshe called charles wayne, *Hiads*, &c.' Huloet.

a Chare. This is probably the same word as in *Morte Arthure*, 1886:

'Sir Cador garte *chare* theym, and couere theme faire;'

and in *Sir Gawayne*, 850: 'þe lorde hym *charred* to a chambre;' and again, l. 1143:

'Braches bayed þerfore, & breme noyse maket,

& þay chastysed, & *charred*, on chasyng pat went.

In the note, for 'E. Eng. Homilies' read 'O. Eng. Homilies.'

60. a Chawylle. 'His *chaule* aforne that shal ete up the whete.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 159, l. 34.

to Chatir. Fisher in his Works, p. 424 used the word of the teeth: 'the coldnesse of the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe, and *chytter* in theyr heades.'

62. to Chepe. Caxton, in his *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 135 (ed. 1520), says: 'So we had grete *chepe* of wyne in Englande that tyme, thanked be God almyghty.'

Chesse bolle. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 184, l. 134, under September, we are told; '*Chesbolles* now be both sowe in hote and drie Allone or other seede with.' The word was evidently used also for an onion: thus in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191 we have '*Hec sepula*, A^c chesbolle.'

a Chesfatt. In the Invent. of Gerrerd Salveyn, taken in 1570, are included 'xxij *chesefats* iiij^s,' *Wills & Invents.* i. 349. '*Hoc multrum*, A^c chesfat.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. '*Fiscella*, a little basket of twigges; a frayle; a cheesefate.' Cooper. '*Fiscella*, a pysh (pylsh), basket, or a cheesefat: *et est dimin. de fiscina* (*quæ* = a cheesefat or a fysshe lepe). Ortus.

a Cheslep. '*Hec lactis, -cis*, A^c cheslyppe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. In the quotation from Wright given in the note for 'Cheslepe, cheese lip' read '*Hec lactis*, a cheslepe.'

a Chestan. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 216, l. 253, we have the word used for the tree: '*Chasten* wol uppe of plauntes that alove upgrowe,' and at l. 283 are directions for sowing the seeds:

'Pastyne it [the ground] deep a foote and half, or plowe
It by and by, and wel with dounge it fede,
And therein do thi *chastens* forto growe.'

See also l. 300, where occurs the form *chasteynes*. In Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xv. ch. xx. p. 496, we are told that 'in Asturia in Spayne is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde: but there is passyng plenty of myle and *chestens*.' '*Hec castania*, A^c chestan-tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. Maundevile tells us, p. 307, that in the land of Prester John 'ben grette Forestes of *Chesteynes*.'

63. to Childe. 'Alsuo ine time þæt þe wyfman lyþ a *childbedde* oper nye uor to *childi*.' *Ayenbite*, p. 224. Maundevile tells us that when Mary 'had *childed* undro a Palme Tree, sche had gret schame, that sche hadde a childe; and sche grette, and seyde, that sche wolde that sche hadde ben ded.' p. 133. See also K. *Alisaunder*, ll. 604, 610.

a Chymney. A very good instance of this word, showing its original meaning, is in the *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxv. 4, where we are told that in the tent was

'A *shimnay* of charcole to chaufen þe knyȝte.'

George Selbye, in 1568, in his Will bequeathed to his wife, 'Elizabethhe Selbe, my two yron *chimnies*, and my best almyre in my hall.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 292; and in 1567 we find in the Invent. of Edward Parkinson, 'one chist, one yron *chimney*, a litle presser with a chare, x^s. . . . ij flanders chists, an yron *chymney*, a chare & a litle boord, xx^s.' *ibid.* pp. 271-2. In the 'Kalendar of the Ordinances of Worcester,' 1457, rule 26 is, 'that no *chimneys* of tre, ner thached houses, be suffred wthyn the cyte, but that the owners make them of bryke or stone.' *English Guilds*, p. 372.

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chymne* brynnand light.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 4368.

The earliest instance of the modern use of the word is in the *Sowdone of Babylone*, l. 2351, where Mapyne the thief is represented as gaining access to Floripas' chamber 'by a *chemney*.' See note to *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 2232.

64. a Chire. 'The floure of lely hath wythin as it were smalle threde that conteynyth the seide, in the mydyll stondyth *chyres* of saffron.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. xci. p. 659.

a Chiterlynge. 'A chyttering, *omasum*. A chitterling, *idem*.' Manip. Vocab.

Choller. Cf. Cleveland Gloss., Atkinson. 'Coul, to scrape or rake together; to pull towards one by the aid of a rake (coul-rake), curved stick, or other like instrument.'

65. Clappe of a mylne. In note, for 'Persones Tale, p. 406' read 'l. 406.'

þe Cley of a beste. '*Ungula*, hof, *vel* clau.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 87. 'The faucon hurtyth more his pray wyth reesying thereon with his breste than wyth his bylle other wyth his *cless*.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. c. xxi. p. 427.

66. a Clennes. 'For a speciall prerogatif, Because of your virginite & *clennesse*.' *Digby Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 589. See also Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 276.

67. a Clewe. '*Glomer*, *globellum*, cleowen.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 59.

þe Clippys of y^e son and moyn. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. xl. p. 566, speaks of a stone 'callyd Eliotropia, that is tornynge awaye of the sonne. for by the stone sette bytwene vs and the sonne, this is derked as though he were in *clypse* and derked.' 'Ye wote the clerkes the *clippes* it calle.' *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 256.

68. a Cloke. '*Armilausa*, *genus collobii*, *anc^{te}* a selauayn.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trinity Coll. Camb.

to Cloyko. 'Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro, she kakyls,

Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to klok,

Wo is hym is of oure cok.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 99.

'She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,

And *clocketh* hem, but when she fynt a corne

She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 25, l. 660.

'The capon fedyth chickens that ben not his owne, and lelyth theym abowte, and *clockygh* as an heune, and calleth chickens togyder, *clockyng* wyth an hoars voyce.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. xviii. p. 426.

to Clotte. See quotations under Melle, p. 233. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 107, says, 'When a floore is decayed, that there are holes worne, they usually leade as many coupe loades of redde clay, or else of clottes from the faugh field, as will serve, but they must leade their clottes from such places where the clay is not mixed with sande;' see also *ibid.* p. 138. Glanvil tells us that 'a clotte ordeyned of gadrynge of powder is a clustre. for erthe bounde and clongyd togidlers is a clotte, and yf it is broken and departed it is powdre.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. xlvi. p. 568. Tusser in his 'Januaries abstract' bids the farmer 'in stubbed plot fill hole with clot.' ch. xxxiii. st. 24.

'Of spotte; perlej þay beren þe creste, Al þa; oure corses in clotte; clyngre.'

Allit. Poems, A. 857.

'Of clai þai kest at him þe clote.' *Cursor Mundi*, 24026. 'Ha! a! a! cleve asundyr 32 clowdys of clay.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 402. 'Eke diligently clodde it, pyke oute stones.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 62, l. 28.

69. a Clowte of yrne. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durham, in 1446, is included 'j carecta cum rotis, iiij hopis et viij carteclovez, pret. viiij s.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95. '*Hoc epusium, Ance* a cart-clowte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

Clumsyd. 'He es outhur clomsed, or wode.' *Pricke of Cons.* 1651. Dr. Morris in his Glossary quotes from the Gospel of Nichodemus, in MS. Harl 4196, 'we er clomsed gret and smalle.' In the *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 123, we have 'to kepe hire from clomecyng,' and in the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 157, l. 522, 'than farewele, consciens, he were clumme.'

70. a Cod. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 115, tells us that hired labourers were provided with 'a longe codd putte in a longe harden bagge, and a shorter coddle done after the same manner in stead of a pillowe.' 'One bolster and iij coddys, iij freschine coddys' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wykecyf, in 1562. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 161. Simon Merflet in his Will, in 1462, bequeaths to his sister 'xl yerds of herden cloth, xj. coddys, iij par shetes, j bolster, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261.

a Cogge. '*Hoc striballum, a cog of a welle.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 233. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii^r, recommends farmers when thinning their plantations to sell 'the small ashes to cowpers for garches [garthies], and the greato ashes to whele wryghtes, and the meane ashes to plough wryghtes, and the crabbe trees to myllers to make cogges and tonges.' '*Scuriaballum, Kog.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180.

71. a Colke. 'Y^e coul: of an apple, cor.' *Manip. Vocab.*

72. to Colke. Cf. O. Swed. *kylia* = to clip hair. Prov. Swedish, *kul* = to clip hair or wool. In the Cleveland Glossary we have 'Cowl, to clip or cut close.' I think that for Colke we should read Colle, *ll* and *lk* in MSS. are not easily distinguished. Compare the *Cursor Mundi*, 13,174:

'A sargant sent he to Jaiole, And iohan hefd comanded to cole.'

a Collemase. The reference to Lydgate should have been given. *Minor Poems*, 202. In the A. S. vocabulary, in MS. Cott. Cleopatra, A. iii. lf. 76^b. (printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 281), we have '*Parra, cum-mase. Parula, col-mase.*' Boorde, in his *Dyetary*, ch. xv. p. 270, says that 'All maner of smale Byrdes be good and lyght of dygestyon, excepte sparowes, whiche be harde of dygestyon. Tytmoses, *colmoses*, and wrens, the whiche doth eate spyders and poyson, be not commendable.' '*Bardioriolus, colmase.*' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30.

a Collokis. 'A car, collecke, and two pare of trusse wips' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Rouson in 1568. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 226. 'j bassyn, a kneadinge tube, iij collects, a wymoocke, ij stands, a churne, a flesche collecke, &c.' Invent. of M. Dixon, 1563, *ibid.* p. 169. In 1437 Thomas Dautree bequeathed 'unam pecuniam coepertam vocatam le collok: ecclesie mee parochiali, ad inde faciendam unam compam sive pixilem pro corpore Christi.' i. e. a corporas case. *Test. Ebor.* ii. 61; see also *ibid.* p. 101, where John Brompton by his Will, dated 1444, bequeathed 'j collok argenteum pond. viij unc. ix d.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 101.

a Colrake. '*Hoc jocabulum, An^{te} a colrake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 276. '*Hec vertybra, a col-rak.*' *ibid.* p. 233. In the Invent. of Hugh Grantham, in 1410, is an item 'de j^d. de j colrake de ferro.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49. '*Colrakus* and copstolus, one gret whyle-barrous.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86. 'In the kitching one Raking croke, one Iron pot, one pele, one iron colrake, ij^s. viij^d.' Invent. of G. Salveyn, 1572, *Wills & Invents.* i. 349.

73. Come. '*Offendix, nodus quo liber ligatur, Angl. a knotte or clospe of a boke.*' Ortus.

74. a Conyng. In note, in the quotation from *Sir Degrevant*, for '*conyngs*' read '*conyngus*.'

75. a Copbande. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 59 uses this word in a very different sense. He says: 'If wee chance to take over much compass for a stacke soe that wee finde that wee are like to wante pease wherewith to rigge it up, then are we glad sometimes to cutte of one of the endes of the stacke with an hey spade, takeinge of as much as wee thinke will serve our turne for toppinge up or rigginge of the same. That which is layd in the fillinge overnight to save the stacke from wettinge is called boll-roakinge of a stacke, and that which is cutte of the stacke ende is called (for the most parte) a *coupe-band*.'

76. a Corparax. In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, Canon of York, taken in 1448, is the following: 'De j corporali lineo, et j corporall cace de panno auri, cum imaginibus intextis, iij^s. iij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 110; and in 1506 Dame Catherine Hastings bequeathed 'to Askton church a *corprax* case and a kerchow for y^e sacrament. To Norton church a *corprax* case, a kerchowe to be halowed for y^e *corprax*, and a kerchowe for y^e sacrament.' *ibid.* iv. 257. Trevisa in his Higden, v. 11, says that Pope Sixtus ordeyned þat þe *corporas* schulde nouȝt be of silk noȝe sendel.' See additional note to Cellokis, above. In 1522 Agas Herte of Bury bequeathed 'iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for *corporas* clothes in the chyrche of Seynt James.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 117.

77. a Coyseyr of hors. 'Foles with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 135, l. 846. 'Coursor of horses, *courtier de chevalier*.' Palsgrave.

a Coste. Maundeville tells us that 'the Superficialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes; and tho parties ben clept *clymates*.' p. 186. See also Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, p. 59: 'Sett the point therof in þat same *cost* that the mone makith fode'; and p. 48: 'the longitude of a *clymat* ys a lyne ymagined fro est to west ilike distant by-twene them alle.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 12, l. 295.

a Costrelle. In 1454 William Halifax of Nottingham bequeathed in his Will to Elizabeth Neteham 'a crosse trestell, a matras, a *costerell* for ale, a bordeclothe, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 173.

78. to Cowche. Chaucer in his *Astrolabe*, p. 40 has the noun, *couching*, and Fisher comparing the crucifix to a book says, 'when the booke is opened & spread, the leaues be *couched* vpon the bordes.' Works, p. 394. Maundeville tells us of the Bedouin Arabs that 'thei have none Houses, but Tentes, that thei maken of Skynnes of Bestes, as of Canaylles and of othere Bestes . . . and there benethe thei *couchen* hem and dwellen.' p. 63.

79. a Cowschote. '*Hic palumbus, a cowscott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 221. '*Palumbus*, cuscote, wudu-culure.' *ibid.* p. 62. 'So hoot is noo dounge of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 28, l. 758.

80. a Crakan. See quotation from the E. E. Psalter, under Reke, p. 302.

Crappes. '*Hic curialis, A^{te} crappys.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. '*Hec curialis, craps.*' *ibid.* 233. L. Lat. *crappa*.

a Credilbande. '*Hec fascia, A^{te} credyl-bande.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. ix. p. 195, says: 'the nouryce bindeth the chyld togyders with *cradylbondes* to kepe and saue the chyld that he be not wyth myscrekyd lymmes.'

a Credille sango. 'Nouryces vse lullynges and other *cradyl songes* to pleyse the wyttes of the chyld.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 191.

81. a Cressett. 'Ordeyn echo man on his party.

Cressetys, lanternys, and torchys lyth.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 270.

See also p. 283. 'One fryn panne, a *cresset*, one flesh axe, a brandreth, &c.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francis Wandysforde in 1539. *Richmond Wills, &c.* p. 134.

82. a **Crysmatory**. Glanvil says: 'with *Crysuma* chyldern ben *cremyl* and enoynted of a symple preeste on the molde.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxxi. p. 367. '*Hec crisma*, A^c. creme. *Hoc crismatorium*, A^c. crismator.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. 'Vr *crisum* clath ful son we fille.' *Cursor Mundi*, 25725.

83. a **Crofte**. Sir R. Barton in his Will, dated 1455, bequeathed to 'Jonett Richard-son . . . terme of hire lyfe, tenement in Whenby w^t a garth and a *croft* next vicarage.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 216. See also *Bury Wills*, &c. pp. 47, 48, 49.

a **Croppe**. 'This warre beganne noo creature but she,

ffor she is *croppe* and rote and euery dele.' *Generydes*, l. 4941.

'*Croppe* and tail To save in setting hem is thynne advail.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 78, l. 496.

84. a **Crowde**. Lydgate in his *Pylgremage of the Soule*, Bk. v. ch. viii. fol. 99 (ed. 1483) tells us that 'Dauid ordeyned plente of lusty instrumentes, bothe organs and harpes, Symbals and sawtryes, *kroudes* and tympanes, trompettes and tabours and many other.'

a **Crudde**. 'Quycke syluer *cruddeth* not by itself kyndly wythout brymstone: but wyth brymstone, as wyth substance of lead, it is congeled and fastnyd togyders.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. vii. p. 555.

'Alle fresshe the mylk is *croddeth* now to chese

With *crudde* of kiddle, or lambe, other of calf

Or floure of tasil wilde.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 154, l. 141-2.

87. a **Curroure**. 'Get the a *curroure* whare thou may.' *Sege off Melayne*, 1378.

89. **Daysardawe**. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 132, says: 'him allsoe wee imploy as a seedesman in hauer seede time, when wee come to sowe olde *ardure*,' where the meaning is fallow. Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 106, l. 68:

'Nowe cicera the blake is sowe in season, On *erthes* tweyne or oon sowe hem as peson.'

90. to **Dayse**. The verb occurs with an active meaning in the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1538: 'Such a *dasande* drede dused to his hert.'

a **Daysyberd**. See Chester Plays, ii. 34.

to **Dawe**. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 389: 'or it *dawen* the day;' and *Allit. Poems*, B. 1755: '*dazed* neuer an-oþer day þat ilk derk after.'

91. **Dawnger**. See P. Plowman, B. xvi. 263.

92. **Dede**. The quotation should read as follows:

'To *dede* I drawe als ye mai se.' *Metrical Homilies*, p. 30.

93. to **Desden**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1352 we have the adverb: 'to be scornyd most *dedenynglye*.'

to **Defye**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 156, l. 511: 'I it *defye*;' and R. de Brunne's *Meditations*, l. 743:

'Y haue be skurged, scorneþ, *dyffyed*,

Wounded, ainged, and crucyfied.'

'O slepy night, I the *defie*.' Gower, ii. 97.

94. to **Defy**. Gower, iii. 25 has:

'That is of him self so tough My stomack may it nought *defie*.'

'Moche mete and *defyed* febllyth the pulse.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. iii. ch. xxiv. p. 74. See also Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 131.

a **Deye**. '*Androchia*, an^c. a deye. *Androchia*, an^c. a deye. *Androchia qui curam gerit de lacticiis*.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xx. ch. lxxiv. p. 904, tells us that 'chese hyghte caseus cadendo. fallynge. for it fallyth and passyth away soone, and slydeth oute betwene the fyngres of the *Deye wyfe*.'

99. to **Dike**. Amongst the debts of Francis Wandysforde, at his death in 1559, is an item 'to Robert Walker for xij rnde of *dyke dyked*, xviij^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 138.

100. a **Dirsynge knyfe**. In the Invent. of W. Coltman, of York, 1481, we find 'j stule, j trow et j *dirsynge-knyfe*, ij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261.

a **Dische berer**. '*Discifer*, disc-þein.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 93.

a **Dische benke**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, is an item, 'j *dyschenke* xij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193.

101. to Desseise. See the *Lay-Folks Mass-book*, p. 35, l. 376: 'Pore, exylde, dysesusid if þai be,' where the word is wrongly explained in the glossary as disquieted, vexed.

104. a Dorsur. Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 424, complains of the 'curiouste' of the clergy in 'hallis, bofe in making of þe housis, in doseris, bancurs, & cūshens.' 'Dorsorium, *anc.* a dorsere.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb.

105. to Dowe. In the second quotation from Wyclif, p. 124, for 'þas' read 'þus.'

106. Draf. The Invent. of Katherine, Lady Hedworth, taken in 1563, includes 'one draffe tub iiij^d.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 282. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 67, l. 162, we are told that as a compost for vines 'wyndraf' is goode comixt with dounge; and again, p. 22, l. 580: 'yf thaire appetite

with draff of wyne be fedde, anon bareyne thei beth.'

'By hote water the fatnesse of oliues is departed the beter for the drastes: hulles and draffe flete aboue the water and ben craftly departed at laste.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxii. p. 675.

108. Dreggis. 'Amurea .i. fex olei, dersten.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 94.

Dressoure. In the Invent. of W. Duffield in 1452 are included 'cultelli pro le dressour iiij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

110. Drovvy. See the *Bestiary* in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* l. 523:

'Ne mai it wunen ðer-inne, So droui is te sees grund;'

and *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 22. The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 201. l. 400, tells how 'A trouble wyne anon a man may pure;' and Wyclif has *trubli* in *Joshua* xiii. 3. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 24418, we are told that at the crucifixion

'Ouer al þe world ne was bot night, Al droued and wex dime.'

In the quotation from the *Allit. Poems* for 'i. 1016' read 'B. 1016.'

a Dublar. 'Item, ij. pudder dublers, x dysches, ij. sausers.' Invent. of John Baron De Mappleton in 1435, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 12. Mathew Witham in 1545 bequeathed 'A calderon, a pan, vj. powder dublers.' *ibid.* p. 57.

113. Eldfader. John Heworth in 1571 bequeathed 'vnto Edward Stevenson my father in lawe my best horse, A whyte russett cott & a read russet cloke, & a wilde lether dublett and my best shert. Item I gyve vnto my eldmother his wyffs my wyffes froke, and a read petticote and a smoke.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 352. See the 13th cent. sermon in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 130: 'his nower non trewðe, for his the gist siker of þe husebunde. ne noðer of noðer; non socer a nuro, ne þe aldefader of hi oðem.' MS. B. 14. 52, Trin. Coll. Camb. See also *Cursor Mundi*, 5730. In the quotation from *Lazamon* the important word has most unaccountedly been omitted; read: 'He wes Mærwale's fader, Mildburge aldeuader.' 'Auns, ealde-feder. Aua, ealde-moder.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51.

an Ellyrtre. The Invent. of R. Doddinge, in 1562, contains 'In ryvyn bords and ellerbarks, vj.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 106. 'The Ellern is a tree wyth longe bowes: ful sounde and sad without: and ful holowe wythin and full of certayn nesse þyð . . . and the Ellern tree hath vertue Duretica: to tempre and to nesse: to dystribute and to drawe and to pource flewme.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxliv. p. 700.

114. an Elsyn. 'Item j dussan and a halfe helseyn hostes ij^d.' Invent. of R. Bishopp, 1500, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193. In the curious burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, we read: 'Ther com trynkettus and tournyng-stonys, and elson blady.' The word occurs in Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v: 'D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend leather!'

þe Emygrane. 'Who that hath the heed ache callyd Emigrama felyth in his heed as it were betyng of hamers, and may not suffre noyse, nother woys, nother lyghte, nother shynynge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 223.

115. Enge. In the Invent. of Dr. G. Nevill, taken in 1567, is included 'in the ynge one stacke of hay, xx^s.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 211.

Entyrlly. 'That his graciose visage I may ons behold,
I pray yow interlyc.' *Digby Myst.* p. 198, l. 818.

116. an Erane. Wyclif, in his version of Psalm xxxviii. 12, has: 'Thou mailest to flouen awci as an ireyne [yrcyne P.] his soule;' and again, Isaiah lix. 5: 'The ciren of edderes thei to-brecken, and the webbis of an attercop [yrcyn P.] thei wouen.' 'He saide

that suche array was like the *attercoppe* that makithe his nettes to take the flyes or thei be ware.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 63. '*Hec iranica, A. erane.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. '*Aranca, addurcop.*' *ibid.* p. 177. '*Hec arena, a nerane.*' *ibid.* p. 223. In the *Saxon Leechdoms*, i. 92 is a remedy 'wip *attorcoppa* bite,' accompanied by drawings of two attorcops, like two horned locusts.

117. an Erthe dyn. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 20985, we are told how St. Paul escaped from prison 'thoru a *nerth-din* þat þer was;' see also l. 20429.

118. an Essoyn. In *Sir Ferumbras*, 2827, Guy when brought before the Sowdan instead of being terrified by his threats and questions 'answerede-wip-oute *essoynne*.'

Eve. Compare Wyclif, Genesis ii. 33 (Purvey): 'And Adam seide, This is now a boon of my boonyis, and fleisch of my fleisch: this schal be clepid *virago*, for she is taken of man.'

120. Fasyngis of lokis. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 3569, amongst the signs of the approach of old age to a man we are told that

'þe freli *fax* to fal of him And þe sight to wax well dim;
and again, l. 7244, when Delilah had cut off Samson's hair he was easily bound
'for thoru his *fax* his force was tint.'

121. a Faldyng. Compare P. Rowclothe, p. 437. '*Amphibulus, vestis equi villosa, an^{ce}. a sclauayn or faldyng.*' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. In the Invent. of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, 1423, we find an item, 'de xij^s. receptis pro xij virgis de panno vocato *whyte faldyng.*' *Test Ebor.* iii. 71. In a Will, dated 1526, pr. in Lancashire Wills (Chetham Soc.), vol. i. p. 13, the testator bequeathis 'my best typett, my *faldyng* and my bok in the church.'

122. a Fan. Compare Weddyr coke, below.

a Fayne of a schipe. '*Cheruchus, an^{ce}. a fane.*' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. Compare a Stremour, below.

A Funtum. Read A Fantom.

'This is no *fantum*, ne no *fabulle* 3e wote wele of the Rowun *tabulle*.'

Awouinge of K. Arther, ii.

'For-þi for *fantom* & *fayryze* þe folk þere hit demed.' *Sir Gawayne*, 240.

123. a Farntikylo. '*Cesia, an^{ce}. a pokke or frakene.*' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb.

Fastyngange. Huloet has a rather strange entry: 'Shraftyde or feastyng dayes, called also *fellgong. Bacchanalia festa, carnispridium.*'

126. a Felischippe. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 202, l. 924, Mary Magdalene exclaims: 'Alese! *felischipe* her is noon!' where the meaning is company. In the *Song of Roland*, 601, we are told that Roland

'not for his own sak he soghed often, but for his *fellichip* þat he most louyden.'

a Felle. Amongst other articles in the Invent. of John Casse, in 1576, are enumerated, 'ix sychells, a pare of woll cards, ij barrells, a ratton *fell*, ij^s. viij^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 260; and in that of John Colan, goldsmith, of York, in 1490, occurs: 'j raton discipula, Anglice a *fell*.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 59.

129. a Fettyr. '*Boias, catenas, sweorcopsas, vel handcopsas.*' MS. Harl. 3276. '*Compes vel cippus, fot-cops. Bogia, ioc, oððe swur-cops. Manice, hand-cops.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 86.

130. þe Figes. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, vi. 357, tells us that 'þe evel þat hatte *figus* is a schrewed evel, for it semeth þat his bom is oute þat hap þat evel.'

132. a Fiste. See the curious 'Demaundes Joyous' reprinted from the original copy by Wynkyn de Worde in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 73. '*Hec lirida, a fyse.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 209. 'Fiesten, or let a fiest. *Peto.*' Huloet. 'To fyest, *pedere.*' Manip. Vocab.

133. a Flawe of fyre. See the *Cursor Mundi*, 17375, where an angel is described as having

'his cleything als þe suan his suire,
And his cher lik was *flayht* [misprinted *slayht*] o fire.'

a **Flaket**. In the Invent. of R. Best, taken in 1581. are mentioned, 'in ye meelke house 4 honey potts, 2 kits, 2 *flakets*, 4 mealke bowles, with other implements, 6s.' *Farming, &c. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. 'Yf the wombes ben smyten they sowne as a *flackette*, other a botell.' Glanvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. lii. p. 266.

134. **Flekked**. Compare Varmid, below. In Trevisa's Higden, i. 159, we are told that 'Camelion is a *flekke* best, in colour liche to a lupard; and so is pardus, and pantera also, and som dele of be kynde;' and Lydgate speaks of 'whyght *flekkyd* with the brown.' *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 199. Compare the *Tourney Myst.* p. 311: 'his stefe must be *flekty*.' Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 50, us-s the verb *flecken* = to change colour: 'Oates . . . when they once beginne to shoote, they will straightway after beginne to *flecken*, and bee ripe on a suddaine.' *Fleck* = a spot on the face, is still in use.

a **Fletcher**. Harrison, in his *Descript. of Eng.* i. 342, mentions amongst the trees of England, 'the aspe, whereof our *fletchers* make their arrowes.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlvii, where the following line is quoted from Lydgate:

'Bowers eke, ande fast by *fleggerers*.'

In the *Chester Plays*, i. 6 are mentioned: '*fletchers*, boweyers, cowpers, stringers and iremongers.' Turner, in his *Herbal*, p. 67, says that '*flech*ers make prykke shaftes of hyrche, because it is heavier than espe is.' 'Item the *fletcher* that dwellyd in Thurton strete owhyth hyyn fior tynder, ix^s. vjd.' *Manners and Household Exps. of Eng.* 1465, p. 179.

a **Fleke**. See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 881:

'Do feire stree uppon thaire *fleyke* hem under;'

and l. 987:

'In *fleykes* faire yf that men list hem sprede.'

135. a **Flesche cruke**. In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, dated 1400, we find 'pro j myour, j watercanne, iij laddeles, de auralcalco, et j *flesshecroke*, j fryngpan, et iij trowes, simul vendit, iij^s. x^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14. 'Pro j *flesch crok* de ferro.' Invent. of Archbishop Bowet 1423, *ibid.* p. 80.

a **Flyke of bacon**. We find this word frequently in the old wills and inventories. Thus in the Invent. of W. Clowdeslye, in 1545, are included 'ij bus. of rye, iij *baken flykes*, a payre of new shoes, xv^s.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 54; and in that of John Cadeby, in 1451, we have, 'Item ij *flyckys* de bacon, iij^s. iij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 99. But the term was not confined, as with us, to a bacon sitch, for we find in the Invent. of Gerard Salveyn, in 1570, an item of 'iij *befe flycks* and ij *backen flycks*, xvj^s.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 348; and again, amongst the goods of John Casse, in 1576, are mentioned 'ij *bacon flycks*, vj *bef flycks*, xxiiij^s.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 260.

136. a **Fludegate**. In note, for 'on' read 'ou.'

137. to **Fodyr**. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 72, gives directions 'for *fotheringe* of sheepe . . . yow are allsoe to have a care that yow beginne not to *fother* in wette weather; for they [sheep] will not fall freshly to theire *fother* att the first, but treade it under foote and waste it.' See also *ibid.* p. 30.

a **Foyle**. '*Pullus*, cicen, oððe brid, oððe folā.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 77.

a **Forbott**. In the *Sege off Melayne*, 406, Roland exclaims:

'Goddis *forbode* & þ' holy Trynytee And lese oure crysten lawe?'

þat euer fraunce hethen were for mee

138. a **Forgetyll**. In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 19 is rendered:

'For *forgetylus* in ende noght bes of pouer whare he wende;'

the A.S. version reading 'forðon na les in ende *ofer-geotulius* bið ðearfema. See also Gower, ii. 19. Robert of Brunne uses *forgetilschip* in the sense of an oversight:

'Bot for a *forgetilschip* Richard & he boþe les.' p. 176;

and Lydgate, *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 3, has:

'I were *forgetell*, reckles, To remember the infinite outrages.'

139. a **Forster**. We frequently find the form *foster*, as in *Sir Degrevant*, 430: 'Jisse y dey in the pleyne, That my *fosteres* hath sleyn,' and in *Polit., Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 28, 'Mawgre the wache of *fosters* and parkerrys.' See also *Sir Triamour*, 1063. '*Hic lucarius, A^{nce}.* a *foster*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

141. a **Frale**. 'A multitude of reysons puld they take

And into risshy *frayels* rare hem gete.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 204, l. 494.

143. a *Froske*. Dame Juliana Barnes, in her Treatise of *Fysshynge with an Angle*, p. 19, gives as one way of taking the pike: 'Take a *frosske* & put it on your hoke at the necke bytwene the skynne, & the body on y^e backe halfe, and put on a fote a jerde therfro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth and ye shall have lyn.' See the account of the plagues of Egypt in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told, l. 5928, there 'was *frosse* þat na tung mought tell,' where the other MSS. read *froskes*, and *frogges*. '*Hec rana*, a *frosche*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

144. to *Fröte*. '*Fröte* it wol with larde fatte and decocte.' Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 16, l. 433. See also p. 25, l. 683. In the first quotation, for 'beest' read 'brest.'

a *Frugon*. In the Invent. of John Cadeby, ab. 1450, we find, 'item, j colrake et j *furgon* ferri, iiij^d,' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 100; and again, in that of T. Morton, in 1448, 'ij *furgons* g. pond. j unc. di. quart. v^s. ij^d. ob.' *ibid.* p. 113.

Fruteurs. See W. de Worde's *Boke of Keruing*, p. 273.

145. Full but. 'He smote Darel with so goode will
In middes of the sheld *ful butt*,
That Darel fell down with that putt.'

Sir Generydes (Roxb. Club), 4587.

a *Fulemerd*. 'þe fox and þe *foumerte* in als sall be tane.' *Ancient Scot. Prophecy*, in Bernardus *De Cura Rei Famul.* p. 19, l. 33. 'þe fox and þe *foulmert* þai ar botht fals,' *ibid.* l. 74. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85: 'A fox and a *folmert* had .xv. fette.' '*Hic fetrunctus, Hic peccoides, a fulmard*' [misprinted *sulmard*]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 251.

146. a *Furro*. H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 44, tells us that 'amongst shearers [reapers] the one of the *furres* is called the *fore-furre*, and the other the *hinder-furre*; sometimes they make the one the *fore-furre*, and sometimes the other, but the *furre* on your left hande is the best for the *fore-furre* . . . you should allwayes putte the weaker and worst shearers into the *fore-furre*.'

149. a *Galte*. In the first quotation, for 'grylyche' read 'gryslyche.'

150. a *Garwyndelle*. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, are included 'j spynyn-weyll, j roke, and j reyll, j *garyn-wyndyll* foytt and the blaytters, viij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193; and in that of Robert Doddinge, in 1562, 'iiij wheills, ij pare of *gerne wyndills*, xviij^d,' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 156. 'Windles or blades to wind yarn on. *Alabruun, rhombus*.' Gouldman.

to *Garse*. In Copland's trans. of Guydon's *Questyonary of Cyrurgyens*, 1541, we have: 'yf it blede nat wel rub the place with the mouth of the ventose, or gyue it small fyllyps with your nayle, and *garse* it a-newe, that it may blede well.' 'It is good to *garse* the legges byneth that the humours, fumosyte and spyrytes that ben cause of the heed ache, may be drawe from the heed downwarde to the nether parties.' Glanvil, *De Proqr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 224.

151. to *Garsumme*. In the Will of 'John Bancks, Laboringe Man,' in 1542, the following occurs: 'my landes lord Richard Hodgeson and I is at a co'dic'on for the close called ov'kainer dikes, yt is to say that I or my assigne to haue the sayd close from saynt cuthb'te day in lent next after the makynge herof vnto the end and terme of xvth yers next ensueing the wryting herof and I or myne executor to paye eu'y yere duringe the said terme yerly xx^s. sterlinge to ferme and to paye at the entrie herof for a *gressom* xiiij^d. and he to cause the Indentures therof to be maid, of the whiche *gressom* I haue paid vnto the said Richard handes vjs. viijd. and the residue to be paid at the making of the said Indentures.' *Wills & Inents.* i. 119. 'The said Prince should haue the Isle of Anglesey in Fee-farme of the King, to him, and to the lawfull issue of his body in general taile, for five thousand Markes ready money, for *gressom*, or a fine in hand payd, & the yearly rent of a thousand Markes.' Speed, *Hist. Great Britain*, Bk. ix. ch. x.

a *Garthe*. See the quotation from the *Testamenta Flor.* ii. 216, in the additional note to Crofte, above, p. xxiv.

'Thi *garth*, in springing tyme to be sowe, The footes depe may nowe pastyed be.'

Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 184, l. 141.

See also p. 29, ll. 783, 791.

to Garthe wesselle. See quotation from Fitzherbert, in the additional note to Cogge, above, p. xxii.

152. a Gavelle. Compare P. Cornel, and *Bury Wills*, &c., p. 22, where, in the Will of J. Baret, 1463, we find a direction, 'the owener of my place to haue my *cornell hois* in the Cookrowe.

a Gaveloke. I am inclined to think that the meaning here is a crow-bar. In the Invent. of Thomas Vicars, in 1451, we find, 'j lyng-hak, cum j *gavelok ferri* vj^d. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 119; and in that of Christopher Thomson, in 1544, 'a *gaveloke* xij^d. Item a frienge panne, iij^d. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 53. So also in the Invent. of Richard Best, in 1581, are mentioned 'one recon, one *gavelocke*, one fier shole, one pare of tanges.' *Farming, &c. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. The connection in which the word occurs in these quotations is against the idea of its being a weapon of any sort. 'iij iron wedges, a *gavelocke*, one axe, a pair of cob irons, and a bill, vi^s. viij^d. Invent. of R. Butcher, 1579, *Richmond. Wills*, &c., p. 248.

153. Gerarchy. See Gower, *Conf. Amant.* iii. 145: 'Which stant under his *gerarchie*.' Caxton, in his *Golden Legende*, fo. 24, speaks of the 'booke of *gerarchie* of holy angellis'; and Fabyan, *Chronicle*, pt. I. c. xxvii. p. 19, addresses the Virgin:

'Most virgyall flour, of al most excellēt,	Above y ^e nombre & glorious company
Percyng of Angells y ^e hvest <i>Gerarchy</i> ,	Of his blessid seȳts, w ^t moste hye dignite;
Joye and be glad, for God Omnipotent	Next after hym most honoured to be.'
Hath the lyft vp, & set moste worthely	

154. a Gesarne. 'The fysrte mete of the fowles is receyuyd and kepte in the croppe to the seconde dygestyon, that shall be made in the *gisarn* or mawe.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. v. ch. xlv. p. 161.

155. to Giffe stede. Cf. the account in the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 2499, of the battle between the four kings and the five, where we are told

'þe five *gaue* back to wine away.'

Compare also Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 193: 'they made so grete bruyt, that the moost hardyest of the paynyus *gaf* them *waye*.'

a Gilefatte. The reference to the quotation from the *Test. Ebor.* is wrong: it should be, 'i. 2.' 'A mashefatt, a brandereth, and a woriston xl^d. Item a *gydfatt*, vj.' Invent. of Thomas Walker, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 30.

157. to Giste. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 119, tells us that 'such beasts as are taken into any pasture to bee kept, are (hereabouts) called *geasters*, i. e. *gesters*, and theire gates see many severall *jeastes*.' 'Mrs. Salvyn her gates on the Greets are allwayes att at a rate, viz. 5^s. 4^d. a *cove-geast*. her nowtheards wage is 20^s. in money, the milke of a cove, and a *cove-geast*.'

Gladyn. '*Gladiolum*, þat is glædene.' Earle's *Plant-Names*, p. 5. '*Gladiolum*, glædene.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Scilla*, glædene.' Cott. MS. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

Glayre. Glanvil says that 'the Grape is compownyd of the hulle of *glaria* and of axillis. *Glaria* is the juys and fatte humour of the grape and axilli ben the smalle greynes that ben in the grape.' *De Propr. Rerum* Bk. xvii. c. clxxi. p. 722. See also Palladius, Bk. iv. l. 497, and Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, Pream. 566.

158. a Glede. In *Roland & Otuel*, the Saracen mocking Naymes bids him stop at home 'to kepe pareche walles fro schame, þat no *gledes* neghe þam nere.' l. 285.

to Glee. '*Strabo*, secl-egede.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 75. A curious proof that Halliwell's definition is wrong occurs in Hampole's *Prose Treatises*, p. 29, where we are told that 'Iya was frwtefull, bvt scho was *sare eghede*.'

160. Gluterus. See the Epigram on the Degeneracy of the Times in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 58; we have 'Play is vilency, and holyday is *glotery*.'

161. a Goke. 'I ga gowlende a-bowte, al so dos a *goke*.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 291.

a Gome. In 1566 Dame Prieres bequeathed, 'to my commother Crosby one fync kyrchyffe.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 192.

163. a Grape. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durhara, 1446, are mentioned 'ij rastra, ij yoke wymbils, j rest wymbyll, ij grapez, j shole, ligat. cum ferro.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95; 'iiij grapez,, ij sholez, vj harpince.' *ibid.* p. 96; 'one invck lacke, a grape & ij forkes, viij^d.' Invent. of B. Anderson, 1570, *ibid.* p. 342.

to Graue. 'Loke þat his licame
Vndir erþe not be grane

But taken wilde bestes to haue.' *Cursor Mundi* (Trin. MS.), 17325.

'Here now is he *gravid*, & her lyes hee.' *Digby Myst.* p. 200, l. 853.

See also Palladius, Bk. vi. l. 45, and Chaucer, *Wife's Tale*, l. 209:

'I nolde for al the metal ne for the ore, That under erthe is *grave*, or lith above;
and the *Cook's Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 69:

'Anon as he was deed and under gras *i-grave*.'

'At the leist *grafe* me in sepulture.' G. Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. vi. p. 176.

164. a Grece. 'Steppe or grice. *Scammum*.' Huloet. In his Will, dated 1463, John Baret desires that 'a deseueraunce be maad of stoon wal ovr the entre, to parte the litil botrie vndir the *gresys*, to longe to the parlour wiche is redy maad.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 20. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 18, l. 463, *grece* is used as a plural: 'three *grece* or *iiii* is up therto to goo'; and in the Paston Letters, iii. 286, we have *grespygges*.

a Gresse. In *Roland & Otuel*, 993, we have the plural form:

'to hym commes þat lady dere & *greses* broghte þat fre;'

where the meaning is herbs. See Paston Letters, iii. 7.

'þe dri cald erth þat laured kyng, and bad it *gress* and frut forth bring.'

Cursor Mundi, l. 384.

a Gressope. '*Locusta*, *gers-stapa*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78.

165. to Grinde corn or egelome. Best uses *loom* in the sense of tool: 'An out-ligger carryeth but only one *loome* to the field, and that is a rake.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 49. The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* uses it in the sense of vessel: 'bette is kepte in pitched *loomes* smale.' p. 204, l. 478.

a Gripe. The following description of this bird is given in the A.S. Glossary printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78: '*Griffus*. fider-fote fugel, leone gelic on wæstmæ, and earne gelic on heafle and on fiderum: se is swa mycel þæt he gewylt hors and men.'

167. a Grunde. See also *Cursor Mundi*, l. 126:

'For-þi þat na were may stand Wit-onten *grundwall* to be lastand.'

'*Fundamentum*, grund-wal.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92. '*Fundamentum*, grund-weal.' *ibid.* p. 81. See *Allit. Poems*, A. 395.

168. þe Gulsoghte. In note, the reference to Wright's Vol. of Vocab. should be 'p. 224.'

a Gutter. Cf. *Destruct. of Troy*, 1607:

'The water by wisshyng went vnder houses

Gosshet through *Godardys* and other grete vantes.'

See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 310. Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 151, l. 60, says that in May is the time,

'Nowe as the treen beth gladd in thaire astate,
For *gutteryng* to howe it and to hent.'

170. an Hairo. In the Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, we find mentioned, 'one newe stepynge fatte and an old, with old kelne *hayres*, xvj^d. viij^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 101.

an Hak. 'He lened him a-pan his *hak*,' *Cursor Mundi*, l. 1241.

171. an Haly water clerke. '*Hic aquarius*, a haly-water clerke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 262. I should have mentioned that I am indebted for a great portion of the note to correspondents of Notes and Queries.

an Hallo. William Paston, writing in 1492, speaks of 'hors, harnessse, tents, *halys*, gardyngans, cartes, and othyr thynges.' Paston Letters, iii. 376.

172. an Hallynge. In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, Canon of York, taken in 1448, amongst the contents of the Hall are mentioned 'j hallynge cum ij costers de viridi et rubio say, palyd, cum armis archiepiscopi Ebor. Bowett, pret. xiiij. iiij¹. De j hallynge vetari de rubio say, cum armis Beati Petri in medio, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 107-8; and in 1479 John Candell bequeathed 'to Cristian Forman, my servaunt, a halling of white stevend with vij warkes of mercy,' *ibid.* p. 246. In the Invent. of Thomas Walker, in 1542, we find, 'Item a banker, v. qweischyns, and a hawlyng, ij.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 31; and in that of R. Butcher, in 1579: 'a hawlinge, a bynker of wannes, and ij fox skynnes.' *ibid.* p. 248.

173. an Hank. 'viiij hanks of lynning yearne, vj¹. viij¹.' are included in the Invent. of Mrs. Jane Fullitropp, in 1566. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 183; and in that of J. Wilkenson, in 1571, we have 'xxvj hankes of medle wyer ij¹. xij¹.—vj hankes of great wyer xvij¹.—vj hankes of small wyer xvij¹. *Wills & Invent.* i. 364. Best tells us that eight things are necessary for putting up hurdles, the eighth of which 'is fild hankes or hunkinges, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes, which is usually sold for 3 half-pence and sometimes for 2d. a knotte; there should bee in everie knotte 18 fathames; and yow are to make your hankes 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte to everie severall barre you sende to field a hank, and to the four corner barres two hankes a peece, and that because they want stakes.' *Farming, &c. Book,* p. 16. In *Lazamon*, 23872, we have 'ihanked and golden.' and in the *Cursor Mundi*, 16044, the word is used in the sense of to bind:

'iesus þat in prisoun lei, ful herd þai did hanc.'

an Haras of horse. 'But rathest be thaire bolck and worabes large,
This crafte in gentil *haras* is to charge.'

Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 134, l. 820.

175. Hardes. 'Hardin clothe iiij score and vj yerds' and 'lining yarne & hardin at the webster xx¹.' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Bayles in 1568, *Wills & Invent.* i. 293-4; and in that of Roger Pele, in 1541, we find 'one table cloth of harden, price iiij¹.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 22. 'Item vij. score of lyn garne, and iiij score of hardyng garne vj¹. viij¹.' Invent of Thomas Walker, 1542, *ibid.* p. 31. Simon Merlet, in 1462, bequeathed to his sister 'xl yerds of lyncloth, xl yerds of herden cloth, vj codds, ij par shetes, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. See *Allit Poems*, B. 1209:

'Hard hattes þay hent & on hors lepes,'

and compare *King Alexander*, p. 102:

'Sum araies thaim in ringes and sum in sow brenys,

With hard hattes on thaire hedis hied to thaire horsis.'

'Herdele with pix liquide herto eche.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 41, l. 1122. See the *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 81, l. 681, and Wyclif, *Judges* xvi. 9. In *Palladius*, Bk. viii. 135, *hardes* is used for the outer skin of squills.

Harife. In note, in quotation from MS. Harl. 3383, for 'heyrene' read 'heyrene.'

an Harlott. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 29, l. 127:

'yff þer be ony harlettes þat a-gens me make replycayon,'

and p. 56. l. 27. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 39, 860, 1884, and Glossary.

176. Harn panne. See the *Cursor Mundi*, 7277, where, when Samson pulled down the gates at Gaza, we are told, 'His hern pan he brak wit chance;' where the other MSS. read *herne panne*, *harn panne*, and *horn panne*. See also l. 21445.

an Harre of a dore. In the complaint of a monk on the difficulty of learning singing, pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292, he declares,

'I herle at the notes, and heve hem al of herre.'

Wyclif says that 'as þe pope is wundirful so cardenals ben an herre to þe fondis hous.' Works, ed. Matthew, p. 472. 'Ille curdo, -nis, penultima corrupta (read *corrupta*) a bar of a dore.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. A. S. *heor*, which is used as the gloss to *curdo* in the *Corpus Glossary*.

177. Hase. 'The rough voys is hose and sparpyd by smalle and dyuers brethinge.' Glanvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, Bk. xix. ch. cxxxi. p. 942.

178. *Havyr*. 'Wee leide constantly 6 loades of *haver* with a waine . . . Doghill fatte had in it (this yeare) fiteene good loades of *haver*.' Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 52. See also *ibid.* p. 143.

179. to *Hawnte*. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 35, speaks of the harm done to meawles by 'heenes and such like fowles that *hawnte* a close'; and again, p. 72, he says, 'our shepheard lyeth his sheepe . . . howsoever beyond the Spellowe, because they shoulde not gette *haunt* of the wheat and rye.' Wyclif frequently uses the word, see his *Works*, ed. Matthew, pp. 23, 73, 146, &c.

an *Heffe*. Robert Gray in his Will, dated 1437, bequeathed to his son Richard, 'unum gladium cum peltro, unum dagar *ballokhefted* cum argento ornatam.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 63.

180. *pe Hede warke*. '*Cephalia, i. dolor capitis uel cephalalgia*, beaford-wærc. *nel* ece.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. Compare the remedy given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51 'for euel and *werke* in bladder.'

181. an *Hekylle*. In the Invent. of William Coltman, in 1481, are included 'ij *hekils* et uno reppling karne *ij*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261.

183. an *Heppe*. '*Butunus, heope*.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Rubus, heop-brymel*.' *ibid.* p. 33. See Thynne's *Animadversions*, p. 40, where he says: 'The "Hypp" is not "simply the redde berye one the Bryer," vnlest you adde this epitheton and saye "the redde Berrye one the swete Bryer (which is the Eggletyne) to distinguyshe yt from the comone Bryer or Bramble, beryng the blacke Berye."' See also Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 118^b: 'Of the Brere bushe or *Hep tre* or Brere tre;' and 119^b, where he tells us that 'the tartes made onely of *Heppes* serue well to be eaten of them that vomit to much, or haue any *flixe*, whether it be the bloody *flixe* or the common *flixe*.'

Herbe ion. In a MS. recipe 'for a man that sal begyn to travayle,' we are recommended to 'tak mugworte, and carry hit with the, and thu sal nocht fele na verynesse, and where thou dos it in houses na elves na na evyll thynges may com therein, ne qware *herbe ion* comes noyther.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53.

an *Herber*. See *Digby Mysteries*, p. 76.

184. *Herns*. 'Lang and side pair brues wern
And hinged all a-bout pair *hern*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 8079.

185. an *Hespe*. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 419, where the Ark is described as drifting about without
'Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez,
Hurrok, oþer hand-helne *hasped* on roþer.'

See also C. 189.

to make *Hevy*. 'Which of these soo euer hit be, hit *heryeth* me.' Paston Letters, iii. 184.

187. an *Holyn*. '*Clitoriola*, þat is cneow holen' Earle, *Eng. Plant-Names*, p. 4. '*Sinpatius*, cneowhole.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. '*Acrifolius*, holen.' *ibid.* p. 33. '*Ruscus*, cneow-holen, fyres.' *ibid.* p. 285. '*Hec ussis*, A^c olyn-tre.' *ibid.* p. 192.

an *Holloke*. '*Duricorium*, hol-leac.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 286.

188. to *Hope*. 'Quen he right dipe had doluen þare
I *hope* tuenti fote or mare.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21532.

an *Hopyr*. H. Best, in his *Farming Book*, p. 11, uses *hopper* for a common basket: he recommends weak lambs to be laid 'in an *hopper* or baskett upon a litle sweete hay;' and again, p. 137, he speaks of the '*hopping tree*' of a 'waine.' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 180, l. 43, recommends the '*hopre-cloth*' to be of 'hienes skynne.' 'ij mawnds and a *hopper* *ij*.' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wyclif, of Richmond, in 1562. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 163.

an **Horlege**. Maundevile tells us that on the 'Grete Chanes' table were 'summe *oriloges* of gold, mad ful nobely and richely wroughte.' p. 234. Pecoock, in his *Repressor*, pt. I. ch. xx. p. 118. speaks of '*orologis*, schewing the hours of the daie bi schadow maad bi the Sunne in a cercele.' See also Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, C. T. 4044.

190. an **Host**. Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 33^b, tells us that 'Mastick is good to be dronken of them that spit blood and for an old *host* or cough.'

191. an **Hukster**. 'Wee buy our molten tallowe att Malton of the *hucksters* and tripe-wives.' H. Rest, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 29.

192. an **Hundeflee**. '*Hic bumbio*, a hund-flye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. xiii. p. 423. gives the following description of this insect: 'Cynomia, a *houmb's flye* is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broder wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte, but they ben full tendre and cleue faste in the membres of bestes on the whyche they snyte, in wulle, heere and bristles of beestes, and namely in houndes.'

Hunde fenkylle. In note, for 'Fenelle or Fenhelle' read 'Fenelle or Fenkelle.'

193. an **Hustylmentt**. 'Imprimis, a old awmerye, a chayre, a chyst, a table, with other wood *hustilment* in the howsse, v^s.' Invent. of W. Clowdeslye, 1545. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 54.

194. **Iawnes**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 81, has an intermediate form *Janondies*, '*Hec ictaricia*, the jandis.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 224.

195. **Inglamus**. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 26, l. 692, we are warned when fattening up geese to take care that

'noon offes white *Englayme* uppon the rootes of her tounge.'

See the *Allit. Poems*, C. 269: 'He glydes in by þe giles, þurȝ *gloymande* glette;' and Best, *Farming Book*, p. 72: 'Yow are not to beginne to marke [sheep] soe longe as the marking stuffe is anythinge *clamme*, or cleaueth and ropeth aboute the burne and botte.' In the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 708, we have:

'I stoppe thys ovyng wythowtyn dowte, wt Clay I *clome* yt vppe ryght fast.'
Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 186, says that 'the fyrste chylhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender, and nesseshe, and gnawy and *claymy*;' and again Bk. v. ch. lxvi. p. 185, he speaks of '*clemyng* of humour.'

196. to **In**. See the directions given by Will. Paston, in 1477: 'Se the fermour in his crope, and after seale doris and distrayne.' Paston Letters, iii. 205.

In **quarte**. Best frequently uses the phrases 'in hearte,' or 'out of hearte' to express good or bad condition of ground: thus he says, p. 51: 'Lande that is well manured and in hearte will bring corne farre faster forewards then that which is bare and out of hearte.' See also p. 143, where he speaks of barley being *hearty*.

198. a **Ionkett** for **fysche**. See Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 200, where the crown of thorns is also said to have been made of 'thornes and of *Ionques* of the see.'

a **Iselle**. '*Yels* myxt with litel water.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. ix. l. 185.

199. an **Iven**. '*Hec edera*, A^r iwyn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191.

200. a **Ka**. See Roland & Otuel, 286: '*Coo* ne pye that there come none.'

to **Kaykylle**. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86:

'The goos *gugult* ever more, the gann was better to here.'

to **Kelo**. 'ij *keling* tubbes' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francis Wandysforde, in 1559. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 132. 'This drynke of a trowth conforteth moche to slake and *kele* the hete of vulawful desyre.' Fisher, Works, p. 158.

'Devowt Joseph, I so hym here, our cares forto *keyle*.' *Digby Myst.* p. 174, l. 76.

201. a **Kelynge**. 'ijht als sturion etes merling
And *lobbekeling* etes sperling.' *Metrical Homilies*, p. 135.

202. a **Kemster**. 'This felowe chattereth lyke a kempster, ce *gallant caquette comme une piégneresse de layne*.' Palsgrave.

a Kidde. In the Invent. of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, taken in 1423, we find an item, 'de vijl. receptis pro octo m. de kyddes. Et de xls. receptis pro duobus m. de ascelwod.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 81; and in that of Thomas Savage, also Archbishop of York, 1507, we have 'Item Harry Thomlinson had as many *kiddes*, alias *figottes*, as amounteth to the some of xx^l. iiij^s.' *ibid.* iv. 315. Fitzherbert recommends farmers when thinning plantations 'yf it be smal wod to *kydde* it and sell it by the hundreds or by the thousandes.' *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii^b. 'Kydders or cariers of corne' are mentioned in the Act 5 Eliz. c. iii.

203. a Kylpe. This word is of frequent occurrence in 15th and 16th century inventories. I give a few references: *Test. Ebor.* iii. 138, 178, 184, 202, &c.; iv. 57, 193, 291, &c. The earliest instance I have found is in the Will of John Brompton, in 1444, in which of one '*olla ennea cum kilp summa*.' *ibid.* ii. 103.

a Kymnelle. *Annula* is probably for *acnola*. Best says, 'our *kinblinge* is a just bushell.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 105; and in the Invent. of Richard Best, 1581, we find, 'In ye bowtinge house one *kymling*, one bowting tube. &c.' *ibid.* p. 172. 'j *kyailyn* iiij^d.' is also mentioned in the Invent. of William Coltman, 1481, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261; and in that of W. Duffield, 1452, 'j *kymlyn* x^l.' *ibid.* p. 137. See also *Richmond. Wills*, pp. 179, 184, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 289, 292, &c.

a Kynredynge. 'Duke Naymes was faire fere, & Gayryn of *kyredyn* hegh.' *Roland & Otuel*, 693.

204. to Kytylle. See H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 80.

206. a Lace. In the Invent. of Richard Bishop, a tradesman of York, 1500, are included 'a dosan galow *lasys* vj^d. A groys of qwyth *lasys*, vj^d. Item iiij groys of threyd *lasys* xx^d. &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 192.

208. to Lappe. We find this word used as late as 1641 in Best's *Farming Book*, p. 22, where he tells us that 'in *lappinge* up of a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwards.' See also p. 23, and Paston Letters, iii. 338.

a Lappe of y^e ere. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84, where one of the signs by which we may judge 'yf a seke man sal lyve or dy' is that if 'his *ere-lappes* waxes lethy . . . forsothe wytte thu well he sal noght love thre dayes.'

209. a Lase. 'Fortune in worldes worshepe me doth *lace*.' *Digby Myst.* p. 159. l. 580. See also the stage direction, *ibid.* p. 140, where 'entreh Anima as a mayde in a whight cloth of gold . . . with a riche chapetelet *lasyd* behynde.'

a Latte. 'Item *latts* and spelks, iiij^s. iiij^d.' Invent. of Edwarde Pykerynge, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35; see also *ibid.* p. 93.

a Lathe. 'Item in whett and rye in the *layethe*, xxvj^s. viiiij^d. Item warre corne in the *laythe* xxvj^s. viij^d.' Invent. of Matthew Whitham, 1545, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 57. 'Corne in the *laythes*. In the west *laythe* bye estimacion xxxij quarters of rye, xvj^l.' Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, *ibid.* p. 101; see also *ibid.* pp. 57, 88, 93, &c.

210. Laton. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. v. p. 554, gives the following: 'laton is hard as bras or copre. for by medlyng of copre and of tynn and of auripigment and wyth other metall it is brought in to the fire to colour of golde . . . Laton hight Auricalcum and hath that name: for though it be bras of Messelyng: yet it shyneth as golde wythout.'

a Lawnder. 'And in certayne she was a *lavendere*.' *Gen. rydes*, l. 4354.

211. a Lieche. In the Invent. of T. Morton, 1449, is an item, 'de ij cultellis, vocatis *lecheyny-knyges* iiij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 112.

212. Leg harness. See G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. p. 425, l. 11.

213. Lepe. See *Cursor Mundi*, 19719, where we are told how Paul escaped from the Jews, because

'in a *lep* men lete him dun Vte ouer þe wallas o þe tun'

and again, 20983; 'in *lepe* ouer wallas was laten down.' Best says: 'wee provide allsoe against this time two *leapes* . . . one of the *leapes* is to lye the doore upon, there on to lye and winde the fleeces; and the other *leape* is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 23. 'iiij *leapes*, xij^d.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Margaret Cotton, in 1564, *Wills & Invents.* i. 224.

214. a Leske. John Percy, of Harum, in his Will, 1471, bequeathed 'Johanni Belby iij^s. iiij^d. et j vaccam with a whyte leske.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 188.

215. A Lybber. See quotation from Bellendene, s. v. *Styyrke*, p. 365.

217. a Lyne fynche. '*Carduelis*, linetuige.' *Corpus Glossary*.

218. a Lyste. '*Lenbum*, listan.' *Corpus Glossary*. Margaret Blakburn, in her Will, dated 1433, bequeathed '*unum tuellam de twill cum nigris lesty3 . . . et duas tuellas cum planis egges*.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 49. Compare also the Will of John Brompton, of Beverley, in 1444, in which is mentioned '*j coverlet de blodio cum capitibus damarum viridibus*,' cum alio cooperatoris rubeo habente in lystyng volucres et albas dillus.' *ibid.* p. 99. See also quotation from Glanvil in additional note to Meteburde.

Lithwayke. 'Bytwene the tree and his frute is a stryngre other a stalke, and that stalke is fyrste feble and lethy.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. ii. p. 604.

220. a Loppe. In Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, pp. 4, 11, *loppe* is used in the sense of a spider. A. S. *loppe*.

a Lopster. 'hwæt fehst þu on see
Quid capis in mari

hæringas and leaxas and lopystran and fela swylices
allices et isicios . . . et polipodes et similia.

Aelfric's Colloquy in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 6.

'Polipos, loppestre.' *ibid.* p. 77.

221. to Love. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1616:

'To laude & prayse hym, let vs be abowt;

To loue hym & lofe hym & lawly hym lowt.'

a Lowe of fyre. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5739, the burning bush is said to have appeared to Moses 'als it wit lou war al vm-laid.'

223. a Luke cruke. In the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588, are included 'v *lucke crokes* 4^d, xxiiiij waine whele speakes 2^s.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. '*Runcina*, locor.' *Gloss.* MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76, in Wright's Vocab. p. 287.

to Lulle. 'Nouryces vse lullynges and other cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chylde.' *Glanvil, De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 191.

224. a Lurdane. See *Digby Mysteries*, pp. 83, l. 741 and 61, l. 189.

225. a Madyñ. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 589, the Virgin addressing St. John says 'He admyttid you frendly for to reste For a special prerogatif
& slepe on his holye godly breste Because of your virginite & clenness.'
and see also the Apostrophe to Saint John in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 1412, where, at l. 24677, we read—

'þar-til þe worthiest he madd
Wit mekenes and wit maidenhed,
For-þi es þam ful wele,
Man or womman, queþer it be,
þat liues in virginite

Quat fanding þat þai fele.
Hee þat in maiden hede es less,
He ledis lijf lik til angels,
For virgins all ar þai.'

to Mayn. See the quotation from Lydgate in *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlvii. where are mentioned 'dartes, daggers for to mayne and wounde.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203, we have the curious forms '*Mutulare*, to mamere. *Hec mutulatio*, A^c. mameryng.'

229. a Masyndewe. In the Will of William Clederhow, in 1554, the testator directs 'that the *Massyndeu* at Beverley yats have iij^s. iiij^d.' and ylk a *Massyndeu* in the towne after, xij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 171. In 1429 Roger Thoruton, by his Will, bequeathed 'to ye *mesondieu* of sint katernye . . . for yair euo'ment xl'. . . . Item to ye reparacion of yose tenementes yat I haue gyun to ye foresaid *mesondieu* and to ye said clauntry, xl'. *Wills & Invent.* i. 78-9. By the Act 39 Eliz. c. v. power is given for the erection of 'hospitals, *maisons de dieu*, abiding place, or houses of correction.'

230. Mastiljon. Compare '*Erarius*, mæstling-smip.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 88, and '*Auriculcum*, gold-mæshine.' *ibid.* p. 85. '*Auricolcos*, grene ar, mæstline.' *Gloss.* MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76. See the quotation from Glanvil in addit. note to Laton.

232. *pe Mawmoder.* Huloet explains *Molucrum* as 'swellynge of a maydens or womans bodye, when she hath bene at a mans labour.'

Mawnde. 'iij mawnds and a hopper, iiij^d.' are included in the Invent. of John Wyclif, in 1562, *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 163; and in that of Hugo Grantham, in 1440, we find 'le weghbalk et maundes pro lina.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48.

a *Mawndrelle.* William Wynter, of York, Founderer, in 1493 bequeathed 'to William Richardson the lathe that he toyns in, and all my hukes and my *mawndrellis*, and ij hak hammers.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 88.

Medefulle. See Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 8, 83, and 178.

Meese. Fitzherbert, in his *Poke of Surveying, &c.* fo. v^b, tells us that 'Coramen appendaunt is where a lorde of olde tyme hath graunted to a man a *meseplace*, and certayne landes, medowes, and pastures with their appurtenaunces to holde of hym.' In 1480, John Smyth, in his Will, speaks of his '*meces*, londes, and tenementes,' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 57. See the complaint of John Paston, in 1484, where he speaks of 'one *mese* wyth a pece of londre lyenge in a croffte to the same *mese* adycynnyng.' Paston Letters, iii. 310.

233. to *Meke.* 'þenke we hou a man wole *meke* him to a worldly lord for trespasse don to hym.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 338.

236. *Merketbeter.* See Wright's *Political Poems*, i. 330, where in 'The Complaint of the Ploughman,' about 1400, the author complains that the priests are 'Market-beaters, and medlyng make Hoppen and houten with heve and hale.' See other instances in Wyclif, Works, pp. 152, 166, 168, and 511.

237. a *Mese.* 'Noper durst pay drinc ne ete,
Ne brek þair brede ne tast þair *mes*
Til he war cummen til þair des.' *Cursor Mundi*, 12559.

a *Meselle.* In the *Cursor Mundi*, 8169, we have *mesel* = a leper:
"þoru þe," he said, "sal þis *mesele* Be sauf and sund of al vn-bele."

238. a *Meteburde.* In 1485, we find in the Invent. of John Carter, of York, Tailor, 'j *mete-burde* w^t ij par of trystylls.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300; and in that of Thomas Walker, in 1542, 'a counter and a *meyt bowrd*, iiij^s, iiij^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 31. Glanvil tells us that 'a *mete burde* is areryd and sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lyste abowte.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. clxii. p. 709.

a *Mette.* In the Invent. of H. Grantham, in 1410, are mentioned 'ij scotells. iiij buschels et j *met* ac j roll.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49; and in that of John Colan, in 1490, 'j lez *mett* of collys, iiij^d.' *ibid.* iv. 58; and again, in 1570, in that of C. Hodgkinson, we find 'one hundreth *metts* of malt, x^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 228. See quotation from G. Douglas under to *Multe*, p. 246. 'In summer wee sende but a *mette*.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 104.

Medylle erthe. - 'Bituix þe *midel erth* and þe lift.' *Cursor Mundi*, 8003.

239. a *Middyng.* See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 12: 'ane þen that seikis hyr meyt in the *mydding* may sraipe sa lang amang the fyltth, quhil sche sraip furtht sum ald knyfe that has been tynt, the quhilk knyfe cutts hyr throt estiruart.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 17, l. 458, and 28, l. 765.

to *Mye brede.* In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, in 1400, we find 'r. pro j *myour*, j watercanne, iiij laddes de auricalco . . . et iiij troves simul venditis, iiij^s. x^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14; and again, *ibid.* p. 99, in that of John Cadeby, c. 1450, is mentioned 'j *miour*, ij^d.'

þe *Mygrane.* '*Emigraneus, i. uermis capitis, emigraneum i. dolor temporum*, þunwonga sar.' MS. Harl. 3376.

240. a *Miro drombylle.* See Wyclif, Zephaniah ii. 14.

242. a *Mytane.* 'Bootes, cocours, *myttens*, mot we were.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 43, l. 1167.

a *Molwarppe.* Palladius advises us, 'flor *moldewarpes* cattes to kepe.' p. 109, l. 156; see also p. 34, l. 924.

243. **Mortrws.** 'Mylnestons in *mortrews* have I sene bot fewe.'

Burlesque Poem, 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.
'Ther com masfattus in *mortros* alle soow.' *ibid.* p. 86.

244. **Motide of musyk.** See the treatise 'Le Venery de Twcty,' printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 149; at p. 152 we read: 'How shall he blowe whan ye han sen the hert? I shal blowe after one *mote*, ij *motes*, and if myn howndes come not hastily to me as y wolde, I shal blowe iiij *motes* Than ye shall begynne to blowe a long *mote*, and afterward ij. shorte *motes* in this maner, *Trout, trout*, and then, *trout, tro ro rot*, begynnyn with a long *mote*.' 'And whan the hert is take ye shal blowe .iiij. *motys*.' *ibid.* p. 153. In the *Chester Plays*, p. 124, we have—

'Blowe a *mote* for that While that horne now in thy hande is.'

Scott, in *Ivanhoe*, ch. 32, has: 'if ye shall chance to be hard bested in any forest between Trent and Tees, wind three *motes* upon the horn thus—Wa-sa-hoa!'

245. a **Mughe.** This is a rare word in A. S., but it occurs in the Corpus Glossary, 'Aceruus, muha,' and in Aelfric's Heptateuch, Exod. xxii. 6.

a **Muldyngborde.** In the Invent. of W. Duffield, taken in 1452, are included 'ij bultyng-clothes iiij^d. et j *motedyng-burde* xvj^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 137: and in another, dated 1509, we have an item, 'de xiiij^d. pro ij *mulding burd* cum ij *tristils*.' *ibid.* iv. 289.

248. to **Nappe.** nappyt hyssyt
'*Dum dormitat anus, velud ancer sibilat anus.*'

Metrical Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180.

249. a **Napron.** See the account of expenses incurred at the funeral of Thomas de Dalby in 1400, where is an item, 'in iij *virgis panni lanei emptis pro napronz*, xij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 19. In 1569 Jeanne Lewen bequeathed 'to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted & a *napron* of worsted.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 305; and in 1570 William Hawkesley bequeathed 'to thomas hynde y^t was my prentice an *apron*.' *ibid.* p. 327.

250. a **Neddyr.** 'His creste was of a *neddire* hede,
With golde abowte it was by-wevede.' *Roland & Otuel*, 1201.

'For to do a man have the fevers, and sone do tham away: tak a *neder* alle qwik, and horned wormys that men calles the nutres neghen, and seth tham in a new pote with water, &c.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54. '*Hec ibis, Hic coluber*, a neddyre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

a **Nefe.** See *Cursor Mundi*, 15785: 'with maces and wit *neues* smert,' where Fairfax MS. reads *knyuis*, Göttingen *neuis*, and Trinity *fustes*. See also *Roland & Otuel*, l. 149.

251. a **Neghtbure.** 'Quen my *nezteburs* herd telle that he seke lay
They come to me.' *Sir Amadace*, st. xv.

a **Nekherynge.** '*Colapsus, i. colafus, pugnus, fyst uel tarastrus*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

Nemylle. '*Capax, qui multum capit*, andgetul, gripul, numul.' MS. Harl. 3376.

255. a **Nyke.** See the Inventory of a York arrowsmith, about 1480, in *Test. Ebor.* iii. 253, where are mentioned: 'xij shaffe of clense arros un *nykt*, price lez shaffe. v^d.—v^s. Item xxxj shaffe of childre ware, clenst and un *nyked*, price lez shaffe iij^d.—vij^s. ix^d.'

258. **Odyr qwyle.** 'In places ther is fodder aboundaunce
The ky may *otherwhiles* be withdrawe.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 166, l. 65.

259. **Ogrufe.** See *Morte Arthur*, 3944, Chaucer, C.T. A. 949, *Emare*, 656, &c.

an **Okerer.** 'jis man he was an *okerer*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 14034.

260. to **Onder sett.** 'The ouer parte is *vnderset* wyth postes and pylars.' *Glanvil. De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487. See Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 249.

263. **Ouer caste.** In Robert of Gloucester, p. 560, we are told that while the battle of Evesham was being fought 'in þe norþ west a derk weder þer aros,
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,
& *ouer-cast* it þoȝte al þat lond, þat me miȝte vneþe ise;
Crislokere weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.'

Oueral. 'Son *oueral* þis tiȝand ras.' *Cursor Mundi*, 14362.

265. an Oxe bowe. Compare Schakylle, below, p. 332.

an Oxgange of lande. 'My wyll ys that Jonett, my wyfe, have my chefe maner place and iiij^{or} *oxgange* of land langing therto.' Will of Walter Gower, 1443, *Test. Ebor.* ii. 89.

a Paddockstole. In Isaak Walton's *Complete Angler*, p. 151, we are told that 'the green Frog, which is a smal one, is by Topsell taken to be venomous; and so is the *Padck* or *Frog-Paddock*, which usually keeps or breeds on the land, and is very large and bony, and big, especially the she frog of that kind.' In note, for '*rambricus*,' read '*rambricus*.'

266. Palde as ale. '*Defrutum, i. vinum*, medo, geswet uel weall.' MS. Gloss. Harl. 3376. Holland, in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xxiii. c. 1, says: 'No liquor giueth a better tast to our meats, or quickneth them more than vinegre doth: for which purpose, if it be oversharp, there is a means to mitigate the force thereof, with a tost of bread or some wine: again if it be too weake and *apallet*, the way to revive it againe, is with Pepper.'

a Panno of a howse. See *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5183, where the Saracens scale the tower, in which the French knights are confined,

- 'And wer come inward at hard & neychs At a *pan* pat was broken.'

269. a Parke. '*Clatrum, i. pearroc*, hegstaef.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. 'Mawgre the wache of fosters and *parkerrys*.' *Pol., Relig. & Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 28.

pe Parlesy. 'He fand a man vn-fere
In *parlesi*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 19752.

271. a Patyn. '*Patena*, husel-disc.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92.

a Patrelle. In 1454 William Halifax bequeathed 'to Margrett Jentle my sadyll, the *peytrell* with the brydyl and Saint John hede, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 173.

a Pawtyner. In the Invent. of Thomas Gryssope, of York, Chapman, taken in 1446, this word occurs several times: 'De j pruce *pautener*, ij^d. . . . De j *pautener* de shalowe leilir, j^d. . . . De j *pawtener* de nigro bokasyn, ij^d. . . . De j dos. et iiij Dornvk *pauteners* x^s. vij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 102-3; and in 1471 Henry Holme bequeathed to 'William Eland and Edward Eland ij *pautner* purses.' *ibid.* p. 194.

273. a Pele. 'j iron *peale*, 2^s. 4^d,' is mentioned in the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588, *Wills & Invents.* ii. 329.

275. A paire of Pepyr qwherns. The earliest instance of this term that I know of is in the Inventory of H. Grantham, in 1410, where is an item, 'de j *pair peper quernis*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48. In 1471, we find in the Invent. of John Heworth, 'a halling, ij shelves, ij *pare of pepper quernes*, a graitte ij^s.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 354.

278. a Pyke of a Scho or of a staffe. See Harrison, *Descript. of England*, Bk. II. c. i. p. 139. 'With *pyk-staffe* and with scribe to fare.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 80.

280. a Pynfolde. '*Precosorium*, pund.' Corpus Glossary.

282 a Plage. See Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, p. 5.

284. to Plowghe. '*terra est subacta*.' Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 214. l. 216: 'Nowe plommes boon to sowe is two hande deepe In *lande subact*.'

286. Popylle. '*Gith* is laste eke in this moone ysowe.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 184. l. 155. 'He shal sowe the sed *gith*, and the comyn sprengon.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxviii. 25. In Archbishop Aelfric's Vocab. *populus* is glossed by 'byrc.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33.

a Popille tree. 'In serve, and peche, in plane, and *popule*.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 92, l. 877.

313. a Runkylle. The translator of Palladius, in giving advice as to the choosing of oxen, mentions, amongst other qualifications,

'Compact a *runcke* necke, dewlapped syde Unto the knee.' p. 129, l. 679.

CORRECTIONS.

Mr. J. H. Hessels, who is editing a new and revised edition of Du Cange for Mr. John Murray, has pointed out a mistake in the reading of the Addit. MS. under Defouille, p. 94, col. 1, l. 15, viz: *corpora*. It stands in the MS. '*cor A*,' which should, of course, have been printed as '*correpta A*,' as in other cases throughout the volume. In some cases these notes of the compiler will be found to have been omitted when only occurring in the Addit. MS. This is due in a great measure to the fact that the Addit. MS. was used mainly for purposes of collation and filling up gaps. In some cases, too, Latin words occurring in the Addit. MS. have been passed over. This was done sometimes intentionally, on the ground that the difference in spelling was very slight. Occasionally, however, both Mr. Brock and myself have no doubt missed some words which occur only in the Addit. MS., and this is accounted for by the fact that the Latin equivalents in the two MSS. are not given in the same order, so that when many equivalents were given it was an easy matter to miss one or more, in spite of all our care. My business lay mainly with the English words, the Latin equivalents being of secondary importance, though they prove to be of great value to Mr. Hessels for his work. It is to be hoped that some Mediæval Latin Text Society or some German Editor will supplement my work by printing the Addit. MS. in full.

Introduction, pp. xv, xvi: my note as to *conquestus* is all wrong. The inscription simply means 'in the fifteenth year of the seventh Henry after the Conquest.' I was misled by the fact that there had been no Henrys *before* the Conquest.

List of Authorities. The date of Lazamon is misprinted 1305, instead of 1205.

SIDNEY J. HERNTAGE.

November, 1881.

CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

All words which do *not* occur in the Promptorium are marked with a dagger (†); those which are annotated by Mr. Way are marked with an asterisk (*).

Words and readings to which the letter A has been appended are from MS. Addit. 15, 562. References to the Promptorium in the Notes are marked P.

After *Acorne*, the *hic, hec, hoc* that mark the gender in the MS. are left out in the print, as are also the genitival inflections of nouns.

A

I H S

Capitulum primum, A.

AAEYA, *SODES*, *Amabo*, *meum*
cor¹.

¶ A ante B.

To Abate; *mitigare*, & cetera, *vbi*²
to lessyn.

†Abbacuk³; *proprium nomen viri*.

†An Abbacy; *hec Abbacia e*.

Abbay; *hec Abbathia e*, *Monasteri-*
um, & cetera; *vbi A Mynstre*.

†Abbaymān; *hic hec Scenobita*⁴ e.

Abbott; *hic Abbas tis*.

†Abdias⁵; *nomen viri*.

Abbas; *hec Abbatissa e*.

†Abab⁶; *nomen viri*.

†Abey⁷; *hoc Alphabetum i*, *hoc*
Abcedarium ij.

Abbett⁸; *hic habitus tus*.

to A - byde; *Expectare*, *prestolari*,
operiri, *perseuerare*, *constare*,
manere, *per[manere]*, *re[manere]*,
persistere.

†Abidyng⁹; *Improbis a um*, *hic*

¹ Interjections of frequent occurrence in the Latin Comic Writers. Cooper, Thesaurus, 1584, gives 'Eia. Eigh, well goe too! Sodes. In good felowship; I pray thee. Amabo. Of felowshippe; of al lous; I pray thee; as euer thou wilt doe me good turne.' 'Cor meum. My sweetheart. Plautus.' Riddle's Lat. Dictionary.

² *vbi* = see, refer to.

³ Habakkuk. See King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, p. 89, l. 245: 'A man here was pat hitte Abacuc.'

⁴ Read *Cenobita*: *scenobita* is a tight-rope dancer.

⁵ Obadiah. Thus in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 528, l. 9167, we find the names of

'Ysaías, Joel, Osee, Abdias, Amos, Jonas, and Micheas.'

'Abdias, one of the xij. prophetes.' Cooper.

⁶ Ahab (?).

⁷ 'Abce, an Abcee, the crosse-rowe, an alphabet, or orderly list of all the letters.' Cotgrave. 'Abce for children to learne their crosrow, *Abcedarium*.' Baret's Alvearie, 1580. In the account of the 119th Psalm given in *The Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 139, we are told that 'as there is xxii. letters in the *Abce* of hebrew, so there is xxii. tymes eyght verses in this psalme.'

⁸ Used in both senses of our word *habit* (i.e. *custom* and *dress*). (See P. 97, 'Cowl or monkes *abyte*,' and 179, 'Froggē or froke, munkys *abyte*.')

'And chanones gode he dede therinne
Unther the *abyte* of seynte Austynne.'

St. Patrick's Purgatory, ed. Wright, p. 66.

⁹ Cooper in his Thesaurus, 1584, under *improbis* gives the well-known Latin sentence '*labor omnia vincit improbus*,' which he renders 'importunate labour overcometh all thynges.'

hec hoc perseuerans tis, hic hec
hoc pertinax cis, Improbulus a
um, expectans, prestolans.
Abylle¹; hic hec Abilis & hoc le,
Aptus a um, conueniens, congruus
a um, consonus a um, Idoneus
a um, hic hec vtensilis & hoc le.
an Abydyngge; expectacio, prestolacio,
hec improbitas, hec perseuerancia,
in bono, hec pertinacia e, in
malo.
†Abylite; Abilitas, conueniencia,
congruitas.
†Abylle to speke; vbi Spekeable.
†Abylle to yoke; vbi to yoke.
†Ablatyve; Ablatiuus a um.
†Abortyve; Abortiuus a um, Abortus.
A-bove; Iper, grece, Super, supra.
A-bowte; Circum, circa, circiter,
Amphi, grece, peri, grece.
an Absence; Hec Absencia e.
Absentt; hic hec hoc Absens tis.
[to be] Absent; Abesse, Decesse.
to Absent; Abdicare, Abducere,
Absentare, Elongare.
to Abstene; A[b]stinere.

an Abstenynge or abstyne[n]ce; hec
Abstinentia e.

to Abownd; Abundare, exuberare,
exundare, superhabundare, inua-
lere, luxuriare, superare, suppe-
tere, vberare; abundat vnda,
superfluit omnis humor; super-
fluere.

Abundance; vbi plenty. Abundynge
participium.

†Abundyngly; Abundanter, exuberare².

A ante C.

†Accent; hic Accentus, hec prosodia
e, hic tenor oris, productio o³.

†Acceptabyll; Acceptus a um, hic
hec Acceptabilis & hoc le.

†Accept; gratus a um, Acceptus a um.

†vn Acceptabyll; jn-gratus a um,
non Acceptabilis.

Accolit⁴; hic accolitus, grece, cere-
ferarius, latine.

to Acorde; vbi to make frende.

to Accorde; Alludere, consonare,
concordare, convenire, congruere,
competere, continuare, personare,
docere.

¹ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 167, describes the monk as 'A manly man, to ben an abbot able.' Cotgrave gives 'Habile. Able, sufficient, fit for, handsome in, apt unto any thing he undertakes, or is put unto.' In 'The Lytyle Childrenes Lytil Boke,' pr. in the Babees Boke, p. 267, l. 44, we are told not to

'spitte ouer the tabylle,

Ne therupon, for that is no thing abyllle.'

In Lonelich's *History of the Holy Grail*, xxx. 382, a description is given of Solomon's sword, to which, we are told, his wife insisted on attaching hangings

'so fowl . . . and so spytable,

That to so Ryal a thing no weren not able.'

'Aptus. Habely.' Medulla. 'Tille oure soule be somewhat clensid from gret outwarde synnes and abiled to gostely werke.' Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 20.

² MS. *crupere*.

³ That is, the o in the oblique cases is long.

⁴ See also Serge-berer. The duties of the Accolite are thus defined in the Pontifical of Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, (1508-1514), edited for Surtees Society by Dr. Henderson, 1875, p. 11: 'Acolythum oportet ceterofarium ferre, et luminaria ecclesiae accendere, vinum et aquam ad eucharistiam ministrare.' See also the ordination of Acolytes, Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, iii. 171. Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, ii. 348, gives the following from the Canons of Elfric: 'xiv. Acolitus is gecwelen sepe candeale oððe tapor byrd to Godes þenungum þonne mann godspell rāt. oððe þonne man halgað þ̅ husl æt þam weofode.' Wyclif speaks of 'Onesimus the acolit.' Prol. to *Colossians*.

'De accolitis.

The ordre fer the acolyt hys
To here tapres about wist rihte,

Wanne me schel rede the gospel
Other offry to oure Dryte.'
Poems of William de Shoreham, p. 49.

Acordynge; *Aptus a um, conformis, conueniens, congruus a um, personans, personus a um, competens, concors, continuus a um, vnanimis, indifferus a um, vt, vbi ignoranti quem portum petat nullus, ventus est secundus & conueniens.*

An Acordynge; *concordia, conueniencia, consonancia, congruentia e.*

†vnAcordynge; *incompetens & cetera; vbi discordynge.*

†to gedder Accorns; *glandere.*

*an Acorne; *hec glans dis, hec glandicula, glandiciosus a um.*

to Accuse; *Arguere, argutare, calumpniari, reprehendere, deffere, excipere, Accusare pares vel minores, incusare pociores.*

†an Accuser; *Accusator, calumpniator, reprehensor, delator.*

an Accusynge; *Accusacio, delacio, delatura.*

†an Acetyfe lyfe¹; *vita actiua, Martha, Iya, Actiuus, vita contemplatiua, Maria, Rachelle.*

A ante D.

Adam; *nomen proprium viri.*

*An Adamand²; *Adamans; Adamantinus.*

†to Adylle³; *commereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.*

†an Adyllynge; *meritum, gracia.*

A ante Ff.

an Affodylle⁴; *Affodillus, harba est.*

to Afferme; *Astruere, offirmare testimonio, confirmare officio, asseue-*

¹ The diuision of life into the two classes of *active life* or *bodily service* of God, and *contemplative life* or *spiritual service*, is common in mediæval theological writers. It occurs frequently in William of Nassyngton's 'Mirror of Life,' and in Hampole's Prose Treatises, see Mr. Perry's Preface, p. xi, and p. 19 of text; at p. 29 we are told that 'Iya es als mekill at say as traunthouse, and betakyns *actyfe lyfe*. Rachelle hyghte of begynnynge, pat es godd, and betakyns *lyfe contemplatyfe*.' Lanceland in P. Plowman, B-Text, Passus vi. 251, says:—'*Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf* cryst wolde men wrouste.' see also B. x. 230, A. xi. 80, C. xvi. 194, and Prof. Skeat's notes. In the 'Reply of Frier Dan Topias,' pr. in Political Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 63, we find:—

'Jack, in James pistles
al religioun is groundid,
Ffor there is made mencion
of two perfit lyves,
That actif and contemplatif

comounli ben callid
*Ffelli figurid by Marie
and Martha hir sister,
By Peter and bi Joon,
by Rachel and by Iya (Leah).'*

The distinction seems to have been founded upon the last verse of the 1st chapter of the Epistle of St. James. Wiclif (Works, i. 384) says:—'*This is clepid actif liif, whanne men trauailen for worldli goodis. and kepen hem in rightwisenesse.*'

² *Aimant*, the Adamant, or Load-stone.' Cotgrave. Cooper says, '*Adamas*. A diamonde, wherof there be diuers kindes, as in Plin. and other it appereth. It's vertues are, to resiste poison, and witchcraft: to put away feare; to geue victory in contention; to healepe them that be lunatike or phrantike: I haue proued that a Diamonde layed by a nedell causeth that the loode stone can not draw the needel. No fire can hurte it, no violence breake it, onles it be moisted in the warme bludde of a goote.'

³ Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, p. 51, stanza 6, says:—

'Where ivy embraseth the tree very sore, Kill ivy, or tree else will addle no more.'
and in 'Richard of Dalton Dale' we read:—'*I addle my ninespene every day.*' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to addil, *demerere*; to addle, *lucrare, mereri*.' Icel. *valisk* = to win, gain. Cleasby's Icel. Dict. See note by Prof. Skeat in E. Dialect. Soc.'s edition of Ray's Glossary, p. xxi. 'Hemmi *addlenn* swa þe maste wa. Þatt aniz mann mazz *addlenn*.' *Ormulum*, 16102. See also *ibid*. 6235, and Towneley Myst. p. 218.

⁴ We are told in Lyte's Dodocens, p. 649, amongst other virtues of this plant, that 'the ashes of the burned roote doo cure and heale scabbes and noughtie sores of the head, and doo restore agayne vnto the pilde head the heare fallen away being layde therevnto.' '*Aphrodille*. The Affodill, or Asfrolill flower.' Cotgrave. Andrew Boorde in his Dyetary, ed. Furnivall, p. 102, recommends for a Sawce-flewme face 'Burre rotes and *Affodyl* rotes, of eyther iij. unces,' &c.

rare, assentire, asserere, assertire, annuere, assensum prebere, Autorizare, concedere, adquiescere, ascribere.

an Affermynge; *assensus, assencio, assencia; Assentaneus.*

an Affenite; *Affinitas.*

After; *vbi at; postquam, ut, secundum.*

†Aftyr þat; *dein, inde, deinde, exinde.*

†Aftyr þe thyrd day; *post-triduum, postridie.*

†To Affrayn¹; *Affrenare.*

†Affabyl; *Affabilis.*

A ante G.

Agayn²; *retro.*

Agayns; *Aduersus, aduersum, erga, contra, e contra, e conuerso, Anti grece, obuie, obuam, exopposito, obuius; unde versus:*

¶*Aduersus menti sed contra subde loquenti
Sic exopposito iungitō ril[e]
loco.*

Agas; *nomen proprium, agatha vel agathes.*

Age; *vbi elde.*

Aghte; *octo, occies, octauus, octauarius, octoplus.*

†Aghte folde (to make Aght falde A.); *octuplare.*

Aghten; *decemocto, duodeuiginta, octodecimus, octodecim, octodecies, octodenus, octodenarius.*

†Aghte halpenis; *octussis.*

Aghty; *octoginta; octogesimus, octogies, octogenus, octogenarius.*

Aght hundrith; *octingenti³; octingentesimus, octingenties, octingentenus, octingentenarius.*

An Agnaylle⁴ (A.).

An Anguice (Aguice A.)⁵; *jndula.*

A ante I.

†Aimer or Ailmer (Aynar or Aylmar A.); *nomen proprium viri adamarius.*

†þe Air; *Aer, aererus, aura, ether, ethera, ethereus, & cetera; vbi heuene.*

†Aylastyng; *eternus, coeternus, sine principio & sine fine vt deus, eternalis, incessans sempiternus vt mundus, perpetuus vt anime, perpes, perhennis.*

†A[y]lastyngly; *perpetim; versus: ¶Eternus deus, Sempiternus mundus, parhennis res tibi sunt, anime perpetue:*

Eternum vere sine principio, sine fine,

Perpetuum cui principium sed sine carebit.

¹ Used here apparently in the sense of 'to bridle, restrain,' but in Early English to Affrayn was to *question*; A. S. *afreinen*, pt. t. *afregn*.

² It is curious that the common meaning of this word (*iterum*) should not be given.

³ MS. *octo, octogenti.*

⁴ A sore either on the foot or hand. Palsgrave has 'an *agnayle* upon one's too,' and Baret, 'an *agnaille* or little corn growing upon the toes, *genursa, pterigium.*' Minsheu describes it as a 'sore betwene the finger and the nail. . . *Agassin.* A corne or agnele in the feet or toes. *Frouelle.* An *agnell*, pinne, or warnell in the toe.' 1611. Cotgrave. 'Agnayle: *pterigium.*' Manip. Vocab. According to Wedgwood 'the real origin is Ital. *anguinaglia* (Latin *inquem*), the groin, also a botch or blain in that place; Fr. *angonailles*. Botches, (pockie) bumps, or sores, Cotgrave.' Halliwell, s.v. quotes from the Med. MS. Lincoln, leaf 300, a receipt 'for *agnayls* one mans fete or womans.' Lyte in his edition of Dodoens, 1578, p. 279, speaking of 'Git, or Nigella,' says:—'The same stieped in olde wine, or stale pisse (as Plinie saith) causeth the Cornes and *Agnayles* to fall of from the feete, if they be first scarified and scotched rounde aboute.' 'Genursa. A corn or lyke grieue vnder the little toe.' Cooper.

⁵ This word occurs in H. More's *Philosoph. Poems*, p. 7:

'The glory of the court, their fashions
And brave *aguize*, with all their princely state.'

Spenser uses it as a verb: thus, *Faery Queen*, II. i. 21, we read, 'to do her service well *aguised*.' See also stanza 31, and vi. 7. *Indula* is a contracted form of '*inducula*, a little garment.' Cooper.

hoc animaz dicas dicas que
perhenne per annos,
Et quodcunque velis sempiter-
num benedicis.
Et tum eternum sempiternum-
que simul sunt.

*Ay; Semper, & cetera; vbi alway.

†Aiselle¹; acetum, Acetulum diminuti-
uum.

†an Aisselle vesselle; acetabulum,
acetarium.

A ante K.

an Ake; quarcus, quarculus, ilex,
quarcinus, querceus, quernus; ili-
cetum, quercetum, querretum sunt
loca vbi crescut quarcus.

an Ake apylle²; galla.

an Akyr of lande; acra, jugus, juger,
jugum.

To Ake³; Noceo, & cetera; vbi to
hurt (A.).

†An Aking; Nocumentum (A.).

A ante L.

an Alablastrer (Alabauster A.)⁴;
Alablastrum.

Alas (Allays A.); heu, prodolor.

†Alas (Allays A.) for sorow⁵; pro-
dolor, pronephas.

†Alas (Allays A.) for schame; pro-
pudor.

Albane; proprium nomen, Albanus
(A.).

Albane⁶; albania, scocia.

¹ In the XI Pains of Hell, pr. in *An Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 219, l. 280, our Lord is represented as saying—'Of aysel and gal 3e 3euen me drenkyn;' and in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 217, we read—

'That lad her life onely by brede, Kneden with eisell strong and egre.'

In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 56, is mentioned 'Aysel other alegar.' Roquefort gives 'aisil, vinegar.' In the *Manip. Vocab.* the name is spelt 'Azil,' and in the *Reg. MS.* 17, c. xvii, 'aysyl.' In *Mirc's Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 58, l. 1884 we find, 'Loke þy wyn be not aysel.' A. S. *eisele, aisil*.

² Lyte in his edition of *Dodoens*, 1578, p. 746, says of Oak-Apples:—'The Oke-Apples or greater galles, being broken in sonder, about the time of withering do forshewe the sequell of the yeare, as the expert husbandmen of Kent haue observed by the liuing thinges that are founde within them: as if they finde an Ante, they iudge plentie of grayne: if a white worme lyke a gentill, morreyne of beast: if a spider, they presage pestilence, or some other lyke sicknesse to folowe amongst men. Whiche thing also the learned haue noted, for Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides saith, that before they be holed or pearsed they conteyne eyther a Flye, a Spider, or a Worme: if a Flye be founde it is a pronostication of warre to folowe: if a creeping worme, the scarcitie of victual: if a running Spider, the Pestilente sicknesse.'

³ *Doloir*. To grieve, sorrow: to ake, warch, paine, smart.' Cotgrave. Baret points out the distinction in the spelling of the verb and noun: 'Ake is the Verbe of this substantive Ache, Ch being turned into K.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, preserves the same distinction. Thus he says—'Dolor capitis, a headache: dolet caput, my head akes.' The *pt. t.* appears as *oke* in P. Plowman, B. xvii, 194; in *Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, and in Robert of Gloucester, 68, 18. A. S. *acan*.

⁴ *Alablastrites*. Alabaster, founde especially aboute Thebes in Egipte.' Cooper.

⁵ *Pronephas*. Alas for velany.' Medulla.

⁶ The following account of the origin of the name of *Albania* is given by Holinshed, *Chronicles*, i. leaf 39b, ed. 1577:—'The third and last part of the Island he [Brutus] allotted vnto Albanacte hys youngest sonne This latter parcel at the first toke the name of Albanactus, who called it Albania. But now a small portion onely of the Region (beyng vnder the regiment of a Duke) reteyneth the sayd denomination, the reast beyng called Scotlande, of certayne Scottes that came ouer from Ireland to inhabite in those quarters. It is diuided from Lhoegres also by the Humber, so that Albania, as Brute left it, conteyned all the north part of the Island that is to be found beyond the aforesayd streame, vnto the point of Cathenesse.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus* gives, 'Scotia, Scotlande: the part of *Britannia* from the ryuer of Tweede to Catanes.'

an Albe¹; *alba*, *aphollinea str[i]cta*,
poderis.

an Alblaster (Ablauster A.)²;
alblista, *balea*, *alb'astrum*, *bale-*
aris.

an Alablasterer; *arblastator*, *bale-*
arius, *balistarius*, *baliator*, *arcu-*
bilus.

+Alburne³; *viburnum*.

*Alcanamy⁴; *corinthium* (*Elizer*
A.).

Alkanamyer (A.).

Alde; *priscus qui fuerunt priores*;
antiquus, qui fuerunt ante nos;
annosus, iuveteratus, decrepitus,
vetulus o. g a multitudine anno-
rum emeritus, senilis, longeuus,

pristinus, vetustus, senex, veleran-
us geroneus, gerontecus.

†to make Alde; *Antiquare, velerare*,
vetustare.

†to be Alde; *Seneo, Senescere*.

†to wex Alde; *iuueterare, iuuetaras-*
cere.

†an Alde man; *gerion; vbi alde*;
*geronta, silicernus*⁵.

†Aldesynne⁶; *zima vetus, vetus pec-*
catum.

†jn Alde tyme; *Antiquitus, aduer-*
bium.

†an Alde wyfe; *Anus, Anicula, ve-*
tula.

†pe Alde testament; *heptaticus*⁷.

Ale; *cervisia, celia, sorbus*.

¹ See P. Awbe. Cooper explains *Poderis* by 'A longe garmente down to the feete, without plaite or wrinkle, whiche souldiours vsed in warre.' *Aphot* is of course the Jewish Ephod, of which the same writer says there were 'two sortes, one of white linnen, like an albe,' &c. Lydgate tells us that the typical meaning of

'The large awbe, by record of scripture.

'Ys rightwisnesse perpetually to endure.' MS. Hatton, 73, leaf 3.

See Ducange, s. v. *Alba*.

² *Balista*. A crossbowe; a brake or greate engine, wherewith a stone or arrow is shotte. It may be vsed for a gunne.' Cooper. See the *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 4743, 5707. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 236, Bruce is said to have had with him 'Bot burgess and aelblasteris.' In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras* we read how the Saracens

'Hure engyns panne pay arayde,

& stones par-wiþ pay caste.

And made a ful sterne brayde,

wiþ bowes & arbelaste'.

Balestro. To shotyn with alblast. *Balista*. An abla-t; *quoddam tormentum*. Medulla.

³ 'Alburn-tree, the wild vine, *viburnum*.' Wright's Prov. Dict. In the Harl. MS. 1002 we find 'Awberne, *viburnum*.' See note in P. s. v. Awbel, p. 17. Cotgrave gives 'Aubourt, a kind of tree tearmed in Latine *Alburnus*, (it beares long yellow blossomes, which no Bee will touch)', evidently the Laburnum.

⁴ Gower, *C. A.*, ii. 88 has—

'Thilke elixir which men calle

Alcomye as is befallle

To hem that whilom were wise;'

and Langland, *P. Plowman*, B. x. 212, warns all who desire to Do-wel to beware of practising 'Experiments of *alcanamy*, þe poeple to deceyue.' With the meaning of *latten* or *white-metal* the term is found in Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, p. 163, where we are told that 'in Denmark their mony is gold and *alkemy* and bras In *alkemy* and bras they haue Dansk whyten.' Jamieson gives 'Alcomye s. Latten, a kind of mixed metal, still used for spoons.' *Ellixir*. *Materie off alcanmyne*. Medulla.

⁵ Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, gives '*Silicernium*. A certayne puddynge eaten onely at funeralles. Some take it for a feast made at a funerall. In Terence, an oble creple at the pittes brincke, that is ready to have such a dinner for him.' Baret too has 'an old creple at the pittes brincke, *silicernium*,' and again, 'verie old, at the pits brinke, at death's doore, *decrepitus, silicernium*.'

⁶ 'Zyme. Leauen.' Cooper. The reference evidently is to 1 Corinthians, v. 7, 8.

⁷ Properly only the first seven Books of the Old Testament.

to Alege; *allegare*.

†Algarism (Algram A.)¹; *algarismus*, *abacus*.

*Algatis; *omnimodo* (simodo A.).

†Alice; *nomen proprium*, *Alicia*.

*an Aly²; *deambulatorium*, *ambulatorium*.

An Alye; *affinis*.

an Alians; *Affinitas*.

an Alyane³; *advena*, *Alienigena*, *aduenticius*, *proselitus*.

†to Alyene; *Alienare*, *priuare*, *de-*, *subtrahere*, *remouere*.

†Alienora⁴; *proprium nomen mulieris* (*helena* A.).

Alle; *uniuersus*, *uniuersalis*, *cunctus*, *singulus* quibus quisque *vnusquisque*, *totalis*, *pan grece*, *sesqui*, *Totus ad magnitudinem pertinet*: *ut totum corpus*, *tota terra*; *cuncti qui vbique sunt*; *uniuersi qui in loco*, *omnis qui in diuersis sunt locis*; *omnis ad multitudinem* &

numerum pertinet, *ut omnis homo & omnes homines*, *omnis distribuit inter partes subiectiuas*, *ut omnis homo currit ergo iste & iste, & cetera*. *Sed totus distribuit inter partes integrales*, *ut totus homo est intus*, *ergo quelibet pars hominis est intus*; *unde versus*:

¶ *Totum comprehendit massam*⁵
sed diuidit omne (*omnis* A.)

Et quoque tum complectitur omnia cunctus:

cunctus comprehendit hoc quod omnis, *unde deus dicitur cunctipotens omnia potens*.

†Alle abowte; *circumquaque*, *en-dique*.

Allone; *solus*, *solitarius*, *solitudinarius*.

†Allonely⁶; *duntaxat*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *solum*, *solummodo*.

Alschynande (A.).

†Allemaner; *omnigenus*, *omnimodus*.

¹ 'Algorisme, m. The Art, or Use of Cyphers, or of numbring by Cyphers: Arithmetick, or a curious kinde thereof.' Cotgrave. In *Richard the Reddes*, iv. 53, we read—

'Than satte summe as siphre doth in *augrym*,
That noteth a place, and no thing availith.'

Chaucer, describing the chamber of the clerk 'hende Nicholas,' mentions amongst its contents—

'His Almageste, and bookes grete and small,
His Astrelabie longynge for his art,
His *Augrym* stones layen faire a-part
On shelus couched at his beddes head.' *Millers Tale*, 320S.

Gower, *C. A.*, iii. 89 says—

'Whan that the wise man acompteth
Aftir the formal proprete
Of *algorismes* a be co.'

In the *Anceren Riwe*, p. 214, the covetous man is described as the Devil's ash-gatherer, who rakes and pokes about in the ashes, and 'makeð þerinne figures of *augrim* ase þeos rikenares doð þat habbeð mochel uorto rikenen.'

² 'Ambulatio. A walkinge place; a galery; an alley.' Cooper. '*Allée*, f. An alley, gallery, walke, walking place, path or passage.' Cotgrave.

'With ostes of *alynes* fulle horrible to schewe.'

Morte Arthure, 461.

'An alyane, *alienus*, *extraneus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Alieno*. To alienate: to put away: to aliene or alter possession.' Cooper.

³ In the Paston Letters, i. 144, are mentioned 'Lord Moleyns, and *Alianore*, his wyff.'

⁴ MS. *missam*; corrected from A.

⁵ Compare 'Broder by the moder syde onely (*alonly* by moder P.)' in P. p. 54. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 49, Agape, the King of France, having asked Cordelia, Lear's youngest daughter, in marriage, her father replies that, having divided his kingdom between his other two daughters, he has nothing to give her. 'When Agape herde this answer, he sente agayne to Leyre, and seide, he asked no thinge with here, but *alonly* here bodie and here clothing.' See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, B. 210.

*an Almary¹; *scrinium*, *Aula*, & cetera; *vbi* arke.

Almaste; *ferre*, *pene*, *ferme*, *paulominus*.

an Almetre; *almus*, *vlus*, *vlmus*, *alnetum*², *locus vbi crescent*.

Almyghty; *Astropotens*, *cunctipotens*, *omnipotens*.

an Almond; *Amigdalum*.

an Almond tre; *amigdalus*.

an Almos³; *Agapa vel agapes*, *elemosina*, *roga*.

an Almus doer; *elemosinarius*.

an Almos howse; *elemosinarium*.

Alome⁴; *Alumen*.

†Als it were; *quasi esset* (A.).

†Als longe; *tamdiu* (A.).

†Alsmekylle⁵; *tantum*, *tantumdem*, *tantisper*, *tautus*.

†Also; *itaque*, *similiter*, *eciam*, *item*, *itemtidem*, *sic*, *quoque*, *ita*.

†Als ofte; *Tociens*.

Alway; *Continuus*, *sempiternus*, *continue*, *semper*, *omnino*, *incessanter*, *indies*, *imperpetuum*, *eternaliter*, *eternae*, & cetera; *vbi* aylastyng.

A ante M.

†to Amble (*Ambule* A.)⁶; *Ambulare*.

an Ambler (*Ambuler* A.); *gradarius*.

Ambros; *Ambrosius*, *nomen proprium*.

to Amende; *emendare*, *corrigere*, *deuiciare*, *corripere*.

¹ See Wedgwood, Etymol. Dict. s.v. Aumbry, and Parker's Glossary of Gothic Architecture. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, bequeaths 'vij grete cofers, v chestis, ij almaryes like a chayer, and a blak cofer bounden with iron.' 'An Ambry, or like place where any thing is kept. It seemeth to be deriued of this Frenche word *Aumosniere*, which is a little purse, wherein was put single money for the poore, and at length was vsed for any hutch or close place to keepe meate left after meales, what at the beginning of Christianitie was euer distributed among the poore people, and we for shortnesse of speache doe call it an Ambry; *repositorium*, *scrinium*.' Baret. Cooper renders *Scrinium* by 'A coffer or other lyke place wherein iewels or secrete thynges are kept, as evidences, &c. *Scrinium*, a basket or forcet: a gardiuanee.'

² MS. *alnetum*; corrected by A. *Alnus* is properly an elder-tree, and there is no such word as *vlus*. Davish *olm*, an elm.

³ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3609, amongst the four kinds of help which will assist souls in purgatory, mentions '*Almus* Fat men to the pure gyves.' And again, l. 3660, he speaks of the benefit of 'help of prayer and *almusede*.' See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 157. A.S. *ælmesse*, *almes*.

⁴ Harrison, in his *Description of England*, ii. 67, mentions amongst the minerals of England, 'the finest *alume* . . . of no lesse force against fire, if it were used in our parietings than that of Lipara, which onlie was in use somtime amongst the Asians & Romans, & wherof Sylla had such triall that when he meant to haue burned a tower of wood erected by Archelaus the lieutenant of Mithridates he could by no means set it on fire in a long time, bicause it was washed ouer with *alume*, as were also the gates of the temple of Jerusalem with like effect, and perceiued when Titus commanded fire to be put vnto the same.'

⁵ *Eousque*. In *alsmekyl*. Medulla.

⁶ 'An anbling horse, *haqueuede*.' Palsgrave. Baret says, 'Amble, a word deriued of *ambulo*: an anbling horse, *solutarius*, *gradarius equus*: to amble, *solutim incedere*.' In Pecock's Repressor, Rolls Series, p. 525, we have the form 'Ambuler.' 'An anbling horse, gelding, or mare; *Haqueuede*, *Cheval qui va les ambles*, ou l'*amble*; *hobin*.' Sherwood. 'Gradarii equi. Amblyng horses.' Cooper. In the following quotation we have *amblere* meaning a trot:

'Duc Oliver hin rideþ out of þat plas;
in a softe *amblere*,

Ne made he non oþer pas;
til þey weyn met y fere.'

Sir Ferumbras, l. 344.

Compare also,

'His steede was al dappel, gray,
It gooth an *ambel* in the way

Ful softly and rounde
In londe.'

Rime of Sir Thopas, 2074.

†an Amendes¹; *emenda, emendacio, correctio.*

†an Amender; *corrector, corrector², emendator.*

to Amende; *convalescere, convalescere, ut de infirmitate.*

*an Amyce (Amyte A.)³; *Amictus, Amictorium.*

A ante N.

And; *et, que, Atque, ac, at, ast, necnon.*
an Ande⁴; *Anelitus.*

to Ande; *Afflare, aspirare, Spirare, alare, Anelare.*

†Andrew; *Andreas, nomen proprium.*

Ane; *vnus, primus, semel, singulus, primarius, primatiuus, simplex, simplus, vnicus, monos, grece.*

Anys; *Semel.*

Anehed; *vnitas, conformitas, congruitas.*

†an Anelepe man⁵; *solutus, Agamus.*

¹ In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras*, Charlemagne orders Alorys to go down on his knees to Duke Rayner, 'and his amendes make,' i.e. make an apology to him. Alorys accordingly, we are told,

'Pe amendes a profrede him for to make
At hez and low what he wold take,
And so thay acorded ther.' l. 2112.

See also P. Plowman, B. iv. 88.

² MS. *corrector*.

³ 'Upon his heed the amyte first he leith,
Which is a thing, a token and figure
Outwardly shewing and grounded in the feith.'

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, leaf 3.

Ducange gives '*Amictus*. Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo et presbyteris communibus (sunt autem illa *amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, et planeta*, ut est apud Innocent III. P. P. *De Myster. Missae*); *amict*.' Cotgrave has '*Amict*. An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priest's habit.' In Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 163, it is called *heued-line*, i.e. head-linen.

⁴ See P. Ondé. In *Sir Ferumbras*, p. 74, l. 2237, we find 'So harde leid he þar on is onde;' that is, he blew so hard on the brand; and in Barbour's *Bruce*, xi. 615, we are told that

'Sic anc stew rais owth thame then

Of aynding, bath of hors and men.'

See also ll. iv. 199. x. 610. *Ayndless*, out of breath, breathless, occurs in x. 609. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 38, the author, after telling us that Adam was made of the four elements, says, l. 539:—

'Pe ouer fir gis man his sight,

þat ouer air of hering might;

þis vnder wynd him gis his aand,

þe erth, þe tast, to fele and faand.'

See also p. 212, where, amongst the signs of approaching death, we are told that the teeth begin to rot, 'þe aand at stinc.' l. 3574. 'Myn and is short, I want wynde.' *Townley Myst.* p. 154. See also *R. C. de Lion*, 4843, *Yvain & Gawain*, 3554. 'To Aynd, Ainde, Eand. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.' Jamieson. *Icel. önd, öndi*, breath; cf. Lat. *anima*. '*Aspiro*: To ondyn.' Medulla.

⁵ In Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS., p. 13, l. 22, we are told that fornication is 'a fleschle synne betwene an aneplepy man and an aneplepy woman;' and in the Cambridge University Library MS. Ff. v. 48, leaf 86, we read—

'Wele more synne it is

Then with an aneplepy, i-wis.'

To synne with a weddid wife,

In *Havelok*, l. 2106, we have—

'He stod, and totede in at a bord,

Ner he spak aneplepi word.'

where the word has its original meaning of one, a single; and also in the following:—

'A, quod the vox, ich willa the telle, On alpi word ich lie nelle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278. A. S. *anlepi*, single, sole. 'Hi true in God, fader halmhtende . . . and in thesa Krist, is an lepi sone bure laved.' Creed, MS. Cott. Cleop. B. vi. Y 201^b. ab. 1250. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 22. Wyclif has 'an conlypi sone of his modir.' Luke vii. 12. 'per heo an alpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in.' *O. E. Homilies*, i. 23. See also *Lazamon*, ii. 92, iii. 264, *Ayenbite*, p. 21, *Ancren Riwle*, pp. 116, 296, &c.

†an Anelepny woman; *soluta*.

*an Anfenere¹; *Antiphonarium*.

an Angelle; *Angelus, spiritus, baiulus, celigena, missus, nunciatus*.

†Angelle fude; *manna*.

†Angell setis²; *dindima*.

an Anger; *Angor oris, prod[ucitur] o, & cetera; vbi noe*.

†to Anger³; *vbi to grewe*.

†Angyrlly; *vbi bilose*⁴.

Angry; *bilosus*⁵

Anguyse; *vbi noe*.

Any; *Aliquis, vllus*.

Anythyng; *quicquam*.

*Anys; *herba est vel semen, Anetum vel anisum*.

an Ankyll; *cavilla*.

an Ankyr or a recluse⁶; *anacorita; anachoritalis*.

an Ankyr of a schyppe; *ancora*.

to Ankyr; *Ancorare*.

†to Anorme (Anowre A.)⁷; *vbi fare (to make fayre A.)*.

¹ See note to Antiphonare.

² The following is from Ducange:—*Dindimum* vel potius *Dindymum*, *Mysterium*. *Templum*. Vita S. Friderici Episc. Tom. 4, Julij. pag. 461: *Ineptas, fabulas devitans, seniores non increpans, minores non contemnens, habens fidei Dindimum in conscientia bona*. Allusio est ad haec Apostoli verba 1 Timoth. 3. 8: "Habentes mysterium fidei in conscientia bona." Angelomus Praefat. in Genesim apud Bern. Pez. tom. i. anecdot. col. 46:

"Hic Patriarcharum clarissima gesta leguntur,
Mystica quae nimium gravidis typicisque figuris
Signantur Christi nostraeque et dona salutis.
Hic sacra nam sacrae cernuntur Dyndima legis
Atque evangelica salpinx typica intonat orbi."

Papias: "Dindyma, mons est Phrygiae, sacra mysteria, pluraliter declinatur." Notus est mons Phrygiae Cibele sacer *Dindyma* nuncupatus; unde Virgilius. "O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta Dindyma." See also Sete of Angellis.

³ The word *anger* or *angre* in Early English did not bear the meaning of our *anger*, but rather meant *care, pain, or trouble*. Thus in P. Plowman, B. xii. 11, we find the warning: 'Amende þe while þow hast ben warned ofte,

With poustees of pestilences, with pouerte and with *angres*,'
and in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 6039, we are told of the apostles, that for the love of Christ, 'þay þoled *angre* and wa.' O. Icel. *angr*.

⁴ MS. *vilose*.

⁵ MS. *vilosus*.

⁶ In *Sir Degrevant* (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), p. 179. l. 63, we read,

'As an *anker* in a stone He lyved evere trewe.'

The same expression occurs in the Metrical Life of St. Alexius, p. 39. l. 420. 'As *aneres* and herenites þat holden hem in here selles.' P. Plowman, B. Prol. 38. The term is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1. Palsgrave has '*Anere*, a religious man; *ancheres*, a religious woman.' A. S. *ancor*. 'Hec *anacorita*, a ankry's.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

⁷ 'His cote . . . enurned vpon veluet vertuous stonky.' *Sir Gawaine*, 2026. Wyclif has the subst. *enournyng* in Esther ii. 9 to render the V. *mundum*; and again he speaks of 'Ouychen stoonus and gemmes to *anoun* ephoth.' Exodus xxv. 7. 'Thanne alle the virgynis rysen vp, and *anourneden* her laumpis.' Matth. xxv. 7. 'When a woman is *anourned* with rich apparayle it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.' Palsgrave. 'I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse *anourment* of myne heere.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 384. 'With gude ryghte thay *anourene* the for thaire fairenes.' Lincoln MS. p. 199. In Lonelich's *History of the Holy Church*, xxxi. 151, we read

'It was that schipe in other degre
Anoured with divers Jewellis certeinle;'

and Rauf Coilgear, when he enters the Hall of Charlemagne, exclaims

'Heir is Ryaltie . . . *aneuch* for the nanis,

With all nobilnes *anourrit*, and that is na nay.' l. 690.

See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Canon Simmons, Bidding Prayers, p. 65. l. 4. p. 71. l. 20, &c., *Allit. Poems*, B. 1290, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3922. '*Anorne*, to adorn.' Jamieson. O. Fr. *aoerner*, *aourner*; Latin *adornare*. The form *anorme* is used by Quarles, *Shepherd's Eclogues*, 3, and *enourmyd* in the Babees Book, p. 1.

to Answre; *Resspondere*, *aggannire*,
ressponsare.

an Answre; *ressponcio*, *resspon-*
sum.

†an Answre of goddis; *fatum*, *diui-*
naculum, *oraculum*.

†Antecryste; *Antechristus*.

an Antiphonare¹; *Antiphonarum*
(A.).

an Antym²; *Antiphona*.

A ante P.

an Ape; *semia*.

an Apostata³; *Apostata*; *Apostatare*
verbum.

an Apostem⁴; *Apostema*.

an Apostylle; *apostolus*, *coapostolus*;
apostolicus, *apostolaris*.

†an Apostyllehede; *apostolatus*, *co-*
apostolatus.

to Appele; *Appellare*.

an Appele; *appellacio*, *appel-*
lum.

to Appere; *apparere*.

†an Appetyte; *appetitus*.

*an Appylle of ee⁵; *pupilla*.

an Appylle; *pomum*, *malum*, *pomu-*
lum, *pomellum*.

an Appylle tre; *pomus*, *malus*,
pomulus, *pomellus*.

†an Appelle garth⁶; *pometum*, *po-*
merium.

an Appylle hurde⁷; *pomari-*
um.

an Appylle keper or seller; *pomilio*,
pomo.

¹ *Antiphoner*, an anthem-book, so called from the alternate repetitions and responses.

'He Alma Redemptoris herde singe,
As children lerned hir *antiphoner*.'

Chaucer, *Prioresses Tale*, 1708.

In the contents of the Chapel of Sir J. Fastolf at Caistor, 1459, are entered 'ij *antijfeners*.' Paston Letters, i. 489. See also Antym, below, and Anfenere.

² In the *Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 94, *Anthem* is stated to be equivalent to both *antehymnus* and *antiphona*. '*Antem* ys as moche to say as a sownynge before. for yt ys begonne before the psalmes. yt is as moche to saye as a sownynge aynste *Antemys* betoken chante. The *Antempne* ys begonne before the psalme, and the psalme ys tuned after the *antempne*: tokenynge that there may no dede be good. but yf yt be begone of charite. and rewled by charite in the doynge, &c.'

³ An *Apostata* was one who quitted his order after he had completed his year of noviciate. This is very clearly shown by the following statement of a novice:—

'Out of the ordre thof I be gone.

Apostata ne am I none,

Of twelve monethes me wanted one,

And odde dayes nyen or ten.'

Monumenta Franciscana, p. 6-6.

'*Apostata*, a rebell or renegade; he that forsaketh his religion.' Cooper. The plural form *Apostataas* is used by Wyclif (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368). See Prof. Skeat's note to Piers Plowman, C-Text, Passus ii. 99. 'Julian the *Apostata*' is mentioned in Harrison's *Description of England*, 1587, p. 25. '*Apostat*, an *Apostata*.' Cotgrave. In the Paston Letters, iii. 243, in a letter or memorandum from Will. Paston, we read: 'In this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is *apostata*, for he was sometime a White Frere.' See also i. 19, i. 26. From the latter passage it would appear that an *apostata* could not sue in an English Court of Law.

⁴ '*Apostume*, *rumentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Aposthume*, or brasting out. *rumentum*.' Huloot. 'A medicine or salve that maketh an *aposteme*, or draweth a swelling to matter.' Nonnenciator, 1585.

⁵ '*Pruncle*, the balle or apple of the eye.' Cotgrave. 'Als *appel* of *eghe* theme for me.' *E. E. Psalter*, l's. xvi. 8.

⁶ '*Applegarthe*, *appleyard*, *pomarium*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *geard*, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Lat. *hortum*.

⁷ Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, says of the Carpenter's wife that—

'Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or meth,

Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth.'

l. 3261.

†to Appropyre¹; *Appropriare*, propriare.

†to Approwe; *Approare*, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis. (!)

Apprylle; *aprilis*; mensis anni.

A ante R.

†Araby; *Arabia*, arabicus participium.

to Aray; *accurare*, ornare, & cetera; *ubi* to make fare.

†to vn Aray; *exornare*, & cetera; [*ubi*] to dysaray.

an Aray; *apparatus*, paratus, accuratus, ornatus, habitus.

an Archangelle; *archangelus*; *archangelicus* participium.

an Archebyschop; *archiepiscopus*; *archiepiscopalis* participium.

an Arche; *Arcus*, fornix.

an Archedekyn; *Archidiaconus*.

†an Archedekynry; *Archidiaconatus*.

†an Arcystere; *arcista*.

an Archer; *Archetinens*, arquites, *sagittarius*, *sagittator*, *arcipotens*.

†Are; prior & prius, *predium*, *primitus*, *pristinus*, *priusquam*, *ante*, *antequam*, *antiquitus*.

†to make Ayre (Are A.); *heredare*, *hereditare*.

an Ayre; *heres*, *gafandus*, *gaifan* grece, *hereditarius*.

†Ayrelomes²; *primigenita*.

an Are; *remus*, *amplustrum*, *trudes*.

Arelly; *mane*, *tempestive*, & cetera; *ubi* tymely.

†to Areson³; *conuenire*, *alloqui*, *compellere*, *interpellare*, *afferri*, *concionari*, *obire*.

†Aresonere; *Alloquitor vel -triz*, *concionator vel -triz*.

*Arghe⁴; *pusillanimis*. nota.

†Arghnes; *pusillanimitas*.

†an Arguynge; *argumentacio*; *arguens* participium.

†to Argue; *arguere*, *argumentari*.

an Argument; *argumentum*; *argumentosus* participium.

¹ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 9346, says, that in addition to the general joys of heaven each man will have

‘His awen ioies, les and mare,
Pat til hym-self sal be *appropried* pare.’

‘pes ypocritis pat han rentes & worldly lordschipes & parische churcheis *appropried* to hem.’ Wyclif, *English Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 190; see also pp. 42, 125, &c. See also to make Awne, below.

² See *Are-lumes* in *Glossarium Northymblicum*, and Ray’s *Gloss. of North Country Words*. ‘*Primigenia*. The title of the ealdest childe in inheritance.’ Cooper.

³ O. Fr. *arcsinier*, *aragnier*, to interrogate, whence our word *arraign*. See *Kyng Alysandre*, 6751; *Yvaine and Gawayne*, 1094; *Rom. of the Rose*, 6220. ‘*Arraissoner*. To reason, confer, talke, discourse, &c.’ Cotgrave. Hampole tells us how at the Day of Judgment ‘Of alle þir thynges men sal *aresoned* be.’ *P. of Conscience*, 5997. And again, l. 2460, that each man shall

‘be *aresoned*, als right es
Of alle his mysdedys mare and les.’

⁴ This word occurs in the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 2540, and the verb *arghe*=to wax timid, to be afraid (from A. S. *argian*) at ll. 1976, 3121, and (with the active meaning) 5148; and *Allit. Poems*, B. 572:

‘þo anger of his ire þat *arzed* monye.’

See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 237; *Ayenbite*, p. 31; *O. E. Miscell.*, p. 117, &c.

‘þenne *arzed* Abraham, & alle his mod chaunged.’ *Allit. Poems*, B. 713.

‘He calde boþe *arwe* men and kene,

Knithes and sengan; swiþe sleic.’ *Harclok*, l. 2115.

See also *Str Perceval*, l. 69, where we are told that the death of one knight ‘*Arghede* alle that ware there.’ ‘*Arghness*, reluctance. To *Argh*. To hesitate.’ Jamieson. A. S. *argh*, *earh*; O. Icel. *argr*.

†to Aritte¹; *Ascribere, deputare, imputare.*

†an Arke; *archa, techa, cista, Scri-nium, capsula, capsella, achatus grece, aula.*

†an Arkemaker or keper; *archarius. to Arme; Armare, accingere.*

†an Armorer; *Armator, Armarius (A.).*

an Arme; *brachium, thorus, vlna, vlnu[l]a; vlnalis, vlnarius participia.*

an Armehole; *ascella, ala, subhircus. Armour; Armamentum, armatura, armabilis, arma.*

†Armour for Armys; *brachialia.*

†Armour for leggis; *tebialia.*

†Armour for theghys; *cruralia.*

†Armyd; *Armatus (A.).*

†Arnolde; *Arnaldus, nomen proprium.*

an Arrowe; *pilum, hasta, hastula, hastile, cathapulta, sagitta, saggitela, missile, telum, armido, spiculum, gesa, sarissa, iaculum, & dicitur omne quod iacitur ut vulneret.*

†an Arowhede; *barbellum, catella.*

†an Arrerage (Arreage A.)²; *erroragia.*

an Arse; *anus, culus.*

†Arsnike³; *arsenicum.*

an Arsewyspe⁴; *Anitergium, memperium.*

Arte; *artes, dialectica; dialecticus.*

A ante S.

Ascape⁵; *vbi to scape.*

*Asethe⁶; *satisfaccio.*

¹ 'In Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1871, we have—

'It nas aretled him no vyleinye,
Ther may no man clepe it no cowardye.'

According to Cowell a person is *aretled*, 'that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime.' In an Antiphon given for the 'Tuesday Seruyce,' in *The Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 203, we read:—'*Omne[m] potestatem. O mekest of maydens, we arecte to thy hye sonne, al power, and all vertew, whiche settyth vp kynges, &c.*' Low Lat. *arrationare*. See *Sir Perumbras*, 5174; Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 31, &c.

² 'Arriergages is a french woorde, and signifieth money behinde yet vnpayde, *reliqua*.' Baret. *Arriergages* occurs in *Liber Albus*, p. 427, and frequently in the Paston Letters.

'I drede many in *arerages* mon falle

And til perpetuele prison gang.' Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 5913. '*Arriergage*. An arriergage: the rest, or the remainder of a payment: that which was unpaid or behind.' Cotgrave. 'God that wolke the *arerages* for-seve.' Shoreham, p. 96.

³ Compare P. Assenel.

⁴ In John Russell's '*Boke of Nurture*,' pr. in the *Babees Booke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 63, we find amongst the duties of the Chamberlain—

'Se þe privehouse for esement be fayre, soote and clene . . .

Looke þer be blanket, cotyn, or lynyn, to wipe þe nebur ende;'
on which Mr. Furnivall remarks,—'From a passage in William of Malnesbury's *Autograph, De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, it would seem that water was the earlier cleanser.'
'An Arse-wispe, *penicillum, anitergium*.' Withals.

⁵ In the story of the Enchanted Garden, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 118, the hero having passed safely through all the dangers, the Emperor, we are told, 'when he sawe him, he yaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he had so wysely *ascapid* the peril of the gardin.' See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 61.

⁶ Amongst the kinds of help which may be rendered to souls in purgatory, Hampole mentions '*assethe making*.' *P. of Conscience*, 3610, and again, l. 3747, he says—

'A man may here with his hande

Make *asethe* for another lyfande.'

In the *Romaunt of the Rose* we find *asethe*, the original French being *assez*: other forms found are *aseyth*, *syth*, *sithe*. Jamieson has 'to *assyth*, *syth*, or *sithe*, to compensate; *assyth*, *syth*, *assythment*, compensation.' *Iscl. scðja*, to satiate; Gothic *saths*, full; which accounts for the *th*. And this *th*, by Grimm's law, answers to the *t* in Latin *satis*, and shews that *asethe* is not derived from *satis*, but cognate with it. From the Low

to make Asethe; *satisfacere*.

to Aske; *postulare, exposcere suppliciter & submisce, petere, aliquid pro merito, expetere humiliter cum precibus vel creditum, appetere, rogare precibus, con-, exflagitare, imprecari mala, precari bona, deflagitare, exigere, contari, per-, interogare, querere, investigare, exqu[ir]ere, queritari, stipulari, con-, flagitare cum clamore & pertinacia, petere, scitari, scicitari, interpellare, & cetera; ubi to pray.*

*to Aske wrangwysly (wrangusly A.); *exigere*.

an Asker; *petitor, questionarius*.

†an Asker wrangwysly; *exactor*.

an Askynge; *peticio, postulacio, peti-
ciuncula, postulamen, questio,
questiuncula, stipulacio*.

†an Askynge wrangwysly (wrong-
usly A.); *exaccio*.

*Askes¹; *ciner vel -nis, cinisculus diminutivum, cineres defunctorum, cinis in foco*.

†Asky; *cinerulentus, cinereus, cinericeus*.

to Assay; *pprobare, temptare*.

to Assayle; *aggredi, arripere, assilire, grassare, impetere, inuadere, insultare, insurgere, adoriri, irruere*.

an Asse; *asinus, onager, asellus; asininus, asinarius, asinalis, participia*.

an Asschird²; *agaso*.

†an Asse mengyd with mans kynde³; *onocentaurus*.

to Assent; *assentire, con-, quiere, quiescere, & cetera; ubi to afferme*.

†Assentande; *assentaneus, con-, & cetera; ubi affermynge*.

to Assigne; *ubi lymytt*.

†an Assyse⁴; *sessio, assisa*.

German root *sath-* we get the Mid. Eng. *aseth*, and from the cognate Latin root *sat-* we have the French *assez*. Prof. Skeat, note on P. Plowman, xx. 203. In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. p. 6, l. 22, we are told that if we break the tenth commandment, 'we may noghte be assoylede of þe trespase bot if we make *assethe* in þat þat we may to þam þat we harmede;' and again, leaf 179, 'It was likyng to ȝow, Fadire, for to sende me into this werlde that I sulde make *asethe* for mans trespass that he did to us.' See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 84.

¹ In *Havelok*, l. 2840, we read that Godrich—

'Hwan þe dom was demd and sayd

Sket was . . . on þe asse leyd,

And led vn-til þat ilke grene.

And brend til *asken* al bilene;'

and in *An Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 78, l. 203, we are told that when the body is laid in the earth, worms shall find it and 'to *are* heo hyne gryndeþ.'

'Thynk man, he says, *askes* ertow now,

And into *askes* agayn turn saltow.'

MS. Cotton; Galba, E. ix. leaf 75.

And warp es vt til beuene-ward.'

'Moyses *askes* vp-nam

Genesis & Exodus, 3824.

See also *Lazamon*, 25989; *Ormulum*, 1001; *Sir Gawayne*, 2, &c. Lyte in his edition of Dodoens, 1577, p. 271, tells us that Dill 'made into *arsen* doth restrayne, close vp and heale moyste vlcers.' See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 125, 'blewe *askes*.' A.S. *asce, asce, æsc*. O. Icel. *aska*.

² 'An *asseherd*, *asinarius*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic asinarius, a nas-herd*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213.

³ MS. *kyngc*. '*Onocentaurus*, a beaste halfe a man and halfe an asse.' Cooper.

⁴ See Glossary to *Liber Custumarum*, ed. Riley, s.v. *Assise*. '*Assises or sessions, conuentus iuridici: dayes of assise, or pleadable dayes, in which iudges did sit, as in the terme, fasti dies*.' Barct.

to Astony¹; *attonare, stupifacere*.
 Astonyd; *attonitus, stupefactus*.
 †to be Astonyd; *consternari, stupie-*
fieri.

an Astrolabi (Astroby A.)²; *astro-*
labium.

Astronomy; *astronomia, astronomi-*
tus.

an Astronomyour; *astrologus, as-*
tronomus; astroligis participium.

Asure; *Asura*.

A ante T.

†At þ^e leste; *saltem*.

At þ^e laste; *tandem, denique, novis-*
sime, demum.

an Athe; *juramentum, jusiurandum*.

†Atynse (Athenis A.); *athene*.

*Atyre of þ^e hede (The Athye of
 the heyde A.); *tia*.

to Atire; *vb; aray or make fare*.

to Attache; *Attachiare*.

†At my wille; *vti, vtinam, osi, qua-*
tinus, vt si.

A ante V.

*Avance³; *auancia (Herba est. A.)*.

†to Awawnce⁴; *promouere, prove-*
here, extollere.

Awawnced; *promotus, proectus*.

August; *Augustus, nomen mensis*
vel viri.

to Awyse⁵; *deliberare, excogitare,*
providere.

Awysyd; *deliberatus, provisus*.

vn Awysyd; *jndeliberatus, jnpro-*
visus.

an Awysment; *deliberacio, provi-*
dencia.

Aumbry (Avmbyr A.)⁶; *ambra*.

anAwowterer⁷; *adulter, adulterator;*
adulterius, adulteratorius.

1

'This sodeyn cas this man astonied so,
 That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking
 He stood.' Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 316.

**Estonner*. To astonish, amaze, daunt, appall; make agast; also to stonnie, benumme, or
 dull the senses of. Cotgrave. **Attono*. To make astonied, amased, or abashed. *Attonitus*.
 He that is benumbed, or hath loste the sense, and mouyng of his members or limmes.
 Cooper. Probably connected with the root which is seen in A. S. *stunian*, to *stun*.

2

'His almagest, and bookes gret and smale,
 His *astrolabe* longyng for his arte,
 His augrym stooness, leyen faire apart
 On schelues couched at his beddes heed.' Cant. Tales, 3208.

See a woodcut of one in Prof. Skeat's ed. of Chaucer's *Astrolabe*.

3

MS. *avande*; corrected from A.

* A word which occurs very frequently in the *Gesta Romanorum*: thus p. 48, in the
 version of the tale of Lear and his daughters we read that when his eldest daughter
 declared that she loved him, 'more þan I do my selfe,' 'Perfore, quod he, þou shalt be
 hily *avaunced*;' and he mariede her to a riche and myghti kyng.' So also p. 122, the
 Emperor makes a proclamation that whoever can outstrip his daughter in running 'shulde
 wedde hir, and be hiliche *avaunced*.' See also Barbour's *Bruce*, xv. 522. 'Avancer, to
 advance, prefer, promote.' Cotgrave.

* A word of frequent occurrence in the old Romances in the sense of 'consider, reflect,
 inform, teach.' Thus in the 'Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,' Roxburgh Club, ed.
 Wright, p. 4, we find 'I *avise*de me,' i. e. I reflected, considered. So in Chaucer, *Clerkes*
Tale, 238: 'Ypon hir chere he wolde him ofte *awyse*.' See Barbour's *Bruce*, ii. 297, vi. 271,
 &c. 'Aviser. To marke, heed, see, looke to. attend unto, regard with circumspection, to
 consider, advise of, take advice on; to thinke, imagine, judge; also to advise, counsell,
 warne, tell, informe, doe to wit, give to understand.' Cotgrave.

* *Ambra*. Amber gyse: hotte in the second degree, and drie in the firste.' Cooper.
 'Ambre, m. Amber.' Cotgrave. See *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 1666 and 6203. Harrison,
Descript. of England, ed. 1580, p. 43, says that in the Islands off the west of Scotland 'is
 greate plentie of Amber,' which he concludes to be a kind of 'geat' (jet), and 'produced
 by the working of the sea upon those coasts.'

* *Adulter*. That hath committed anoutrye with one. *Adultero*. To committe anoutrye.
Adulterium. Aduouerie.' Cooper. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 12, 14, &c.

Awowtry; *adulterium*.
to do Avoutry; *Adulterare* (A.).
to make Autor (*Auctorite* A.); *auto-*
rare, autorizare, luudare.
to putt oute of Autorite; *exautorare*.
an Autor; *autor*.
an Autorite; *autoritas, autenti, grece*.

A ante W.

to Awe; *debere*.
an Awer; *Debitor* (A.).
*an Awemener; *elemosinarius*.
an Awmenery; *elemosinaria*.
*an Awndyrne¹; *jpopurgium, an-*
gena.
*an Awn of corne²; *arista, aristella*
diminutivum.
Awne; *proprius, peculiaris*.
†an Awnhede; *proprietas*.
†to make Awne; *propriare, appro-*
priare.
an Awnte; *amita, matertera*; *versus*:
‡*sic patris est Amita soror ut*
matertera matris.

†Awntentyke (*Awtentike* A.); *au-*
torizabilis, Autenticus.
*to Awntyry; *in euentu ponere*.
*an Awnte doghter³; *consobrina*.
†an Awnte son; *consobrinus*.
an Awtyr⁴; *ara, mortuis fit; altare,*
soli deo fit; altariolum, tripos,
Ariola, mensa domini, focus,
†an Awtyr cloth; *linthium*.

A ante X.

an Axe; *ascia, asciola, ascis, ascicu-*
lus, securis, dolabrum bipennis,
candex, dextralis, securila, sesess-
pita.
†an Axe for a mason; *ascis, ascic-*
ulus.
†an Axylltothe⁵; *molaris; maxil-*
laris.
an Axylltre⁶; *Axis*.
†Axes⁷; *vbi fevers*.

A ante Z.

*Azuerre; *azura*.

¹ In the Will of Margaret Paston, dated 1504, we find, 'Item to the said William Lunner, my son, ij grete rosting *awndernes*, iij shetes, ij brass pots with all the brewing vessels.' Paston Letters, iii. 470. O. Fr. *andier*.

² 'Flaxen wheate hath a yelow eare, and bare without *anys*, Polard whete hath no *anis*. White whete hath *anys*. Red wheate hath a flat eare ful of *anis*. English wheate hath few *anys* or none.' Fitzberbert's *Husbandry*, leaf 20. '*Arista*. The beard of corne; sometimes eare; sometime wheate.' Cooper. '*Awns. s. pl. arista*, the beards of wheat; or barley. In Essex they pronounce it *ails*. See *ails* in South-Country Words, E. Dial. Soc. Gloss. B. 16.' Prof. Skeat in his ed. of Ray's Gloss. of N. Country Words, 1691. Turner tells us that 'y° barley eare and the darnele eare are not like, for the one is without *awnes* and the other hath longe *awnes*.' *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 17. Best tells us that we 'may knowe when barley is ripe, for then the eares will crooke eaven downe, and the *awnes* stand out stiff and wide asunder.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 53.

³ MS. doxtghter.

⁴ See the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, pp. 165, 168, and B. P. p. 71, l. 20.

⁵ Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words, gives '*Axeltooth, dens molaris*; Icel. *jarl*;' and in Capt. Harland's Gloss. of Swaledale, E. D. S. is given '*Assle-tuth*, a double tooth.' Still in use in the North; see Jamieson, s. v. *Asil-tooth*. Compare also Wang tothe.

⁶ '*Axis*. An extree. *Axis*. An axyltre.' Cooper. A. S. *care*.

⁷ In the Paston Letters, iii. 426, we read—'I was fülle seck with an *axer*.' It also occurs in The King's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 54:

'But tho begun mine *axis* and torment.'

with the note—'*Axis* is still used by the country people, in Scotland, for the ague.' Skelton, Works, i. 25, speaks of

'Allectuary arrectyd to redres

These feverous *arxys*.'

See Calde of the axes, below. '*Axis, Acksys, aches, pains*.' Jamieson. '*I shake of the axes. Je tremble des fleurs*.' Palgrave. '*The dwellers of hit [Ireland] be not vexede with the axes excepte the scharpe axes [incoke nulla febris specie vexantur, excepta acuta, et hoc perraro]*.' Trevisa, i. 333. See *Allit. Poems*, C. 325, '*pacces of anguych*,' curiously explained in the glossary as blows, from A. S. *paccian*.

Capitulum 2^m B.

B ante A.

a bab; *vbi* a chylde.*a Babyll¹; *pigma*.A Baby; *Infans*, & cetera; *vbi* barne *vel* childe.†Babilon; *babilonia*, *babilonius* participium.a Bachelor²; *bacalarius* *vel* *bacularius*.a Basyn (Bacen A.); *timile*, *peluis*.Bacon; *lardum*, *petaso*, (*perna* A.)†to Bacon³; *dissplodere*.†Bacond; *displous*.*A Backe; *respertilio*, & cetera; *vbi* bakke. (A.)Bacbrede; *vbi* bakebrede. (A.)*a Badildore⁴ (Batildure A.); *pecten*.Bayde⁵;A Bayge; *Sacculus*. (A.)a Bagpype; *panduca*.a Bagpyper; *panducarius*.Bay⁶; *badius*.a Bay; *bacca*, *est fructus lauri & olive*.†A Bay; *Aque*. (A.)†a Bafynstykylle (Baynstikille A)⁶; *gamerus*, *asparagus*.†a Bakbone; *spondile*, *spina*. (*Versus*: *me pungit spina*, *pars est in corpore spina* A.)to Bakbyte⁷; *blasfemare*, *detrahare*, *blaterare*, *derogare*, *detractare*, *detrectare*, *obloqui*, *susurrare*.a Bakbyter; *blas*, *blasfemus*, *detractor*, *detrector*, *delator*, *susurro*.

¹ Cotgrave s. v. *Fol* has 'give the foole his bable, or what's a foole without his bable.' 'A bable or trifle, *riquet*.' *ibid*. 'A bable *pegma*,' Manip. Vocab. 'He schalle neuer y-thryve, perfore take to hym a *babulle*.' John Russell's Boke of Nurture, in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 1, l. 12. In the Ancien Riwe, p. 388, when a certain king made efforts to gain the love of a lady, he 'sende hir *beaubelct* boße ueole and feire,' where other MSS. read '*beaubelez*' and '*beaubelez*.'

² A *Bachelor* signified a *novice*, either in arms or in the church. Thus in P. Plowman, Prol. 87, we find '*Bischofes and bachelers*,' and in Chaucer, Squieres Tale, 24, Canibuscan is described as—

'Yong, fresh, strong, and in armes desirous,
As any *bachelor* of al his hous.'

Brachet, Etymol. Dict., has traced the word from L. Lat. *baccalaris*, a boy attending a *baccalaria* or dairy-farm, from L. Lat. *bacca*, Lat. *vacca*, a cow. See also Wedgwood, &c. 'Bachiler, or one unmarried, or hauyng no wife. *Agamus*.' Huloet.

³ Probably the same as *batten*, to beat out, flatten: see Halliwell, s. v.

⁴ In Northamptonshire a *batildore* means a thatching instrument.

⁵ 'Of bay colour, bayarde, *badius*.' Baret. Compare P. Bayyd, as a horse.

⁶ The stickleback. In the *Ortus Vocab.* we find '*Asperagus* (*quaedam piscis*), a banstykyl.' Huloet has '*Banstickle*, the stickleback;' and Baret gives '*a banstickle*, *trachyltra*.' Cotgrave renders '*espinoche*' (identical with the *spinaticus* or *ripillio* of the middle ages) by '*a sharpling*, shaftling, stickling, *banstickle*, or stickleback.' In Neckam *De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 98) we find '*stanstikel*;' and in the Suffolk dialect, the fish is still known as the '*tantickle*.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189, the word '*styting*' is given as the equivalent of *scorpio*, a kind of fish, which the editor identifies with the '*stickleback*' of the present day: and at p. 222, the word *gamerus* is rendered a '*stykyunge*,' and in the Prompt. the '*stykyunge*' is identified with the *silurus*. Jamieson gives '*Banstickle*, Bantickle. The three-spined stickle-back, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Linn.' Cooper renders *Gammarus* by '*a creuis of the sea*.'

⁷ '*Bacbitares*,' we read in the Ancien Riwe, p. 86, '*þe biteð eðre men bihinden, beoð of two maneres þe uorne cumeð al openliche, and seið uel bi anoðer, and speowed ut his after Ac þe latere cumeð for al on oðer wise, and is wurse uerod þen þe oðer; and uider vreondes huckel*.' In An Old Eng. Miscellany, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Morris, p. 187, we are told that '*Alle bacbytares heo wendeþ to helle*.' Chaucer, Persons's Tale (Six Text Edition, p. 678) divides backbiters into five classes.

a Bakbytynge; *blasfemia, delatura, derogacio, detractacio, susurrium.*
 †a Bakbrede¹; *rotabulum, & cetera; ubi a muldyngborde.*
 to Bake; *panificare, pistrine, informare, pinsere.*
 a Bakehowes; *pistrinum, cerealium, panific[i]um, pistrina, panificina.*
 a Bakke; *dorsum, dorsiculum, tergum hominum, tergum animalium, spina, (os dorsi A.) spondile.*
 a Bak of a knyfe; *ebiculum*².

*a Bakke³; *blata, vespertilio.*
 a Bakster⁴; *artocopus, pistior, cerealius, furnarius, paneta, panificus, panificia, panifex, pistrino, pistrinx.*
 Bakwarde; *retrosum, seorsum.*
 a Balla[n] (Balans A.); *belluga, statera, examen, bilanz, libra, lanx, trutrina, trutinella, librarius participium.*
 Balde; *Audax, & cetera; ubi hardy.*
 †a Baldestrot (A. Baldystott A.)⁵;

¹ Mr. Nodal, in his Lancashire Glossary. E. D. Society, says 'Bak-brede, a broad thin board, with a handle, used in riddling out the dough of oateakes before they are put on the spittle, and turned down on the bak-stone.' See also Wright's Prov. Diet. s. v. Back-board. Jamieson gives 'Bawbrek, Bawbrick, a kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread.' A. S. *bacan*, to bake, and *bred*, a board. According to Ducange *Rotabulum* is a baker's peel.

² From *hebes*, blunt; the blunt side of the knife. 'Blunt man. *Hebes*.' Huloet.

³ 'Blatta, a litell wounne or fle, of the kynde of mothes, and hurteth bothe cloth and bookes.' Cooper. '*Chaucoursuris*, a batte; a Flittermouse; a Reeremouse.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'Bak, Backe, Bakie-bird. s. The bat or rearmouse.' Compare Dan. *aftenbakke*, lit. evening-bat. See Wyclif, *Levit.* xi. 19. In the Poem on the Truce of 1444, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 216, we read:

'No bakke of kynde may looke ageyn the sunne,
 Of frowardnesse yit wyl he fleen be nyght,
 And quenche laumpys, though they brenne bright.'

And again, p. 218:

'The owgly bakke wyl gladly fleen be nyght,
 Dirk crossetys and laumpys that been lyght.'

In the Alliterative 'Alexander & Dindinus,' E. E. Text Society, ed. Skeat, l. 123, we find:

'Minerua men worschipe, in oþur maner alse
 & bringen heere a niht-brid, a bakke or an oule.'

See also Backe. '*Vespertilio*. A bakke.' Medulla. See Halliwell, s. v.

⁴ Properly a female baker. A. S. *bacstra*. In P. Plowman, Prol. 217, we read:

'I seiȝ in this assemble, as ȝe shul here after,
Baesters and brewsteres, and bocheres manye;'

And again, Passus iii. 79.

'Brewsteres and bakesteres, bocheres and cokes.'

⁵ *Pronuba*, which in Classical Latin signified a 'bridesmaid,' in Low Latin degenerated to the meaning of a 'procuress,' in which sense it occurs several times in the Liber Albus (see, for instance, p. 454, '*De pena contra meretrices, pronubas, presbyteros adulteros, &c.*' and, p. 608, a record of a sentence to the pillory of a woman '*quia communis Meretrix et Pronuba*'). In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 217, we find it given, as here, as the Latin equivalent of 'bawdstrott' (i.e. 'an old woman who runs about on bawds' errands'), and again in the French Royal MSS. 521 and 7692 it is translated by 'bawdstrot' and 'bawdstrot.' In the Pictorial Vocabulary of the 15th Century, printed in the same volume, p. 269, this is corrupted, evidently from the scribe's ignorance of the meaning of the word, into 'bawstrop' and in the Medulla into 'bauds strok.' A 'trot' was a common expression of contempt applied to old women in Early English; thus in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode, MS. of St. John's College, Cambridge, ff. 71, the Pilgrim addresses Idleness as 'þou alde stynkande *tratte* . . . and than the olde *tratt* answerde me,' &c.; and again, ff. 73, 'When this alde *tratte* hadde thus spoken.' Cf. 'This lere I learned of a beldame *trote*.' Affectionate Shepherd, 1594. See Jamieson, s. v. *Trat*. '*Paranymphe*: *pronuba* que viro *nympham* iungit. *Paranymphe*: *dicatur* qui nubentibus preest, vel eis assistit: vel amicus sponsalis qui eos coniungit: vel nuncius intermedius.' Ortus Vocab. See Ducange, s. v. *Paranymphe*.

pronubus, pronuba, jnterduca, paranymph, paranymphus, (vir huius A.)

*a Baly; *balliuns, villicus; villicare* est tale officium exercere.

†Baler; *Balina.*

†a Balyngar¹; *celo.*

*a Balke of howse; *trabs, trabes, trabis & trabus, trabricula.*

*a Balke betwyx (betwise A.) twa furris²; *creb[r]o, porca.*

a Balle; *pila, alipatus qui iaculatur pilam.*

†a Balle of þ^e hand or of fote; *cal-lus.*

†a Balloke stone³; *testiculus, testiculatus participium.*

†a Ballokecod; *piga, inembrana.*

Balme; *balsamum, colobalsamum, filobalsamum, opobalsamum.*

a Balme tre; *balsamus.*

*a Bancour; *bancorium.*

a Bande; *ligamen, ligatura, vinculum.*

†a Bande of a dure; *vertebra*⁴.

†a Bande of luffe; *fedus, pignus.*

†a Bande of a howse⁵; *lacunar, lacunarium, laquear, laquearium, loramentum.*

†a Bande of a carte or of a coppe⁶; *crusta, crustola.*

¹ Harrison in his Description of England, ed. 1587, p. 79a, says, 'From hence [Milford] about foure miles is Saluach creeke, otherwise called Sauerach, whither some fresh water resorteth; the mouth also thereof is a good rescue for *balingers* as it (I meane the register) saith.' *Celoz.* A brigantine, or barke.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'Ballingar, Ballingere. s. A kind of ship.' In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 84, there is a letter giving an account of the capture of certain French ships, amongst which are enumerated 'the grete schyp of Brast [Brest], the grete schyp of the Morleys, the grete schyp of Vaung, with other viij. schyppis, bargys, and *balyngers*, to the number of iij. m^{ll} men.' The term also occurs in the Verse Life of Joseph of Arimathea (ed. Skeat), l. 425, where the writer addresses Joseph as 'Hayle, myghty *balynger*, charged with plenty.' '*Balingaria*. Bellicæ species navis.' Ducange. '*Balinger* or Balangha. A kind of small sloop or barge; small vessels of war formerly without forecastles.' Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867. See also Way's note in Prompt. s. v. Hulke, p. 252. In the version of Vegecius, Reg. MS. 18 A. xii. are mentioned 'small and light vessels, as galeies, barges, fluyennes and *balyngers*.' lib. iv. cap. 39. Walsingham relates that in the engagement between the Duke of Redford and the French, in 1416, the former '*cepit tres caricas, et unam hulcam, et quatuor balin-garias*.' Camden, 394. See also Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3101.

² 'Balke, a ridge of land betwene two furrowes, *lyra*.' 'A balke, or banke of earth rayssed or standing vp betwene two furrowes: a foote stole or step to go vp, *scannum*.' 'A balke in the cornefelde, *grumus*: to make balkes *imporcare*.' Baret. '*Porca*. A ridge, or a lande lyngge betwene two furrowes wheron the corne groweth: sometime a furrow cast to drayne water from corne: also a place in a garden with sundrie beddes.' Cooper. '*Assillonner*. To baulke, or plow up in baulkes.' Cotgrave. See also Tusser, ed. Herrtage, p. 141, stanza 2, and P. Plowman, B. vi. 109. 'The *balke*, that thai calle unered lande.' Palladius on Husbandrie, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Lodge, p. 44. l. 15.

³ '*Hic testiculus*, a balok-ston; *hic piga*, a balok-kod.' Nominale MS. 15th cent. '*Couille*, a cod, bollock, or testicle.' Cotgrave. It appears from Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540, that *balloke-stones* was a term of endearment.

⁴ MS. *rectebra*. The hinge. In Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Cottingham (E. Dial. Soc.) is given '*Band*'; the iron-work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. *Bande*; the iron-work of hinges which projects beyond the edge of the door; frequently used for the hinge itself.' Cooper gives '*Vertebra*, a joynte in the bodie, where the bones so meete that they may turne, as in the backe or chine.' '*Bands* of a door; its hinges.' Jamieson. See quotation from Ducange in note s. v. Brandyth to set byggyng on. '*Vertebra*. A dorre barre.' Medulla. 'And the gates of the palace ware of evour, wondir whitt, and the *bandes* of thame, and the legges of ebene.' Life of Alexander the Great, Thornton MS. li. 25.

⁵ Florio has '*Dundelle*, side corners in a house.' It seems here to be a joist. Cooper gives '*laquear*, a beame in a house. Compare P. Lace of a Howserose. *Laquearium*.' '*Crusta*. Bullions or ornamentes of plate that may be taken off.' Cooper. See Copbande and Carteband.

*a Bande doge¹; *molosus*.
a Bane; *os, ossiculum, ossillum*;
osseus participium.

†a Banefyre; *ignisossium*².

†from Bane to bane; *ossim*.

a Bane (Bayn A.) of a play³; *preludium, proeludium*.

a Baner; *vexillum, signum, tessera*.

a Banerer; *vexillifer, hastifer, hastiger, draconarius, antesignarius, primicerius, ferentarius, primipilus*.

*pe Bane schawe (Baynshawe A.); *ossedo*.

a Banke; *ripa fluminis est, litus maris est, margo fontis est: verus*:

Fontis margo, maris litus, sed ripa fluentis.

riparia, ripula, crepido est concavitas ripe; litoreus, marginalis, marginus.

to Banne⁴; *Annathematizare, devouere, deuotare, derogare, detestari, contumeliare, execrari, maledicere, imprecari, & cetera; ubi to curse.*

†A Banner; *deuotator, derogator, detestator, execrator, imprecator, maledicus*.

a Bannynge; *detestacio, detestamen, execramen, maledictum, maledicio*.

†a Bannok⁵; *focacius, panis subcinericius*.

*a Banqwer (Bankewere A.); *banarium, dorsorium*.

†Banworte⁶; *consolidum*.

*pe Baptim; *baptismus, baptisma*.

to Baptyse; *baptizare*.

a Baptizer; *baptista*.

Barane; *effetus, sterilis*.

*a Barbycane⁷; *Antemurale*.

a Barbelle; *barbellus, piscis est*.

¹ 'Mastive, Bandog, Molossus.' Baret. 'The tie-dog or band-dog, so called because manie of them are tied up in chaines and strong bonds, in the daie time, for dooing hurt abroad, which is an huge dog, stubborne, ouglie, eager, burthenous of bodie (and therefore but of little swiftnesse), terrible and fearfull to behold, and oftentimes more fierce and fell than anie Archadian or Corsican cur. . . . They take also their name of the word 'mase' and 'theefe' (or 'master theefe' if you will), because they often stound and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.'—Harrison, Descrip. of England, part i. pp. 44-5. 'We han great Bandogs will teare their skins.'—Spenser, Shep. Cal. September. See also Tusser's Five Hundred Poets, &c., E. Dial. Soc., ed. Hertridge, ch. 10, st. 19. 'Latrator molossus. A barkynge bandogge.' Cooper. Wyclif, Eng. Works, ed. Matthew, p. 252, speaks of 'tey dogges.'

² A very literal translation of the English bonfire.

³ See the Chester Plays, i. 1, from which it appears that the proclamations of the old mysteries were called *Banes*. 'Ban. A proclamation with voice, or by sound of trumpet.' Cotgrave. 'Proeludium. A prohem; in Musicke a voluntary before the Song; a flourish; a preamble or entrance to a mattier, and as ye would say, signes and profers.' Cooper. Compare the phrase 'the banns of marriage.' A.S. *ban*.

⁴ 'Him wol i blame and banne, but he my bales amende.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 476; see also l. 1644. In the Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, VII. xi. we read 'I banne þe birde þat me bar.' A.S. *bannan*, O. Icel. *banna*.

⁵ 'Bannock, an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers.' Ray's Gloss.; and see Jamieson, s. v. Gaelic *bonnach*.

⁶ 'Brysewort, or bonwort, or daysye, *consolida minor*, good to breke bocches.' Reg. MS. 18 A, vi. leaf 72b. 'In battill gyres burgionys the *banwart* wild.' Gawin Douglas, Prologue to Book xi. of Æneid, l. 115. A.S. *banwyrp*. Keunett's Glossary, Lansdowne MS. 1033 explains it as the violet. According to Cooper, *bellis* is 'the whyte daysy, called of some the margarita, in the North *banwoort*.' Bosworth says 'perhaps the small knapweed.' 'Daysie is an herbe þat sum men called nembrisworthe oþer *bonewort*.' Gl. Douce, 290. Cockayne, Leechdoms &c., vol. ii. 371, and, iii. 313, defines it as the *wall-flower*.

⁷ Cotgrave has 'Barbacane f. a casemate; or a hole (in a parraquet, or towne wall) to shoot out at; some hold it also to be a Sentries, Scout-house, or hole; and thereupon our Chaucer useth the word *Barbican* for a watch-tower, which in the Saxon tongue was called, a Bonrough-kenning.'

a Barbur; *barbitonsor*, (*rasor*, *ton-sor* A.)

a Bare¹; *aper*, *aperculus*, *aprinus*, *apprugnus* *participium*, *maialis*, *castratus*, *verres*; *versus*:

Verres testiculos habet atque domi refouetur,

Est aper in siluis, nefrendis in ede tenetur;

Idem maialis castratus vterque videtur.

Bare; *vbi* *nakyd*: to bare, *vbi* to *nakydun*, (*nake* A.)

†a Barespero²; *excipulum*.

†a Barsepay³ (*Barfray* A.); *fustibulum*.

†Barfute (*Barfotte* A.); *nudipes*.

†Barlege; *incaligatus*. (A.)

a Barelle; *cadus*, *emicadium*.

Barely (*Bayrly* A.); *vbi* *nakydly*.

a Bargan; *pactum* (& *cetera*; *vbi* *conande* A.)

to Bargan; *pacisci*, *pangere*: *versus*:

'Pango, cano, pango, iungo, pango, paciscor,

Dat pactum, pepigi, cano, panxi, iungere, pegi.'

*a Bargham⁴ (*Barwam* A.); *epiphium*.

¹ 'Nefrens, a weaned pigge: *maialis*, barrow hogges: *ecres*, a tame bore.' Cooper.

² A spear for boar-hunting. Cooper gives '*Venabulo excipere aprum*; to kill a boare with an hunting staffe.' '*Excipulum*, i.e. *venabulum*. A spere to slee a bore with.' *Ortus Vocab.*

³ The Addit. MS. is here undoubtedly correct. The word is the O.-Fr. *berfroi*, from which, through the L. Lat. *belfredus*, comes our *belfry*. It was a movable tower, often of several stories high, used by besiegers for purposes of attack and defence. The following quotation from Ducange will sufficiently explain the construction of the machine, as well as the stages by which the name came to be applied in the modern sense. '*Belfredus*. Machina bellica lignea in modum excelsioris turris extructa, variis tabulatis, coenaculis seu stationibus constans, rotisque quatuor vecta: tantae proceritatis ut fastigium oppidorum et castrorum obsessorum muros aequaret. In coenaculis autem collocabantur milites qui in hostes tela continuo vibrabant, aut sagittas emittebant: infra vero viri robore praestantes magnis impulsibus muris machinam admovebant. Gallicè, *befroi*. *Belfredi* nomen a similitudine ejusmodi machinae bellicae postea inditum altioribus turribus quae in urbibus aut castris eriguntur, in quarum fastigio excubant vigiles qui eminens adventantes hostes, pulsata quae in eum finem affensa est campana, cives admonent quo sint ad arma parati. Nec in eum tantum finem statutae in *belfredi* campanae, ut adventantes nuntient hostes, sed etiam ad convocandos cives et ad alios usus prout reipublicae curatoribus visum fuerit. Unde *campana bannalis* dicitur, quod, cum pulsatur, quicumque intra *bannum* seu districtum urbis commorantur ad conventus publicos ire teneantur. Denique *belfredum* appellant ligneam fabricam in campanariis, in quibus pendent campanae. *Fustibulus*. Machinae bellicae species: *engin de guerre, espèce de fronde*.' In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herrtage, l. 3171, when Balan is besieging the French knights in the Tower of Aigremont, King Sortybran advises him to make use of his

'Castel of tre þat hiȝt brysour . . .

And pote þe-on vj hundred men, þat kunne boþe launce and caste.'

The tower is accordingly brought up, and is described as follows, ll. 3255-3270.

'In þat same tre castel weren makel stages thre:

Pe hezeste hiȝt mangurel; the middle hiȝt launcepre;

Pe nyemest was callid hagefray; a quynthe þyng to se . . .

þan þe heȝest stage of al fulde he with men of armes

To schelde hem by-nyȝe wel fram stones and othere harmes. . . .

And on þat oþer stage amidde ordeynt he gunnes grete,

And oþer engyns y-hidde, wilde fyr to caste and schete.

Þyder þanne he putte y-nowe, and tauȝte hem hure labour,

Wilde fyr to schete and þrowe aȝen þe heȝe tour,

In þe nyȝemest stage þanne schup he him-selue to hove.

To ordeyne hure fyr þar-inne, and send hit to hem above.'

⁴ Capt. Harland in his Glossary of Swaledale (E. D. Soc.) gives '*Barfam*, or *Brattam*, a horse-collar,' as still in use. It is also used in the forms *hambarce* and *hamborough*, and means a protection against the hames. '*Hec epicia*; *Anglice*, a berhem.' Wright's Vol. of

Bares¹; *barri*: versus:

Barri barrorum dantur ludi puerorum.

a Barke²; *cortex, liber, codex.*

to Barke; *frunire, effrunire.*

to Barke as a dog; *latrare, de-
baulare.*

a Barkynge; *latratus, latramen.*

†a Bar[k]howse; *frunitorium, cer-
donarium.*

a Barkar; *cerdo, frunitor, gallari-
us, -ij, & gallarius a um, gallita-
rius, -ij, & gallitarius a um.*

†Barke duste or wose; *frunium,
ptipsana.*

a Barkar dog; *ibercisticus.*

†Barkefatte; *ptipsanarium.*

Barly; *ordeum, ordeolum, ordeaci-
us participium.*

Barlycaffé. (A.)

*A Barme³; *gremium, & cetera; vbi
a skyrtt.*

*a Barmeclathe⁴; *limus, limas,
pannus grenialis, vel corium
greniale.*

*Barme⁵; *spuma, & cetera; vbi
zest.*

*a Barnakylle⁶; *camus.*

*a Barnakylle⁷; *Avis est.*

†A Barne⁸; *infans, infantulus, in-
fantuosus.*

†Barnely; *infantuose, pueriliter.*

A Barne; *oreum, & cetera; vbi
lathe. (A.)*

a Baroñ; *baro, baroniculus, baricu-
lus, heres, grece, hero.*

a Barones; *baronissa.*

a Baronry (Barony A.); *baronia.*

*a Barrow⁹; *cenovectorium vel sce-
novectorium.*

Vocab. p. 278. See Wedgwood, s. v. Hames, and Barkhaam in Brockett's Glossary. Jamieson, s. v. Brechame. A. S. *beorgan*, to protect, and Eng. *hames*. And see also Hame of an horse.

¹ The game of prisoners'-base. In the Metrical Life of Pope Gregory (MS. Cott. Cleopatra, D ix. ff. 156, bk.), we read—

'He wende in a day to plawe

Pe children ournen at pe bars.'

In the margin of the Metrical Vocab. printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 176, is written '*Barri, -orum sine singulari, sunt ludi, Anglice, base*,' and in Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, E. E. Text Society, ed. Peacock, p. 11. l. 336, directions are given that games or secular business are not to be permitted in a churchyard:—

'Bal and bares and suche play,

Courte holdynge and suche maner chost,

Out of chyrcheorde put away;

Out of seyntwary put þou most.'

Cotgrave gives '*Barres*, the martial sport called Barriers; also the play at Base, or Prison Bars.' In 'How the Good Wife Taught her Daughter,' printed in the 3rd part of Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, p. 528, l. 114, children are cautioned not

'Oppinly in the rew to syng,

Na ryn at bares in the way.'

See 'Base, or Prison-base, or Prison-bars,' in Nares' Glossary.

² According to the Medulla, *cortex* is the outer, *liber* the middle, and *suber* the innermost bark of a tree:—'*Pars prior est cortex, liber altera, tertia suber.*'

³ '*Gremium*. A barne, or a lappe.' Medulla.

⁴ '*Limus*. A garment from the nauecl downe to the feet.' Cooper. In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Wyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 121, we read 'The skyne of whiche I make my barnelothie es schame and confusioun.' See also Napron. '*Limas*. A naprone or a barne clothe.' Medulla.

⁵ '*Barme*, or yeaste. *Flos vel spuma ceruisie.*' Baret.

⁶ '*Barnacles*, an instrument set on the nose of vnuly horses, *pastomis*.' Baret.

⁷ '*Camus*; a bitte, a snaffle.' Cooper. '*Chamus*. A barnag for a hors.' Medulla. The Medulla further explains *Chamus* as '*genus freni, i. cupistrum, et pars freni*' Moleyne. '*Camus*. A byt or a snaffle.' Elyot. See Byrnacle and Molane of a brydelle.

⁸ '*Cionia*. A bernag or a botore.' Medulla. '*Barnacle byrdes, Chenalopeces*.' Huloet.

⁹ '*Mercey on's*, a *barne*? A very pretty *barne*; a boy, or a childe I wonder I' Shakspeare, *Winter's Tale*, III, iii. 70-1. 'I am boggered, and all my *barnes*.' Harrison, ed. Furnivall, i. 108.

¹⁰ '*Vectculus*. A barwe. '*Vecticularius*. A barwe maker.' Medulla.

†a Barrowemaker; *vectorarius*,
(*scenouectorarius* A.)

†a Barras¹; *antemurale*, *vallum*.

a Barre; *clatrus*, *pessulum*, *pessellum*, *obex*, *repagulum*, *vectis*.

*a Barrewarde²; *archophilax*.

*a Baskyt; *Aristor*, *prod[ucitur]* a, *cartallum*, *calathus*, *sephinus*, (*cophinus* A.) *corbis*, *qualus*, *quaxillum*, *sporta*, *sportula*.

a Basenet³; *cassis*, *galea*.

*a Baslarde⁴; *sica*.

a Base (Bays A.); *basis*.

*a Bastard; *bastardus*, *fauomij*, *nothus* ex *nobili* patre, *spurius* ex *nobile* matre, *pelignus*, & dicunt[ur] *spuriij* quasi extra puritatem geniti; tales plerumque matrem potius quam patrem moribus sequi[n]tur. (*Manzerinus*, *manzerus*, *hebreum* potius quam *grecum* A.)

†a Bastardrye; *bastardia*.

a Bataile; *acies*, *ala*, *bellum* indicitur *populorum*, *bellum* diminutivum; *bellicus*, *bellico-*

sus participia; *bellax*, *belliger*, *Auellum* est inter *civies* dictum, quod *auelluntur* *populi* in *duas* partes; certamen loco virtutis po[nit]ur: *civile* bellum ex *civibus* constat & *auellum* ut *supra*; *conflictus*, *congressus*, *domesticum* ex *domesticis*, *duellum* ex *duobus* est, *intestinum* ex *parentibus*; *guerra*, *rebellio*, *mars*, *obsidio*, *pugna* fit inter *duos* & inter *plures*; *vnus* contra *vnum* *procinctus* *ti*, *procinctus* *tus*; *palas* *dea* *belli*, *prelium* *geritur*, *preliolum* *diminutivum*, a *pre* & *lite* vel a *pre* & *luendo*, proprie est *primus congressus* vel *conflictus*, *bellum* ipsa *guerra*: *vnde* dictum, *romani* *dicti* *sunt* in *prelio* sed *numquam* in *bello*, quia sepe in *congressibus* *vincebantur* vel in *ipsis* *conflictibus* sed *numquam* in *guerra*; vel *prelium* *de* *prope*, *bellum* *de* *longe*.

a Bate⁵; *simba*, *facelus*, & cetera; *vbi* a *schype*.

¹ Halliwell quotes from the Romance of Sir Degrevant, ll. 131:—

'At the barresc he habade,
'The folk that assalseand wer
At mary 3et, to-hewyn had

'Enfachoun ys to þe 3eate y-come,
And haueþ þat mayl an honde y-nome,

'Barrace, Barras, Barres, Barrowis (1) A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle. (2) An enclosure made of felled trees for the defence of armed men.' Jamieson. O. Fr. *barres*, pl. of *barre*, a stake. 'Vallum. A bulwarke or rampyre.' Cooper.

² See also Berewarde. For *archophilax* read *aretophyllax*. The term is generally applied to the constellation Boötes, or Charles' Wain. See Charnelwayn.

³ A light helmet worn sometimes with a movable front. See Strutt, ii. 60. It did not originally cover any part of the face, but it was afterwards supplied with visors. See Meyrick, *Antient Armour*.

⁴ The baselard was of two kinds, straight and curved. By Statute 12 Ric. II, cap. 6, it was provided that 'null servant de husbandrie ou laborer, ne servant de artificeer, ne do vitailleur porte desore enavant *baslard*, dagger, nespee (nor sword) sur forfaiture dicelle.' In the Ploughman's Tale, printed in Wright's Polit. Poems, i. 331, we read that even priests were in the habit of wearing these arms, though against the law:—

'Bucklers brode and swardes long,
'Baudrike, with *baselardes* kene,

In Fairholt's Satirical Songs on Costume, Percy Society, p. 50, is a song of the 15th century beginning 'Prenegard, prenegard, thus bere I myn *baselard*.' 'Baselarde: *ensis gladiolus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sica. A short swerde.' Medulla. See also *Liber Albus*, pp. 335, 354, and 555, and Prof. Skeat's Notes to P. Plowman, iv. 461-7. 'Sica. A short sworde or dagger.' Cooper.

⁵ 'Phaselus. A little shippe called a galeon.' Cooper.

Bathe; *jn plurali numero, ambo.*

†Bathe¹; *ciuitas; bathonia, bathoniensis participium.*

†to Bath or bathe; *balneare.*

a Bath; *balneum, balnsolum, terme.*

Bature²; *batura, similago.*

to Bawme³; (*Balniare A.*); *vbi to balme.*

*a Bawson⁴; *vbi A broke.*

Bebybeke⁵; *avis. (A.) B ante E.*

to Be; *consistere, constare, esse, existere, extare, manere, permanere, sistere, restare.*

to Beabowteward⁶; *Analore, Asspi-rare, cōnari, eniti, niti, perniti, inniti, moliri, fatigare.*

†a Bee⁷; *armilla, brachiale, dextrale, dextrariolum.*

a Bee; *apes, apis, apacula.*

†to Becalle⁸; *prouocare.*

a Bechetre; *fagus.*

a Bedde (Bede A.); *Accubitus, cubiculum, cubatorium, cumbatorium, dormitorium, grabatum, prograbatum, lectus, -stratum, thorus, tereuma, lectisternium, clinus grece; clinosus, lecticulis, reclinatorium.*

A Bede; *precula.*

a Bedelle; *bedellus, preco.*

†a Bedfelawe⁹; *hic hec concuba.*

†a Bedfute¹⁰; *fultrum.*

¹ Alexander Neckam in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 457, thus speaks of Bath:— '*Balnea Bathoniae feruentia tempore quoris aegris festina saepe medentur ope.*'

² '*Similago; fyne meale of corne, floure.*' Cooper. Still in common use as in '*batter-pudding.*'

³ This line is repeated in the MS.

⁴ '*Grisard. m. A Badger, Boason, Brocke or Gray. Taisson. m. A Gray, Brock, Badger, Bauson.*' Cotgrave. See also Brokk.

⁵ I have not been able to identify this bird, but it has been suggested that the name is probably one given in imitation of the noise made by some bird of the curlew kind.

⁶ '*Thou art abouteward, y undurstonde, And wyne my doghtyr shene. To wyne alle Artas of iayn bonde,*' Sir Eglamour, l. 658.

⁷ In the fable of the Cat and the Mice, Prologue to *P. Plowman*, l. 161, the old rat tells his hearers that in London he has seen people walking about wearing '*Myses ful brizte* abouten her nekkes.' In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxviii. 18, we find '*Judas seide, What wilt thou that be jounen to thee for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi bye of the aarm, and the staffe whiche thou holdist in thin hond.*' The word also occurs in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, pp. 28, 29, l. 134, and in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, (E. E. Text Society, ed. Morris), i. 1390. A. S. *beoz, beah, O. Icel. baugr*, a bracelet, a collar. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, bequeaths '*A bee with a grete pearl. A dyaund, an emerawde . . . a nother bee with a grete perle, with an emerawde and a saphire, weighing ij unces, iij quarters.*' In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 200, l. 556, we find '*broche ne bye.*'

⁸ In the *Anturs of Arthur*, Camden Society, ed. Robson, xxxii. 7, the knight addressing the king says,

'*Quethir thou be Cayselle or Kyng, here I the be-calle,
For to fynde me a freke to feste on my fille.*'

⁹ It was not an unusual custom for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bed-fellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bed-fellow*. MS. Ashmol. 208. See also Paston Letters, iii. 235, where, in a letter from Sir John Paston to John Paston, we read '*Sir Robert Chamberleyn hathe entryd the maner of Scolton upon your bedfelawe Converse.*' It was considered a matter of courtesy to offer your bedfellow his choice of the side of the bed. Thus in the *Boke of Curtasye*, printed in the *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 183, we are told:—

'*In bedde yf þou falle herberet to be Pou schalt euquere be curtasye
With felawe, maystur, or her degre, In what part of þe bedde he wylle lye.*'

¹⁰ '*Fultrum lecti. A bedsteade.*' Cooper. '*Fultrum est pes lecti: sponda est exterior pars lecti.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 242.

a Bedgate¹; *conticinium*, *concupitium*.
 †a Bedhede; *cubitale*.
 *Bederyn (Bedredyn A.)²; *clanicus*.
 a Bedstede; *cubatorium*, *cumbatorium*.
 a Bedstoke³; *sponda*, *fultrum*, *lectica*, *pluteus*.
 †a Bedstrey⁴; *stratum*, *stratorium*, *lectisternium*.
 †Bedtyme⁵; *ubi* bedgate.
 †to Befalle; *accidere*, *contingere*, *pertinere*, *referre*.
 Befe (Besse A.); *bosor*, *carnes bovine*.
 Before; *Ante* *signat* *locum*, *Antea* *signat* *tempus*, *pre*, *coram*, *palam*.
 to Beg; *mendicare*.
 a Begger; *mendicus*, *mendiculus* *diminutivum*.
 to Begyle⁶; *caluire*, *caluere*, *cauil-*

lare, *circularre*, *circumuenire*, *de-*
priuare, *colludere*, *decipere*, *elu-*
dere, *fallere*, *refraudare*, *frus-*
trare, *illaqueare*, *illectare*, *illi-*
cere, *imponere*, *pellicere*, *priuare*,
seducere, *supplantare*, *seuocare*,
sophismatizare, *subducere*, *temp-*
tare, *tergiuersari*, *calumpniari*,
preuaticari, *colludere*; *tergiuer-*
sari est *in totum deserere* non
inpetreta abolecione, *calumpniari*
est falsum crimen intendere, *pre-*
uaticari est *verum crimen scien-*
ter (abscondere A.), *colludere* est
quum aliquis desistit ab accusa-
cione, *accepta pecunia*: versus—
Decipitur facto, solet & quis
fallere verbo,
Dicto uel facto socium circum-
uenit ille.

¹ *Bedgate*, bed-time, going to bed: see Introduction to Gest Historiale of the Destruct. of Troy (E. E. Text Society, ed. Panton and Donaldson), p. xx, where the mistake in Halliwell's Dict. is corrected. '*Conticinium*. Bedde time, or the first parte of the night, when men prepare to take rest, and all thinges be in silence. After Erasmus it semeth to be the time between the first cockerowing after midnight, and the breake of the day. *Concupitium*. The stille and diest part of the night,' Cooper. See *Bedtyme*.

² 'Beddred, one so sicke he cannot rise, *clanicus*.' Baret. In the Babees Boke (E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 37, l. 19, we are enjoined 'pe poore & pe beddered loke you not lope.' And in the Complaint of Jack Upland, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 22, in his attack on the friars, he says:—

'Why say not ye the gospel As ye do in rich mens,
 In houses of bedred men, That mowe goe to church and heare the gospel.'
 '*Clinicus*. A bedlawere,' Medulla. See Stow's Survey, ed. Strype, l. bk. ii. p. 23.

³ 'Bed-stocks, bedstead,' Whithy Glossary. Still in common use in the North. Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c., gives 'Bedstockes, the wooden frame of a bed.' 'Three bedstoks are mentioned in the Inventory of Robert Abraham, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1519,' Gent. Mag. 1864, ii. 501. '*Sponda*. Exterior pars lecti.' Medulla. See *Bedstuf*, above.

⁴ A certain quantity of litter (rushes or straw) was always included in the yearly allowance to the chief officers of an establishment. Thus in the Boke of Curtasye, printed in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, amongst the duties of the Grooms of the Chamber we find they are to

'make litere,
 ix fote on lengthe without diswere;
 vij fote y-wys hit shalle be brode,
 Wele watered, I-wrythen, be craft y-trode,
 Wyspes drawn out at fete and syde,
 Wele wrethyn and turnyd agayne pat tyde:
 On legh onsonken hit shalle be made,
 To þo gurdylstole hegh on lengthe and brade, &c.'

In the Household Book of Edward II (Chaucer Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the King's Confessor is to have '*litere* for his bede al the yere.' '*Hoc stramentum*: lyttere.' Wright's Vocab., p. 260. 'Y schal moiste my *bedstre* with my teeris.' Wyclif, Psalms vii. 7. See also *Lyster*.

⁵ 'Bedde tyme, or the fyrste parte of the nyghte. *Contisium*.' 1552. Hulstet.

⁶ '*Caullor*. To iest: to mocke: to cauil: to reason subtilly and ouerthwartly upon wordes. *Caullator*. A mocker: a boulder: a cauillar, or subtil wrester.' Cooper.

Begylinge; *deceptio, decipula, dolus, fraus, pellicio, frustratio, impostura, tergiuersacio, & cetera*; *vbi* falshede. (A.)

†Begylyws; *vbi* false. (A.)

†a Begyler; *deceptor, frustrator, fraudator, supplantator, impostor, seductor, seuocator, illusor, tergiuersor.*

†Begylyd; *deceptus, frustratus, fraudatus, supplantatus, seductus, seuocatus, illusus.*

to Begyſ; *incipiare, cepio, cepi, inire, encenniare, exordiri, inceptere, inchoare.*

a Begynnyng; *caput, elementum, exordium, origo nature, initium rei, primordium, principium operis, inceptio, inchoacio; inchoatiuus, originalis, primordialis participia.*

a Begynner; *exordarius, inceptor.*

†Beguune; *exorsus, inceptus, initus.*

to Behalde; *aspicere casu, aspectare vel ri voluntate, circumspicere, conspiciari, contemplari, conspicere, considerare, inspicere, iudicando intueri, cum causa contueri, intueri, suspicere que supra vel retro sunt, respicere que retro sunt, despicere inferius, per-*

spicere, prospicere que longe sunt, videre natura, mirari, perspicari, speculari, prospectare, specere, spectare.

a Behaldyng; *aspectus, obtutus.*

*a Beheste; *pollicitacio, promissum, promissio, votum.*

*to Beheste¹; *destinare, vouere, deuouere, promittere, ultropromittere, repromittere, spondere, de-, dis-, pollicitare, polliceri roganti: versus:*

*ultro promitto quid polliceor-
que roganti.*

a Behyve; *Apiarium.*

†a Bechyrd; *Apiaster.*

to Behove; *oportet, conuenit.*

†Behovefulle²; *opportuns, tempestiuus, tempestus, utilis.*

Behowefully; *auspicato, nessessarie, oportune, utiliter.*

†to Beke handes³; *explorare.*

to Bekyñ⁴; *Annuere, nuere, innuere, nutum facere, nutare.*

a Bekenyng; *numen, nutus, nutacio.*

a Bekyn or a standard⁵; *statela.*

*a Bek⁶; *torrens, riuius, riuus.*

†A Beke⁷; *Rostrum, & cetera; vbi* nebe. (A.)

Belde (or Balde A.)⁸; *caluus, calu-
aster, caluillus, glabellus, glaber.*

¹ 'Polliceor. To behestyn.' Medulla. See P. Hotyn.

² 'Forasmuche as . . . the king . . . hath he stured by summe from his lernyng, and spoken to of diuerse matters not behouefull.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 34. See also Peacock's *Repressor*, ed. Babington, p. 47. 'Behouefable. Opportuns.' Hulstet.

³ MS. to Beke wandes. The *Ortus Vocab.* gives 'explorare: to spye, or to seke, or open, or trase, or to becke handes.'

⁴ 'Annuo. To agree with a becke to will one to doe a thing. Nuto. To becken, or shake the heade.' Cooper. 'Becken wyth the finger or heade. Abnuo, Abnuto.' Hulstet.

⁵ 'A Beacon, specula, specularium, pharus.' Baret. See *The Destruction of Troy*, ed. Donaldson and Panton, l. 6037. 'Bekin, a beacon; a signal.' Jamieson. A.S. *beacen*.

⁶ In the *Cursor Mundi* (P. E. Text Society, ed. Morris, Gottingen MS.), p. 515, l. 8946, we read—

'Pai drow it [a tree] þedir and made a brig,
Ouer a littel bece to lig;'

and in Harrison's *Descript. of England*, 1587, p. 50a, the river 'Weie or Waie' is described as running towards 'Godalming, and then toward Shawford, but yer it come there it crosseth Craulie becke, which riseth somewhere about the eldge of Sussex short of Ridgeweie, &c.' *Hic riuius, a bek.* Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.*, p. 239.

⁷ Harrison, speaking of the fashions of wearing the hair in his time, says:—'if [a man] be wesel becket, then muche heare left on the cheekes will make the owner looke big like a bowlded hen, and so grim as a goose,' ed. Furnivall, i. 169.

⁸ 'Glaber, smooth without heare; pikle.' Cooper. 'Bekl, *adj.* bald, without hair on the head. Beldness, Belthness, *s.* baldness.' Jamieson.

*a Beldame; *Auia*.
 †to make Belde (Bellyde A.); *decaluere, decapillare, recalluere*.
 †Belde (Bellyde A.) be hynde; *recaluus, recaluastrer, recaluiatus*.
 a Bel[d]nes; *caluicies, caluiciun*.
 †a Belhouse; *campanile*.
 to Belche (Belke or Bolke A.)¹; *ructare, ructuare, ructari*.
 a Bely; *venter, & cetera*; *vbi* a wombe.
 a Belle; *campana, campanila, campanella, nola, cimbalum, tintinnabulum, tonabilum*.
 a Belle in þe water²; *bullia, tumor laticis*.
 *a Belle maker; *campanarius*.
 †a Belle man³; *polector*.
 a Bellowe (Belowys or belice A.); *follis, folliculus*.
 a Bellsyre⁴; *Auis*.
 †A Belstringe. (A.)
 a Belte; *balleus, cinctorium, cingu-*

lum, stropheum, zona, zonuba, zonella, semyncium.
 †a Belte maker; *zonarius*.
 †a Belte of lechery⁵; *cestus*. (*Incestus* A.)
 †to Belte; *cingere, ac-, circum-, circumscribere, precingere*.
 †to vn Belte; *discingere, incingere*.
 †Belyd; *singulatus, zonatus, cinctus, Ac-, pre-*.
 a Beme (Beym A.) of þe soñ; *radius*.
 a Beme of a webster⁶ (weffere A.); *iugum, liciatorium*.
 A Beym of ye plwgh; *Buris, & cetera*; *vbi* plwgh beme. (A.)
 a Bend⁷; *victa, emiculum*.
 to Bend; *Arcuare, extendere, tendere, & cetera*; *vbi* to bowe.
 †to vn Bend; *laxare, relaxare*.
 a Bene; *faba, fabella diminutiuum*.

¹ See also to Ryfte. 'To bealke, or breake winde vpward, *ructo*; a bealking, *ructus*; to belke, *ructo*; a belche, *ructus*.' Baret. In P. Plowman, B. v. 397, *Accidia* (Sloth) we are told,

'bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his brest knocked,
 And roxed and rored, and rutte atte last;'

and in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 314:—

'In slewthe then thai syn, Goddes workes thai not wyrke,
 To belke thai begyn, and spew that is irke.'

'*Ructor*, to rospyn: *ructus*, a zyskyng.' Medulla.

² See Burbylle in the water, and P. Burbulle. '*Bulla*, a bubble of water when it reyneth, or a pette seetheth.' Cooper. 'A bubble of water, *bullia*.' Baret. '*Bulla*. A burbyll, *tumor laticis*: *bullio*, Bohnyng of watere. *Scales*. To brekyn vp or burbelyn.' Medulla. '*Bulla*. A bubble rysing in the water when it rayneth.' Withals.

³ A watchman. Cf. 'the bellman's drowsy charm.' Milton, *Il Penseroso*, 83.

⁴ In the Satirical Poem on Bishop Boothe, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 229, we read

'Bridelle yow bysshoppe and be not to bolde,
 And biddeth youre *beaverpes* se to the same:
 Cast away covetyse now be ye bolde,
 This is alle earnest that ye call game:
 The *beesire* ye be the more is youre blame.'

See also P. Plowman, C. xi. 233, and compare Beldam in P.

⁵ Ducange gives '*Ceston*. *Zona Veneris* . . . Latini dixerunt *Cestus*. *Cesta*. Vinculum, Ligamen . . . *Græce* *kearós* muliebri cingulum est, præcipue illa zona, qua nova nupta nuptiarum die præcingebatur a sponso solvenda.' Cooper renders *Cestus* by 'a marriage gyrdle ful of studdes, wherwith the husbände gyrded his wyfe at hir fyrst weddyng.' '*Cestus*. A gyrdyl off lechery.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Liciatorium*, a weaver's shittell, or a silke woman's tassell, whereon silke or threade wounen is cast through the loome.' Cooper. '*Liciatorium*. A thrumme or a warpe.' Medulla. 'Weavers beame, whereon they turne their webbe at hande. *Iugum*.' Huloet.

⁷ A fillet or band for the hair. The Medulla renders *Amiculum* by 'A bende or a kerche,' and Withals by 'A neckkercher or a partlet.' The Ortus says, '*Amicillum dicitur fascia capitis: scilicet pepulum*, a bende or a fyllet; *id est mitra virginalis*. *Amiculum*. A bende or a kercher;' and the same explanation is given by Baret.

†~~Be~~ Benes spelked¹; *subefrese*.

*a Benet²; *exorcista*.

Benet; nomen proprium, *benedictus*.
a Benefys; *beneficium*.

a Benke³ (or A stole A.); *scamnum*,
& cetera; ubi a stole (stuylle A.),
& bancus regis dicitur.

†Bent as a bowe; *extensus*.

†Bent⁴; *harba est*.

†vn Bent; *laxus, relaxus*.

†Berande⁵; *baiulus*.

a Berde; *barba, barbula, genorbo-*
*dum*⁶ *cati est; barbatus, barba-*
tulus participia.

†Berdeles⁷; *depubis, impubis, in-*
vestis, inverbis.

†to Berde; *puberare, pubertare*.

†to Bere; *baiulare, de-, portare,*
de-, vehere, de-, con-, ad-,
ferre, con-, de-, aliena gerere, nos-
tra gestare, gestitare, asportare,

sublevare, sustentare, vectare, vec-
titare, suffarcinare est latenter
aliquid sub vestibus ferre et, 'iste
suffarcinat libros.'

Beer⁸; *quidam potus est & dicitur*
lepiletum secundum quosdam.

a Beer; *versus, vrsa, vrsinus, arch[t]os,*
grece.

A Beare⁹; *baccallum, caperulus,*
quod capit corpus gestorium, ges-
tatorium, feretrum, libitina, lo-
culus, locellus, sandapula.

to Bereaway; *assportare, absentare,*
auferre, deportare, remouere, a-
movere, avehere.

to Bereagayn; *refferre, reportare*.

†to Bere a dede mañ; *efferre*.

to Bere ju; *importare, inferre, in-*
vehere.

†to Bere vp; *excipere, efferre, susci-*
pere, sustentare, subigere, subvehere.

¹ 'Fressa faba, Plin. A beane broken or bruysed.' Cooper, 1586. 'Faba fresa. Groundyn benys.' Medulla. Pegge gives 'Spelech, to bruise as in a mortar, to split, as speleched peas, beans,' &c. 'Beane cake. Fabacia. Beane meale. Lomentum.' Huloet.

² From a passage in the Paston Letters, iii. 239, this term would seem to have been in common use. William Pykenham writing to Margaret Paston, says, 'Your son Watre ys nott tonsewryd, in modre tunge callyd Benett.' 'Exorcista. A benet, coniurator. Exorcismus. A coniuration ajens pe deuyll.' Medulla.

³ A. S. *beno*, O. Icel. *bekkr*, a bench. 'Benche. Cathedra, Planca, Scamnum.' Huloet.

⁴ 'Bent, gramen.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 191. Any coarse wiry grass such as grows on a bent, a common or other neglected ground. Under this name are included *Arundo arenaria, agrostis vulgaris, triticum junecum*, &c. By 15 and 16 George II. c. 33. plucking up or carrying away Starr or Bent within 5 miles of the Lancashire coast 'sand-hills' was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping. Ger. *bintz, bins*, a rush. See Moor's Gloss. of Suffolk Words.

⁵ 'Baiulus. A porter or carier of bourdens.' Cooper. 'Baiulus. A portoure.' Medulla. See also a Berer. 'Beare. Baiulo, Fero, Gero.' Huloet.

⁶ 'Genorbodum. A berde.' Medulla. P. reads 'genobaridum,' and Ortus, 'genobradum.'

⁷ 'Impubes. A man child before the age of xiiij, and a woman before the age of xij yerres.' Cooper. 'Puber. A chyld lytyl skoryd. Pubero. To gyune to heeryn. Pubes. A chyldys skore, a chylyys age.' Medulla. The Medulla curiously renders *impubes* by 'unzong,' and *impubeo* by 'vuyngryn.' 'Beardles, or hauing no bearde. Calbris.' Huloet.

⁸ Baret says 'Beer or rather Bere; ab Italiano Bere, i. e. Libere quod Gallico, Boire De la biere.' See Mr. Riley's admirable note in Glossary to Liber Customarum, s. v. *Cerise*, where he points out the fact that hops (*hoppys*) are frequently mentioned in the Northumberland Household Book, 1512, as being used for brewing, some ten years before the alleged date of their introduction according to Stowe. Cogan, in his Haven of Health, 1612, p. 220, tells us that beer was 'invented by that worthie Prince Gambrianus; Anno 1786. yeares before the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, as Languette writeth in his Chronicle.' On p. 217 he gives a hint how to know where the best ale is to be found—'If you come as a stranger to any Towne, and would faine know where the best Ale is, you neede do no more but marke where the greatest noise is of good fellowes, as they call them, and the greatest repaire of Beggers.'

⁹ 'Libitina. Deeth or the beere whereon dead bodies weare caried.' Cooper. See note in P. s. v. Feertyr. 'Beare to cary a dead corps to burial. Capulum.' Huloet.

to Bere wytnes; *testari*, at-, & cetera; *vbi* to wytnes.

†A Berer of wytnes; *testis*, & cetera; *vbi* a wytnes.

†a Berer¹; *baiulus*, *gerulus*, *portator*, *vector*.

†a Berer of wod; *calignarius*, *calo*.

Bery; *bacca*, *cuiuslibet fructus silvestris*.

to Bery²; *triturare*, & cetera; *vbi* to thresche.

†to Bery³; *bustare*, *componere*, *funerare*, *humare*, *sepelire*, *tumulare*.

*a Berylle stone; *berillus*.

†Berynge; *ferax*, *vt*, 'istud solum est *ferax frugum*; *jsta aqua est ferax nauium*; ' *feraculus*, *gestarius*.

†Berynge corne; *frugifer*.

a Berynge; *vectura*.

*a Bereward⁴; *vsarius*.

a Besande⁵; *bezancius*, *aureus*, *dragma*, *nna*, *talentum*.

†to Beseke; *supplicare*, & cetera; *vbi* to pray.

Besy; *argumentosus*, *anxius*, *assiduus*, *attentus*, *proclivus*, *proclivus*, *diligens*, *frequen[s]*, *instans*, *intentus*, *industrius*, *jugis*, *sollicitus*, *solicitudinarius*⁶, *studiosus*, *solers*, *efficax*, *vigilans*, *ardens*, *perseuerans*, *occupatus*, *officiosus*, *sedulus*⁷, *suspensus*.

†to be Besy; *assidere*, *assiduare*, *indulgere*.

†to make Besy; *solicitare*.

¹ See also Berande. 'Bearer. Lator, Portitor.' 1592. Huloet. *Abcedarium*.

² 'Berry, v. To thresh, i.e. to beat out the berry or grain of the corn. Hence a *berrier*, a thrasher; and the *berrying-stead*, the threshing-floor.' Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, 1691. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Iscl. berjia*.

³ 'Busto. To beryn or gravyn.' Medulla.

⁴ See also Barrewarde. Harrison, in his Description of England, ed. Furnivall, i. 220, classes *bearewards* amongst the rogues of the time, for he says, 'From among which companie [rogues and idle persons] our *bearewards* are not excepted, and iust cause: for I have read that they haue either voluntarie, or from want of power to master their saunge beasts, bene occasion of the death and deuoration of manie children in sundrie countries. . . . And for that cause there is and haue bene manie sharpe lawes made for *bearewards* in Germanie, wherof you may read in other.' By the Act 39 Eliz. cap. iv, entitled 'An Act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars,' § II, 'All Fencers, *Bearwards*, Common Players of Enterludes and Minstrels wandering abroad . . . all Iuglers, Tinkers, Pedlers, &c. . . . shall be adjudged and deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars.' See also Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI, i. 2 and v. 1; Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1: and 2 Henry IV, i. 2. In the Satirical Poem on the Ministers of Richard II, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 364, we read:—

'A *bereward* [the Earl of Warwick] fond a rag;

Of the rag he made a bag;

He duede in gode eulent.

Thorwe the bag the *berewarde* is taken;

Alle his beres han hym forsaken;

Thus is the *berewarde* schent.'

⁵ 'A *besant* was an auncient piece of golden coyne, worth 15 pounds, 13 whereof the French kings were accustomed to offer at the Masse of their coronation in Rheims; to which end Henry II caused the same number of them to be made, and called them *Bysantins*, but they were not worth a double duck at the peece.' Cotgrave. See Gloss. to Liber Custumarum, s. v. *Besantus*. 'Bruchez and *besantitez*, and other bryghte stonys.' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3256. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 241, a reference is made to the parable of the Slothful Servant, who

'had a nam [mina] and for he wolde nouȝte chaffare,

He had maugre of his maistré for euermore after,'

where in the Laud MS. *nam* is glossed by 'a besaunt,' and in the Vernon MS. by *talentum*. Wyclif's version of the parable has *besaunt*; Luke xix. 16. See also Ormulum, ed. White, ii. 390, and the History of the Holy Grail, E. F. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, xv. 237. In the Cursor Mundi, p. 246, l. 4193, we read that Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites 'for twenti *besants* tan & tadd.'

⁶ MS. *Sillicitus*, *silicitudinarius*.

⁷ MS. *Sedulus*.

Besyly; *assidue, vsque, curiose, vigilantier, magnopere, summopere, & cetera a nominibus.*

†Besyde; *iuxta, para grece, secus.*

a Besynes¹; *assiduitas, cura, diligencia, anxietas, industria, solercia, studium, opera, sedulitas, conatus, conamen, nisus, instantia, occupacio, sollicitudo.*

Best; *optimus, primus.*

A Beste; *animal, bestia, bestiola, fera, belua marina, jumentum, pecus-oris, pecus-dis, versus:*

Est pecus hoc quod erat pecus hec quod non iuga seruat. Animalis, bestialis, bestiarius, jumentarius, pecorosus, pecorius, participia.

†A Beste of dyuerse kyndis²; *burdo, bigena.*

*a Bestynge³; *colustrum.*

a Besumme; *scopa, verriculum, scoba.*
*Betan⁴; *harba; betonica.*

A bete of lyne⁵; *linatorium.*

to Bete; *baculare, cedere, flagellare, fustigare, gladiare, percutere, verberare, con-, de-, e-, re-, mul-tare, vexare.*

to be Bette; *rapulare.*

†A Beter; *verbero, verberator, gladiator, baculator.*

jt Betides (Betydis or happyns A.); *accidit, contingit, evenit.*

a Betylle; *particulus, ceca⁶, feritorium.*

A Betynge; *verber, verberacio, verberamen, verberans.*

†Betyn⁷ gold; *bracce, bracusca, bracceola, (crisea grece A.)*

to Betray; *prodere, tradere, traducere, & cetera; ubi to begyle.*

†a Betraynge⁸; *delatura, prodicio, tradicio.*

¹ In the Boke of Curtasye, printed in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 187, l. 331, we are told

‘Whil any man spekes with grete besenes,
Herken his wordis with-outen distresse,’

and in the Destruction of Troy, ed. Donaldson and Panton, l. 10336, we read

‘To pull hym of prese paynit hym fast
With all besenes aboute and his brest naked;’

and Chaucer says of the Parson that

‘To drawe folk to heven by fairnesse
By good ensample, this was his basynesse.’

C. T., Prologue, 519.

A. S. *biseg, bisg; bisegung, bisgung*, occupation, employment; Fr. *besoigne*.

² ‘Burdo; a mulette.’ Cooper, 1584. ‘A mule ingendred betwene a horse and a shee asse, hinnus, burdo.’ Baret.

³ ‘Colustrum. The first milke that commeth in teates after the byrth of yonge, be it in woman or beast; Beestynges.’ Cooper. The word is not uncommon. Cotgrave gives ‘Beton. m. Beest; the first milke a female gives after the birth of her young one. *Le lait nouveau*. Beest or Beestings.’ Originally applied to the milk of women, it is now in common use in the Northern and Eastern counties for the first milk of a cow or other animal. See Peacock’s Glossary of Manley, &c. ‘Colostrum: primum hic post partum vituli.’ Medulla.

⁴ Of Betony Neckam, in his work De Naturis Rerum (Rolls Series, ed. Wright), p. 472, says,

‘Betonice vires summam tangere dignum

Duxi, subsidium dat cephalaea tibi.

Auribus et spleni confert, oculisque medetur,

Et stomachum laxat, hydropicosque jurat.

Lymphatici sanat morsum canis, atque trementi

Quem mule vexat, lux tertia praebeat opem.’

⁵ A sheaf or bundle of flax as prepared ready for the mill. ‘To beet lint. To tie up flax in sheaves. *Beetband*. The strap which binds a bundle of flax.’ Jamieson. At the top of the page, in a later hand, is written ‘A bete as of hempe or lyne; *fascis*.’

⁶ *Occa* is properly a harrow. In the Medulla it is explained as ‘A clerybetel’ († clerybetel). See to Clotte. ‘Betle or malle for calkens. *Mulleus stuparius*.’ Huloet.

⁷ MS. betynge. Corrected from A. ‘*Bractea*. Gold toyle; thinne leaves or rayes of golde, siluer or other mettall.’ Cooper. ‘*Bracca*. A plate.’ Medulla.

⁸ ‘*Prodicto*. A trayment. *Trado*. To trayen.’ Medulla.

†to Better; *meliorare*.

†to be Better; *pristare, preualere*.

Better (Bettyrer A.); *melior, excipius, precipius, meliusculus diminutivum, potior & potius, prestancior & -cius, excellencior & -vs.*

Between; *inter, interpositivus, interscalaris*¹.

*Beverage (Berrage A.); *libera, bibium*.

A Bewetye²; *euprepia*.

B ante I.

By; *per, tenus*.

to By³; *emo*.

†Byabyll; *empticius*.

†to By and selle; *auccionari, mercari, mundinare*.

A Bybylle; *biblia, bibliotheca*.

to By Agayñ; *redimere, luere*.

†pe Bychdoghter⁴ (Bychdowghter A.); *epialtis, epialta, noxa*.

A Bych; *licista*.

to Bydde; *admonere, monere, percipere, & cetera*; *vbi to commande*.

to Byde⁵; *expectare, prestolari, & cetera*; *vbi to a-byde*.

A Byddynge; *preceptum, mandatum, & cetera*; *vbi a commawment*.

†A Bydynge; *expectacio, perseverancia, & cetera*; *vbi abidyng*.

to Byde halydayes⁶; *indicare*.

†to Byd to mete; *invitare*.

to Bye; *emere, ademere, comparare, luere, redimere, parare, tollere*.

*A Bygirdylle⁷; *marcupium, renale*.

*to Byge⁸; *Fundare, condere, edificare, struere, con-, ex-, statuere, constituere*.

†to Bygge agayn; *reedif[ic]are*.

A Bygyng; *construccio, structura, emporiacus*.

†Bygyng vnder erthe; *subterraneus*.

a Byryng; *emaculus, empicio*.

Bihynde; *deorsum, pone, pessum*.

†Bi lytylle and lytylle; *sensim, paulatim*.

a Bille of a byrde; *rostrum*.

a Bille (A Byll or A pycoss A.)⁹; *fossorium, ligo*.

¹ 'Interscalaris. Betwyn styles.' Medulla.

² In a later hand, at the top of the page.

³ See also to Bye.

⁴ The nightmare. *Ephialtes* is the Greek ἐφάλης, the nightmare (Lat. *incubus*), lit. leaping upon, from ἐβάλλω, to leap. Halliwell gives 'Bitch-daughter. The nightmare. Yorkshire,' but I have been unable to find the word in any Glossary. '*Ephialtes*. The nyth mare.' Medulla. *Noxa* is also given hereafter as the Latin rendering of þe Falland euylle, q. v. Cooper renders *Ephialtes* by 'the disease called the maare, proceeding of grosse and tough fleume in the mouth of the stomache, through continuall surffetyng and cruditie, which casteth vp cold vapours to the head, stoppyng the hinder celles of the brayne, when the bodie lieth vpright, and so letteth the passage of the spirit and vertue animal to the inferior partes of the bodie, wherby the party thinketh he hath a great weyght vpon him stoppyng his breath.' See Boorde, E. E. T. Soc. ed. Furnivall, pp. 78-9.

⁵ The MS. reads to A-byde, plainly an error. A. reads correctly to Byde.
⁶ To announce by proclamation. '*Ferias indicare*, Livy. To proclaim an holy day to be kept.' Cooper. The MS. reads to Bydde alle days, and has been corrected as above in accordance with A.

⁷ This word occurs in the A.S. version of Matt. x. 9: 'Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, ne feoh on eowrum *biggyrlum*,' have not gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses. Compare Chaucer, C. T., Prologue, 358, where we read that the 'gipser (or purse) hung at or by the girle.' See also Ancren Riwle, p. 124. The word also occurs in P. Plowman, B. viii. 87: 'þe bagges and þe *bigurdeles*, he hath to broken hem alle.' See also Breke Belte.

⁸ To *bigg* = to build, is still in use in the North. A. S. *byggan*; O. Icel. *byggja*.

'The Fawkon fleth, & hath no rest,

Tille he witte where to *bigge* his nest.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 223.

⁹ Our modern pick-axe is a corruption from the O. Fr. form *piccis*. '*Fossorium*. A byl or a pykeys.' Medulla. '*Picquois*, n. A Pickax.' Cotgrave. In the Paston Letters, ed.

†A Bylle¹; *hoc Breue, & cetera; vbi*
letter (A.)

to Bynde; *alligare, col-, re-, la-*
queare, illaqueare, perligare, ob-
nectere, an-, nexare, ancorare,
anere, cathenare, firmare, vincire,
de-, re-, nodare, per-, jn-, an-,
occupare, vt, 'occupat ora loris,'
i. e. *ligat, stringere, as-, con-*.

†Bynder; *autor, ligator.*

†Byndande; *ligans, laqueans, alli-*
gans.

A Byrde; *aliger, ales, avis, auicula,*
prepes, volueris, volatile.

a Byrdyn; *sercina, sercinula, pon-*
dus, clitella, fassis, fassiculus,
globus, acervus, moles, pondus,
onus, onusculum, ponderisitas.

†A Byrelawe²; *agraria, plebiscit-*
tum.

Byrke³; *lentiscus, lenticinus par-*
ticipium.

†to Byrle⁴; *propinare, miscere.*

*A Byrnacle⁵; *canus.*

*A Byrnakille; *Auis* (A.)

to Byrne; *adolere, ardere, ardes-*
cere, ex[ar]desceſce, re[ar]des-
cere, bustare, cremare, vrere,
comburare, perurere, ad-, ex-, in-,
flagrare, con-, flammare, -escere,
ignire, ignescere, jncendere.

†to Birne with yrne; *cauteriare,*
incauteriare.

†A Birnyng yrne⁶ (Byrneyreñ A.);
cara[c]ter, cauterium, cauteriolum
diminutivum.

Gairdner, i. 106, we find mentioned 'long cromes to drawe downe howsis, ladders, *pikoyes*.' Robert of Brunne, in Handlyng Synne, ed. Furnivall, l. 940, says—

'Mattok is a *pykeys*

Or a pyke, as sum men says.'

¹ A *Bille* generally meant a petition, and to 'put up a bille' was the regular phrase for presenting a petition. See P. Plowman, c. v. 45, Paston Letters, i. 151, 153, &c. With the meaning of a letter it occurs in Paston Letters, i. 21, 'closed [enclosed] in this *bille* I send yow a copie of un frendly lettre,' &c. 'Byll of complaynte. *Postulacio*.' Hulot.

² Coles' Dict., 1676, gives 'Bylaw, Burlaw or Byrlaw, laws determined by persons elected by common consent of neighbours,' and Barrill says, 'Birlaw, a law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs.' O. Icel. *byar-log*, Dan. *bylore*. According to Mr. Robinson (Gloss. of Mid. Yorkshire) the term is still used there for a 'Parish-meeting.' Jamieson gives 'Burlaw, Byrlaw, *Byrlaw* court, a court of neighbours, residing in the country, which determines as to local concerns.' '*Plebiscitum: statutum populi; anglie a byre-lawe*.' Ortus. See instances in the *Athenæum*, Aug. 1879.

³ *Birk*, still in use in Lancashire for a birch-tree. A.S. *birce*, Icel. *björk*.

'Than *byrkis* on aythir syde the way

That young and thik wes growand her

He knyht togidder.'

Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvi. 394.

Off *byrke* and of okke.

'He fande the rede knyght lyggand,

Slayne of Percyvelle hande,

Besyde a fyre brynmunde

Ther brent of *birke* and of ake

Gret brandes and blake.'

Sir Perceval, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 30.

⁴ This word is still in use in Lancashire. See Nodall's Glossary (E. Dial. Soc.). In the account of the marriage at Cana, given in Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 120, l. 18, we are told that

'Seruans wur at this bridale,

That *birled* win in cuppe and schal'

and in the Avowyng of King Arthur, Camden Soc., ed. Robson, xlvi. 14, at Arthur's feast, 'In bollas *birlette* thay the wine.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'to *birle*, *promere, laurire*.' The word also occurs in the Ancrer Riwle, pp. 114 and 226, and in Wyclif, Jeremiah xxv. 15, 17, and Amos ii. 12. Icel. *byrta*, A.S. *byrtian*, to give to drink.

⁵ '*Canus*. A bitte; a snaffle.' Cooper. See also Barnakyllo.

⁶ '*Cauterium*, a markyng yron; a searyng yren; a painters instrument.' Cooper. 'Burn-aim. An iron instrument used, red-hot, to impress letters, or other marks, on the horns of sheep.' Jamieson. '*Cauterium: ferrum quo latro signatur. Quo latro signatur dic cauterium fere ferrum*.' Medulla. 'Burning yron. *Cauteria*.' Hulot.

a Birnynge; *incendium, vstura, ar-sura*.

a Byrth; *fetus terre est, natus, par-tus hominum, ortus, origo, na-tiuitas, natalis, principium, na-talicius: versus:—*

¶ 'Natalis vel -le cum quis terris moriatur,

*Transilus a mundo natalicium reputatur*¹.

† Birthfulle; *fetosus*.

† A Birtyle² (Byrtyltre A.); *malomellum*.

† a Birtyle tre; *malomellus*.

a Bischope; *antestes, episcopus; episcopalis participium; presul, pontifex, pontificalis*.

† a Byschope sete; *orchestra*.

† A Byschope hede; *an[ti]sticium, presulatus, pontificatus*.

a Bischoperyke; *episcopatus*.

† Bischope schoyn; *sandula*.

to be a Bischope; *pontificari*.

to Bite; *modere, de-, re-, dentibus scindere vel comprimere, morsare, morsitare*.

† Biteabyll; *morsalis*.

Bytynge; *mordens, mordax*.

Bitter; *acer, acerbus, acidus, amar-us, amaricosus, amarulentus, fellitus, salebrosus, mirratus*.

† to be made Bitter (to be or make Byttir A.); *amarare; passivè amarescere; amaricare*.

a Bitternes; *acerbitas, acritas, amaritudo, thamer*.

a Bittyrswete; *amarimellum*.

Bittyrswetre; *amarimellus*.

Biçonde; *ultra, & comparatus*.

B ante L.

Bla³; *lividus, & cetera; vbi pale*.

† to be Bla; *livire, liuescere*.

† a Blabery⁴.

to Blabyr⁵; *blaterare*.

† Blabyrlyppyd⁶; *broccus, labrosus*.

a Blade; *sindola*.

¹ See Ducange, s. v. *Natalis*.

² 'Birtle. A summer apple. Yorkshire.' Halliwell. '*Malomellum*. Genus pomi melliflui et dulcis.' Ducange. Cooper also gives '*Melindum*. A kinde of sweete apples; pome paradise.' '*Malomellon*: est genus dulcis pomi, anglice, a brytyl. *Malomellus*: a brytyl tre.' *Ortus Vocab*. They are mentioned in Pliny. Cotgrave, s. v. *Paradis*, says, '*Pomme de Paradis*. An excellent sweet apple that comes of a Pearmayn grafted on the stocke of a Quince; some also call so our Hounymeale, or S. John's apple.' '*Malomellum*: genus dulcis pomi.' Medulla. Lat. *mel*, honey, and *malus*, apple. '*Malomellus*. The Sweet-apple or Sweeting-tree.' Gouldman.

³ Haupole, Fricke of Conscience, 5260, tells us that our Lord
'hengeod on þe rode tre Alle bla and bloddy;'
and in the Romance of Sir Isumbras, l. 311, we are told how the Saracens seized the knight, 'And bett hym tille his rybbis braste, And made his flesche fulle bla.' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Blo, blackblew, *lividus*,' and Baret translates '*lividus*' by 'he that hath his flesche well beaten and made blacke and blewe.' '*Livor*. Blohede.' Medulla. See Jamieson, s. v. *Bla*. O. H. Ger. *blao, blaer*, blue, O. Fris. *bla, blö*, Teel. *blir*. Palsgrave gives 'Blo, blewe and grene coloured as ones bodie is after a drie stroke. *jaunastre*.' '*Liuor*. The colour appearing after strokes, commonly called blacke and blue, a leadie colour. *Lirco*. To be black and blewe.' Cooper. 'Beaten blacke and bleo, *sugilatus*.' Huloet. See *Bloo* in P.

⁴ Probably a bilberry. Still called in the North a *blaberry* from the colour. But the word here may perhaps be connected with the following verb.

⁵ Cotgrave gives '*Baboyer*. To blabber with the lips; to famble: to falter,' and the Medulla, '*blatero*. To stotyn, *stulte et sine causa loqui*.' 'Prestitis . . . *blabien* out matynys and massis,' Wyclif, English Works, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Matthew, p. 168, l. 6. '*Blatero*, to bable in wayne; to clatter out of measure; to make a noyse lyke a cannell. *Blatero*, m. a babler; a tangler; a prattler.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'To Blether, Blather. To talk indistinctly; to stammer, &c. And so I blaberte on my beodes.' P. Plowman, A. v. S. '*Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest, wliips uel swetwerda*. *Bal-lutus*. stomer.' M. S. Harl. 3376.

⁶ In P. Plowman, B. v. 190, 'Covetyse' is described as
'bitelbrowed and baberlipped also, With two blered eyghen, as a blynde lagge.'
See Florio, s. v. *Chilone*, and Ducange, s. v. *Balbus*. Huloet translates blabber-lipped by

a Blayne¹; *pustula, marisca.*
to make Blak; *nigrare, de-, e-, nig[r]escere, de-, e-, incandere, -descere.*

to make Blak; *fuscare, & cetera;*
vbi to blek.

Blak; *Aquileus, Ater, subater, Abhominabilis coloris est qui dicitur funereus, fuscus, neque album neque nigrum sed medij coloris est, niger est albo contrarium, nigellus, teter, pullus, & cetera; vbi myrke.*

A Blame; *crimen, culpa, culpamen, -inerepamen, reprehensio, vituperium.*

to Blame; *Accusare, culpare, culpitare, criminare, increpare, improperari, inhonorare, redarguere, reprehendere, probare, vituperare.*

†Blameles; *inculpabilis.*

*a Blankyt²; *lodix.*

a Blast of wynd; *flabrum, flatus, flamen; f[l]atilis participium.*

†Blawemanger³; *peponus. (A.)*

to Blawe; *flare, suf-, cornare est cornu flare.*

†to Blawe belows; *follere, follescere.*

to Blawe owte; *efflare.*

to Blede; *cruentare, sanguinare.*

a Bleddyr; *vesica, vesicula diminutivum.*

to Blek; *attractare, cacabare, fuliginare, fuscare, ob-, in-, gersare⁴, in-, nigrare, de-*

*Blek; *attractamen, attractamentum, gersa, blacta.*

†a Blek potte⁵; *attractamentorium.*

†to Blend; *miscere, con-*

*to Blere; (*lippire, lippiscere. A.*)

to be Blerid⁶; *lippire, lippescere.*

Blere eede (Blered A.); *lippus.*

a Blerednes; *leppitudo, apifora.*

†to Blessum⁷; *Arietare, luere, silire actium.*

Achilles, and *Baret* has 'blaber-lipped, *dimissis labiis homo, labco.*' 'No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyed man or gogleyed or tongetyed . . . or funbler or blaberlypped (*chilonem*) or bounche backed.' *Horman.* See also *P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324.* 'Blabber-lipped, *lippu.*' *Sherwood.* Cooper renders *Brochus* by one 'that hath the nether iawe longer than the other, with teethe blendynge oute; tutte-mouthed.' '*Labrosus.* *Babyrlypped.*' *Medulla.*

¹ *A. S. blēgn, Dan. blēgn.* See *Wyclif, Exodus ix. 9.* '*Pustula. A lytyl bleyne. Marisca. A bleyne.*' *Medulla.* 'Blayne or whealke. *Papula.*' *Huloet.*

² *Lodix*, according to *Cooper*, is a *sheet.* See *Glossary to Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, s. v. Blacket.* 'Blankettes. *Lodices, Plage.*' *Huloet.*

³ '*Blamanger* is a Capon roast or boile, minced small, planched (*sic*) almonds beaten to paste, cream, eggs, grated bread, sugar and spices boiled to a pap.' *Randle Holme.* See '*Blamanger to Potage,*' p. 430, of *Household Ordinances;* '*Blawmangere,*' p. 455; *Blone Manger, Liber Cure Cocorum,* p. 6, and *Blanc Maungere* of *fysshe*, p. 19. See also *Babees Boke*, ed. *Furnivall*, p. 49. '*Peponus, blowmanger.*' *Ortus.*

⁴ '*Gerso: fucare faciem.*' *Medulla.*

⁵ '*Atractamentarium.* An inke horne.' *Cooper.* In the *Medulla* it is explained as '*An ynkhorne, or a blekpot.*' '*Atractamentorium. Blacche-pot. Attractamenta. Blacche.*' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 181.*

⁶ '*Lippia*, to be pore-blind, sande-blind, or dimme of sight. *Lippitudo*, blerednesse of the eyes. *Lippus*, bleare eyed; having dropping eies.' *Cooper.* '*Lippitudo.* Blerynes off the eye. *Lippia.* To wateryn with the eye.' *Medulla.* In the Poem of *Richard the Redeles* (*E. E. Text Soc., ed. Skat.*), ii. 164, we have *bleryned* = bleare-eyed. To blere one's eye is a common expression in early English for to deceive one; thus *Palsgrave* gives '*I bleare, I begyle by dissimulacyon;*' and the *Manip. Vocab.* has '*to blirre, fallere.*' For instances of this use of the word see *Wright's Sevyng Sages*, pp. 48, 77, and 100; the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 3912, &c.; *Ly Beaus Disconus* (in *Weber's Met. Rom.*, vol. ii.) l. 1432; *Wright's Political Poems*, ii. 172; *Sir Perumbras*, ed. *Herttage*, l. 301, &c.

⁷ '*Arieto.* To blismyn.' *Medulla.* *Icel. Blasma*, to be *maris appetens* from *blir*, a ram. See also *Turre*, below. '*To blissom or tup, as a ram doth the ewe. Coco, inco.*' *Littleton.* '*To blissome as a ram doth the ewe. Comprimo.* To go a blissomyn, or to desire the ram. *Catolio.*' *Goughman.*

to Bleto (Bleyte A.); *balare, balascere*.
†a Blyndman; *palpo*.

Blynde; *cecus, orbis*: versus:—

¶ *Lumine prinitus violenter
dicitur orbis,*

*Cecus inviliter gerit instru-
menta videndi*¹.

a Byndnes; *cecitas*.

to make or wax Blynde; *caligare,
pro-, cecare, ex-, ob-, obscurare,
obtenebrare, cecultare, cecutire,
obliterare ut in libris*.

to Blyndfeyld² (Blyndfelle A.); *velare*.

†a Blynde worme; *cecula*.

to Blysse; *beare, beatificare, benedi-
cere*.

Blyssyd; *beatus, beatificatus, beatus,
faustus, fortunatus, felix,
gloriosus*.

to make Blyssyd; *beare, beatificare,
felicitare, felicitare, fortunare, glo-
riare*.

†to make vn Blyssyd; *infelicitare,
infortunare*.

Blyth; *vbi gladi*.

†a Blossom³; *colloquintida, quinticie*.
Blude; *cruror, sanguis, est mas*:
versus:—

¶ *Sanguis alit corpus, cruror est
A (de A.) corpore fusus.*

a Blude hunde; *molosus*.

a Bluderyne⁴ (Blodeyreñ A.); *fleu-
botomum, lanciola*.

†a Blude lattyng⁵; *fleubotomia,
minucio sanguinis*.

to latt Blude; *fleubotomare, minu-
ere sanguinem*.

Bludy; *cruentatus, cruentus, san-
guinol[n]tus*.

a Blome; *flos*.

to Blume; *florare, florescere*.

†to Blundir⁶; *balandior*. (To Blun-
dyr; *Blandior A.*)

to make Blunte; *ebetare, obtundere,
re-*.

Blunte; *ebes*.

to be Blunt; *hebere, hebescere, hebe-
tare, hebetescere*. (A.)

a Bluntnes; *ebitudo*.

Blew⁷ (Blowe A.); *blodius*.

¹ A different version of the second of these two lines is given by Withals in his Dictionary, where it runs 'Dicitur orbatus cecatus, vel viduatus.'

² In the Ancien Riwele, p. 100, we read that our Lord 'poled al puldeliche þet me hine blindfellede, hwon his eien weren þus ine schendlae i-blindfelled, vor to giuen þe anere brihte sihðe of heouene.' 'Velo. To hyllyn or blyndfellyn.' Medulla. 'Of þaim that er blyndfellede and er as blynde þou schalle wit þat thay er fulisch folke that leues but in þer kynne . . . the folkes makes þam blyndfellede, &c.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 117. 'I blyndfellede one, I cover his syght. Je rende les yeulx.' Palsgrave.

³ Ducange gives 'Colloquintida. Colocynthis; colloquinte,' and Cotgrave renders 'Coloquinte' by 'the wilde and flegue-purging Citrull Coloquintida.' Cooper has 'Colocynthis. A kynde of wyld gourdes purgeyng fleume, called Coloquintida.' 'Colloquintida: genus herbe amarissime, i. e. oacurbita. Quinticie, Blossmes.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Phlebotomon. The instrument to let blood; a fleume.' Cooper. 'Fleubotomo; sanguinem minuire. Fleubotomium: instrumentum cum quo sanguis minuitur.' Medulla.

⁵ Omitted in A.: the Latin equivalents being given to Blodeyren. 'Vnderstondeð, hwuc was his diete þet dei, iðen ilke blodletunge.' Ancien Riwele, pp. 112, 114. See also ibid., p. 260.

⁶ The Latin equivalent would lead us to consider this word to be the same as 'Blander' in Jamieson, which he explains by 'to babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another.' Halliwell says that 'To blunder water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy,' is given as a Yorkshire word in the Kennett MS. Lansdown, 1033, and the word does appear with that meaning in Mr. C. C. Robinson's Whitley Glossary. On the other hand, the word occurs twice in the Man of Law's Tale, ll. 670 and 1414, with apparently much the same meaning as the modern to blunder. In either case, however, the word is evidently connected with A. S. *blendan*, to mix, confuse. *Blend*; *blond*, *bland*, mixture, confusion. 'I blonder, je perturbe.' Palsgrave.

⁷ Ducange says 'Blodens. Color sanguineus, a Saxonico blod, sanguis; intelligent alii colorem cœruleum.'

B ante O.

†a Bob of grapyss¹; *botrus*, *lutas*, *lua*.

a Bockelere; *pelta*, *antele*, & cetera: versus:—

¶ 'Dic *parmas*, *clepios*, *antele* *vel egida*, *scutum*,
Pelta; *rotundata clepei pars* *umbo vocatur*.'

†a Bock[el]ere maker; *peltarius*.

†a Bode²; *pola*.

†to Bodo; *portendere*, *preostendere*, *pronosticare*; *pronosticativus*.

a Body; *corpus*, *corpusculum*, *corporalis*, *corporeus*.

Bodyly; *corporaliter*, *corporee*.

a Boke; *carta*, *cartula*, *codex*, co-

dicillus, *liber*, *libellus*, *volumen*, *pagina*, *pagella*, *sceda*.

a Boke bynder or seller; *bibliopola*³, *bibliator*.

†a Bole of a tre⁴; *cadea*, & cetera; *ebi* a stolke. (Stoke A.)

A Bolle⁵; *scafa*.

*to Bolne⁶; *gliscere*, *inflare*, *tumere*, *ob-*, *con-*, *per-*, *tumescere*, *con-*, *turgere*, *con-*, *de-*, *ob-*.

a Bolnynge; *tumor*, *inflacio*.

Bolnyd; *tumidus*, *tumidulus*.

a Bolster⁷; *cervical*, *cubitale*, *pulvinar*, *puluillus*.

a Bolte⁸; *petilium*.

†a Bolte hede; *capitellum*.

†to Bolt up; *emergere*.

Bonde⁹; *nativus*, *servilis*.

A Bonet of a saille¹⁰; *superus*.

¹ 'A bobbe of leanes, *frondetum*; A bob of flowers, *floretum*;' Manip. Vocab. 'They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes, for a mane myzt unnethe; bere ane of thame.' Thornton MS., leaf 42. 'A bob of cheris.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 118. See Jamieson, s.v. Bob. 'Botrus. A cluster of grapes.' Cooper. 'Botrus, clystra.' MS. Harl. 3376.

² Ducange gives '*Pola*; *pertica*, *vel alius modus agri*.' This is of course our *perch*. The word *bode* is derived by Diez from a radical *bol*, which is still found in the Eng. *bound*. Diez rejects a derivation from the Celtic, but Webster, s.v. *Bound*, refers *inter alia* to O.Fr. *bonde*, *bodue*, L. Lat. *bodina*, and says, 'cf. Arn. *boun*, boundary, limit, and *bóden*, *bód*, a tuft or cluster of trees by which a boundary could be well marked.' Compare also O. Icel. *butr*, a limit. Cooper renders *Limes* by 'a bounde or *buttyng* in fieldes.' In Huloet we find 'Butte of a lande. *Jugus*, *eris*;' and in the Manip. Vocab. 'Butte of land. *Jugerum*,' evidently the same word; cf. *to abut*. Compare P., But.

³ MS. *bibliappa*, corrected by A.

⁴ 'Bole of a tree, *corpus*, *stemma*.' Manip. Vocab. Hence we have 'a *boling*. A tree from which the branches have been cut, a pollard.' The compound *boleux* occurs in the Romance of Octavian, 1039, and *bulaxe* in Ormulum 9281.

⁵ Defined by Halliwell as 'a small boat able to endure a rough sea.' Evidently connected with the preceding. '*Scapha*. A shippe boate: a boate made of an whole tree.' Cooper. '*Scapha*. A bolle.' Medulla. Cf. the nursery rhyme—

'Three wise men of Gotham Went to sea in a bowl,' &c.

⁶ In P. Plowman, B Text, v. 118, Envy says:—

'þus I lyue lonelees, lyke a luther dogge,
That al my body *bolneth* for bitter of my galle.'

Lord Surry in his Translation of the *Aeneid*, ii. 615, speaks of

'the adder with venomous herbes fed,

Whom cold winter all *bolne* hid under ground.'

'Boulne, *tumere*, *turgescere*.' Manip. Vocab. Danish *bolne*, O. Icel. *bolgna*. 'Tumeco. To bolnyn.' Medulla.

⁷ William Paston in his Will, dated August 18, 1479, bequeaths to Master Robert Hollere, '*unum pulvinar vocatum le bolstar*.' '*Puluillus*. A bolstere.' Medulla. 'Bolster of a bedde, *Cervical*. Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters, &c. do weare for freatyng. *Thomices*.' Huloet. A. S. *bolster*.

⁸ A. inserts 'A *petilium*' after Bole of a tre.

⁹ The status of a bondman (Low Lat. *bondenmannus*) was that of serfdom, but the name is not properly rendered by *nativus*, which means a serf by birth.

¹⁰ 'Bonnet (*bonnette*, Fr.), an additional part made to fasten with lachings to the foot of

Borago¹; *harba, borago*: versus:—
 ¶ 'Dicit borago gaudia semper
 Ago.'

†Borace; *Borax* (A.).

a Bordylle house²; *crepido, crissatorium, ephebianimale, forniæ, corus, genetlica, lupanar, prestibulum, prosentia, teges, lustrum, stupratorium, theatrum; tetralis, teatricus participium.*

to Bore³; *cabiare, perforare, forare, terabrare, con.*

a Bore; *foramen, & cetera; vbi a hole.*

†a Borer; *forator, perforator.*

*a Borgh; *fideiussor, vas, pres, spon-sor, obses.*

*to be Borghe; *Fideiubere, Spon-dere.*

Borñ; *natus, ortus, oriundus & construitur cum genitio, vt, 'sum oriundus parcium tuarum.'*
 to be Borne; *nasci, de vtero oriri, exoriri, renasci, enasci de terra vel aqua, renasci sicut in baptismo.*

†Borne in weddayke; *legittimus.*

Borne be-fore þe tyme; *abortiuus.*

†Borne after hys fader dede⁴; *posthumus, opiter, -ris vel opitiris in genitio casu.*

Borne vp; *apportus.*

to Borowe; *mutuari.*

a Borowyng; *mutuacio.*

a Bose (Boste A.) of a buclere⁵; *umbo.*

a Boste; *ampulla, iactancia, pompa, magnificencia; ampullosus participium.*

the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. They are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to.' Falconer's Marine Dict., ed. Burney. In the Morte Arthure, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Brock, l. 3656, the sailors in getting ready for sea 'Bet bonette; one brede, bettrede hatches.' 'Superitas, Superna. A bonet of a seyle or a shete. Supera velox perituros colligit auras.' Medulla. 'Bonnette, f. the bonnet of a sail. Bonnette traineresse, a drabler, a piece added unto the bonnet when there is need of more saile.' Cotgrave. In Richard the Redeles, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Skeat, iv. 72, we read—

'And somme were so ffers at þe first come,

Pat they beute on a bonet, and bare a topte saile.'

See also Lonelich's History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlii. 119. 'Bonet of a sayle, bonette dung tref.' Palsgrave.

¹ The Prompt. gives the complete couplet, of which only the last line is found here—

'Stultis leprosis, scabidis, tumidis, furiosis,

Dicit borago, gaudia semper ago.'

'Bourage, herbe, borache; Burrage, herbe, boorache.' Palsgrave. 'Baurage or buglosse.' Baret.

² 'Bordel. A brothel.' Jamieson. 'Bordell house, bourdeau.' Palsgrave. 'Hec forniæ, a bordyl-hows.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., 235. 'Bordeau, a brothell, or bawdie house; the Stewes. Bordage, brothelling wenching, whore-hunting. Bordelier, m. a wencher, whore-monger, whore-hunter, haunter of bawdy-houses.' Cotgrave. It seems most curious that *crepido* should be inserted as the equivalent of *bordylle house*; *crepido* is a brim or border; according to the Medulla, 'the heyte off an Ross, or off an hyl, or beggares hous:' whether the compiler of the dictionary fell into the mistake from the similarity of *bordylle* and *border*, I do not know, but it seems so. In Wynkyn de Worde's ed. of the Gesta Romanorum (reprinted in my ed. for the E. E. Text Society), Tale No. 37, it is told of one of the sons of an emperor that 'agaynst his faders wyll, he had wedded hymselfe, to a comune woman of the bordell.' See also Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 104, l. 92, and Wyclif, Levit. xix. 29.

³ 'Cabiare. Cavare, fodere; creuser, fouiller.' Ducange.

⁴ Cooper explains 'Opiter' as 'one whose father died before his grandfather.' A. adds

'Versus:— Postumus est natus post exequias genitoris.'

⁵ 'Umbo: medius scuti.' Medulla. 'Umbo. The bosse of a buckler or shield.' Cooper. Chaucer, describing Alston in the Miller's Tale, says—

'A broch sche bar upon hir loue coler
 As brod as is the bos of a bocler.'

to Boste¹; *ampullare, ascribere, iactare, iactitare.*

a Boster; *ampullator, iactarius, pompator, iactator.*

a Bosum; *gremium, sinus.*

Bot; *nisi, sed, quin: versus:—*

'Si nisi non esset perfectus quilibet esset.'

†Bot if (Botyffe A.); *Sinautem, sed si.*

a Bottelle; *obba, & cetera; vbi a flaskett.*

*a Bottelle of hay².

a Bothome; *fundus, fundulus.*

*a Bothome of threde³; *flarium.*

†Bothomles; *pertusus, vt saccus pertusus.*

a Bowe; *archus, arculus diminutivum.*

†a Bowe of a bryge⁴; *vbi a wawte. (Volte A.)*

†a Bowe of a chare; *fultrum.*

to Bowe; *flectere, de-, plectere, humiliare, curuare, clinare, de-*

†Bowabylle; *vbi pliabylle.*

to Bowe doune; *Acclinare, de-, Clinare, jn-, cl[in]ere, procumbere. (A.)*

†Bowed; *clinatus, deuevus, declinatus, & cetera.*

a Bowelle; *intestinum, viscus, & cetera; vbi a tharme.*

†to drawe oute Bowells⁵; *deviscerare, eviscerare, exenterare.*

a Bower; *arcuarius.*

†a Bowge⁶; *gibbus, struma, gibbositas, strumositas; gibbosus, strumosus participia.*

†Bowynge; *acclivis, acclivus, cliuis, clinatus, obstipus, deuevus.*

†a Bowynge; *inclinacio, enclisis.*

a Bowkyng⁷; *lixivarium.*

a Bowkynstoko (Bowkynstole A.); *lixivatorium, boxinarium.*

*a Bowrde⁸; *iocus.*

*to Bowrde; *iocari.*

*a Bowrder; *mimularius, mimilogus,*

¹ Compare Horace, '*Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.*' Ars Poet. 97.

² 'A bottle of hay, *manipulus.*' Manip. Vocab. Fr. *botte*, a bundle, bunch; dimin. *botel, boteau*, a wisp, small bundle; Gael. *boiteal, botteau*, a bundle of straw or hay. Harrison tells us that Crammer, from having been a student at a Hall (also called a Hostel) at Oxford, was popularly supposed to have been an ostler, 'and therefore in despite, diuerse hanged up *bottles* of haie at his gate.' Descript. of England, ed. Furnivall, i. 87. '*Boteler.* To *botle* or bundle up, to make into *bottles* or bundles.' Cotgrave. '*Manipulus.* A gavel.' Medulla.

³ 'Botom of yarne, *glomus.*' Manip. Vocab. See also Glewe, below.

⁴ 'Bow, s. (1) An arch, a gateway. (2) The arch of a bridge. Bow-brig, s. An arched bridge; as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water.' Jamieson. A. S. *boga*. Compare Brace of a bryge, &c., below.

⁵ '*Eviscero.* To bowellyn. *Exentero.* To bowaylyn.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Gibbus.* A greate bunche or dwelling. *Struma.* A swellunge in the throte, the king's euill; a bunche on the backe. *Strumosus.* That hath the impostume in the throte, or the king's euill.' Cooper. Baret has 'A great bunch or swelling, *gibbus*. He that hath a crooked backe, or a bunch in any place of the bodie; that hath the rounde figure of a thing embosset, *gibbus*.' '*Gibber.* That hath a bunch on his brest. *Gibbosus.* Wennely. *Gibbus.* A broke bak. *In dorso gibbus, in pectore gibber habetur.* *Struma: genus pectoris, or bolnyng of the brest.*' Medulla.

⁷ In Piers Plowman, B-Text, xiv. 19, we read 'Dobet shal beten it and bouken it;' on which see Prof. Skeat's note, in which are cited the following: 'I bucke lynen clothes to scoure off their fylthe and make them whyte, *je buc.*' Palsgrave. '*Guandière*, f. a laundresse or buck-washer.' Cotgrave. In the Unton Inventories, p. 28, is mentioned a '*Bouckfatt*, or washing tub.' In the St. John's College, Cambridge, MS. of De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode, leaf 21 back, we find, 'Of thaym I make a *boukyng* for to putte in and *bouke* and wasche alle fylthes.' See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 108. '*Lixivium.* Lye made of ashes.' Cooper. See Wedgwood and Jamieson.

⁸ 'Bourd, *scomma.*' Manip. Vocab. 'To bourde, and jest on some bodie, to tell merry jests.' Baret. 'Bourde, or sport.' Huloet. '*Iocor.* To speake in jest or bourde.' Cooper. '*Bourde*, a feast, fib: tale of a tub.' Cotgrave. See Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict. s. r.

lusor, ioculator, & cetera; ubi a harlotte.
 *a Bowrdeworde¹ (Bowdword A.); *dicerium, dictorium.*
 a Bowre² (Bowe A.); *conclaua, conclauis, conclauere.*
 a Bowestrynge; *cordicula, funiculus.*
 a Box³; *pixis, lechitus olei est.*
 a Box tre; *buxus, buxum; buxeus participium.*
 B ante R.
 †a Bra⁴; *ripa, & cetera; ubi a banke.*

A Brace⁵; *defensorium, brachiale. (A.)*
 †a Brace of a bryge or of a wate⁶ (Vawte A.); *sinus, arcus.*
 a Brachett⁷ (Brache A.); *oderensicus vel oderinsiquus.*
 Bracere⁸.
 Brade; *latus, amplius.*
 *a Brade arrowe⁹; *catapulta, scorpio.*
 a Brade axe; *dolabrum.*
 †to make Brade; *ampliare, amplificare, & cetera; ubi to sprede owte.*

¹ In Rauf Colljeare, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Murray, l. 905, Magog in warning Rauf of the approach of the Saracens, says—

‘We sall spuylze 3ow dispiteously at the next springis,
 Mak 3ou biggingis full bair, *bodword* haue I brocht.’

In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11047, Elizabeth, addressing the Virgin Mary, says— ‘Blisced be þou þat mistrud noght þe hali *bodword* þat þe was broght.’ See also p. 76, l. 1192, Omulium ll. 7 and 11495, Destruction of Troy, ll. 6262, 8315, &c. A. S. *bod*, a message, *beoden*, to bode, offer; Icel. *bodord*, a command, message.

² ‘Boure, *conclauere*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Conclauis*. A prevy chambyr.’ Medulla. ‘Bowre, *salle*.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Conclauere*. An inner parlour for chamber; a bankettyng house.’ Cooper. A. S. *bir*.

³ ‘*Lecythus*. A pottle of earth that serued only for oyle; an oyle glasse; a viole.’ Cooper. ‘*Lecithus: ampulla olei*.’ Medulla.

⁴ ‘Bra, Brae, Bray, s. The side of a hill, an acclivity. The bank of a river.’ Jamieson.

⁵ ‘*Brachialium*. Propugnaculum; *braie unde fausse-braie*.’ Ducange. ‘*Bracuts*, Brasses, or Vambrasses; armour for the arms.’ Cotgrave. See also Brassure.

⁶ See Bowe of a bryge, above.

⁷ ‘*Odorincus*. A spanyel.’ Medulla. ‘*Catellus*, a very littell hounde, or *brache*, a whelp.’ Elyot. ‘*Odorencecus*, canus venaticus, qui odore feras sequitur: *chien de chasse*.’ Ducange. See also *ibid.*, s. v. *Bracco*. ‘There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called *anc rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.’ Gentleman’s Recreation, p. 27. A. S. *ræce*, M. H. G. *bracke*. ‘There be many maner of dogges or houndes to hawke and hunt, as grayhoundes, *braches*, spanyellis, or suche other, to hunt hert and hynde & other bestes of chace and venery &c. and suche be named gentyll houndes.’ Laurens Andrewes, The Noble Lyfe, chap. xxiii, ‘of the dogge,’ quoted in Babees Book, ed. Fumivall, p. 109. *Brache* occurs several times in Shakespeare; see King Lear, i. 4. 108 and iii. 6. 72; 1 Henry IV, iii. 1. 240, &c. ‘A *brache, canicula*.’ Manip. Vocab. Palsgrave gives ‘*Brache*, a kynde of hounde, *brachet*,’ and Baret has ‘A *brache* or *biche, canicula*,’ while Huloet mentions ‘a *brache* or *lytle hounde*.’ ‘*Bracca*, a *brache*, or a *bitch*, or a *beagle*.’ Florio. ‘*Brachet*, m. a kind of little hound. *Brague*, m. a kind of short-tayled setting dog; ordinarily spotted, or partie-coloured.’ Cotgrave. ‘*Brachell*, s. a dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.’ Jamieson. See Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, ed. Morris, 1142. On the derivation see Prof. Skeat’s Etym. Dict., and cf. Gabriell *racho* below.

⁸ See Brassure and Brace.

⁹ Judging from the Latin equivalents given for this word the meaning seems to be a *catapult* or engine of war for shooting stones or arrows. Cooper renders *catapulta* by ‘An inginne of warre to shoote dartes and quarels: a kynde of slyng,’ and *scorpio* by ‘an instrument of warre like a scorpion that shooteth small arrows or quarels.’ ‘*Catapulta*. An hokyd harwe. *Scorptis*. A venym arwe.’ Medulla. ‘*Hec catapulta*. A brodarw.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab., p. 278.

*Bragott¹; *idromellum*.

*to Bray²; *pilare, cum pila tundere vel terere, & cetera; ubi to stampe.*

a Brayn; *cerebrum, cerebellum vel cerebulum.*

*a Brakan³; *filic; filiceus parti i-pium: versus:—*

¶ 'Ardentes filices homines dicuntur esse felices.'

*a Brakanbuske; *filicarium, felicitum.*

a Brake⁴; *pinsella, vibra, rastellum.*

a Brandryth⁵; *tripos.*

†a Brandryth to set begynnyge (byggyng A.) on⁶; *loramentum.*

a Brande; *fax, facula, ticio, teda, torris.*

*Bran; *cantabrum, furfur.*

¹ In the Miller's Tale, Chaucer describing Alison says—

'His mouth was sweete as *bragat* is or heth,

Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or nette.' C. T. 3261.

'*Idromellum*. Mede. Melulla. 'A Bragget, drink, *promulsis*.' Manip. Vocab. The following recipe for making Bragget is given in Cogan's Haven of Health, p. 230: 'Take three or foure gallons of good ale, or more, as you please, two daies or three after it is cleansed, and put it in a pottle by it selfe, then draw forth a pottell thereof, and put to it a quart of good English Hony, and set them ouer the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle fair and softly, and alwaies as any froth ariseth, scumme it away and so clarifie it; and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of Pepper a peny-worth, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, of each two penny worth beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them ouer the fire to boyle againe a while, then being Milke-warme, put it to the rest, and stirre all together, & let it stand two or three daies, and put barne upon it, and drinke it at your pleasure.' In Lancashire Bragget is drunk on Mid-Lent Sunday, which is hence called *Braggat Sunday*.

'Spiced cakes and wafers worthily Withe *bragot* and methel.'

John Russell's Boke of Nurture, in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 55, l. 816.

Another recipe for Bragget is as follows: 'Take to x galons of ale, iij pottell of fine wort, and iij quartis of hony, and putt thereto canell 3, iiij, peper schort or longe 3, iiij, galin-gale 3, j, and clowys 3, j, and gingiver 3, ij.' MS. 14th Century. Taylor, in Drink and Welcome, 1637, A. 3, back, says of Bragget, 'This drinke is of a most hot nature, as being compos'd of Spices, and if it once scale the sconce, and enter within the circumsclusion of the *Perricarian*, it doth much accelerate nature, by whose forcible attraction and operation, the drinker (by way of distribution) is easily enabled to afford blowes to his brother.'

² In Trevisa's version of Glanville, De Propriet. Rerum, lib. xvii, c. 97, Flax, we are told, after being steeped and dried, is 'bounde in praty nyctles and boundels, and afterward knocked, beaten, and brayed, and carfled, rodded and gnodded, ribbed and hekled, and at the laste sponne.' O. Fr. *breier, brehier*.

³ 'Brake or Brachen appears to have been used for many purposes, for Tusser says—

'Get home with the *brake*, to brue with and bake, To lie vnder cow, to rot vnder mow,
To couer the shed drie ouer head, To serue to burne, for many a turne.'

Five Hundred Points, E. Dial. Society, ed. Herrtage, p. 33, st. 33.

See also *ibid.*, p. 42, st. 33. 'Filix. A brak.' Medulla. A. S. *bracce*, pl. *braccan*.

⁴ Palsgrave gives 'Brake, an instrument, *braye*,' and Huloet has 'Brake, for to worke douch or past, *maetra*.' The Manip. Vocab. and Baret also give 'Brake, *frangibulum, maetra*.' In Jamieson we find 'Brak, break. An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core.' Cf. Dutch *braak*, a brake; *vlusbraak*, a flax-dresser's brake, and A. S. *brécan*. 'Brioche. A brake for hempo. *Braquer de chamere*. To brake hempo.' Cotgrave.

⁵ In the Inventory of Thomas Robynson of Appleby, 1542, quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Coningham, we find 'One brass pott, iij pannes, *brandryt*, cressyt, iiij;,' and in the Linc. Med. MS., leaf 283, is a recipe quoted by Halliwell, in which we are told to 'Take grene yerdys of esche, and laye thame over a *brandrethe*, and make a fire vnder thame &c.' 'Brandiron, *audena*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A brandiron or posnet, *chyttra*.' Baret. In the list of articles taken by the Duke of Suffolk from John Paston in 1465 we find 'ij rakks of yron, ij *brandlettes*, a almary to kepe in mete,' &c. Paston Letters, iii. 435. See Brandelede in P.

⁶ Ducange renders *Lo. amentum* by 'Concatenatio lignorum quæ solet fieri in fundamentis

†to Branych¹; *crispare, vibrare, librare.*

†Branit (Brante A.)²; *abrugatus. Brasen; eneus.*

Brasse; *es; ereus, participium.*

a Brasse pot; *aenum.*

†a Brassure³; *braciote vel brachiale.*

to Brawde⁴; *epigramare.*

†a Brawdестere; *epigramator, epigramatrix.*

†to Brawnche; *Frondere, -descere, frondare.*

a Brawnche; *antes, frons, frondicula, propago, ramus, surculus; frondeus, frondosus, ramalis participia.*

†a Brawnche gederer; *frondator.*

*pe Brawne of a man⁵; *musculus, fura.*

*Brawne⁶; *aprina, pulpa; aprinus, pulposus.*

ædificiorum; assemblage de bois en usage pour maintenir les matériaux dans les fondement d'un édifice. The description seems to answer to our word *piles*. Halliwell gives 'Brandrith. A fence of wattles or boards, &c.' We have already had *loramentum* as the Latin equivalent of a Bande of a howse. The Catholicon explains *loramentum* to mean boarding or frame-work compacted together. '*Loramentum* (concatenatio lignorum), gruntfestunge, gruntuest von holtz geschlagen.' Dief. Compare Key, or knyttyng of ij wallys & Pyle in P.

¹ Apparently an error for Brandyh: I know of no instance of the spelling Branych; but the Medulla has '*vibro*. To braunchyn, or shalyn.' Cf. also P. Brawndeschyn (*braunchyn* as man K).

² 'Brent. High, straight, upright, smooth, not wrinkled.' It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connection with *brow*, as denoting a high forehead, as distinguished from one that is flat.' Jamieson. In this sense it is used, by Burns in 'John Anderson, my Jo,' where we find 'Your bonnie brow was *brent*.' A. S. *brant*, O. Icel *brattr*. See Halliwell, s. v. Brant.

³ Armour for the arms. In Ascham's, Toxophilus (Arber's reprint, pp. 107, 108), we find the following passage: 'PHI. Which be instrumentes [of shotynge]? Tox. *Bracer*, shotynge-glove, strynge, bowe and shafte . . . A *bracer* serueth for two causes, one to saue his arm from the strype of the strynge, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other is, that the strynge glydyng sharplye and quicklye of the *bracer* may make the sharper shoote.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 111, describing the Yeoman, says—

'Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*,
And by his side a swerd and a bokeler.'

In the Morte Arthure (E. E. Text Soc., ed. Brock), l. 1859, in the fight with the king of Syria, we are told that '*Brasers* burnyste briste; in sondyre;' see also l. 4247. Baret gives 'a bracer, *brachiale*,' and in the Manip. Vocab. we find 'a bracher, *brachiale*.' '*Brachiale*. A varbras.' Medulla. '*Brasselct*, a bracelet, wristband, or bracer.' Cotgrave. See also Florio, s. v. *Bracciale*. '*Brachiale*. Torques in brachio, dextrale; *bræclct*.' Ducange. '*Brachiale*. A bracellette; also a bracer.' Cooper. See also Brace, above, and P. Warbrace.

⁴ 'Alle his clothes *brouded* up and down.' Chaucer, Monke's Tale, 3659. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, amongst the cloths and dress occurs 'j peece of rede satyne, *brauden* with the *faunt fere*.' Paston Letters, ed. Gardner, i. 477. 'Browdyn. Embroidered. Broudster. An embroiderer.' Jamieson. See also Brothester. In Cotgrave we find '*Broder*. To imbroyder. *Brode*. Imbroydered.' See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xi. 464. A. S. *bregdan*, to braid, pp. *brogden, broden*.

⁵ '*Musculus*. A muscle or fleashie parte of the bodie compacte of fleash, veines, sinewes and arteries, scruyng especially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by means of the sinewes in it. *Musculosus*. Harde and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes of harde and compacte fleash.' Cooper. Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, 546, tells us that

'The Mellere was a stout earl for the nones,
Ful big he was of *braun*, and eek of *boones*.'

and in the Legende of Goode Women, Dido, l. 145, Eneas is described as of

'a noble visage for the noones,
And formed wel of *braunes* and of *boones*.'

⁶ Cooper gives '*Pulpa*. The woodlike of all trees that may be seperated or clefte by the grayne of it, and is the same in timber that *musculus* is in a mans bodie. A muscle or

**Brede*; *artocopus*, *artocria*, *artocasius*, *libum*, *panis*, *pastellus*, *paniculus*, *placenta*, *simila*, *similago*, *siligo*. Sed *hec tria per metenonomiam*.

**Breke*¹; *bracce*, *femorale*, *perizoma*, *saraballa*; *braccatus* participium.

**Breke* of women; *feminalia*.

†*a Breke belte*²; *brachiule*, *braccale*, *braccarium*, *lumbare*, *lumbatorium*.

to *Breke*; *frangere*, *collidere*, *confringere*, *in-*, *per-*, *ex-*, *findere*, *con-*, *dis-*, *de-*, *contundere*, *frustrare*,

frustellare, *quassare*, *rumpere*, *cor-*, *ab-*, *pro-*, *terere*, *con-*, *secare*, *dis-*, *ruptare*, *ruptitare*.

to *Breke* or *tryspas*; *infringere*, *preuvaricari*, *transgredi*.

†*a Breker* or *tryspaser*; *preuvaricator*, *transgressor*.

†to *Breke garth*³; *desepire*.

†to *Breke* as a man *brekis* his fast; *dissoluer*.

a Brekyng; *fraccio*, *fractura*, *fragmen*, *ruptura*.

*a Breme*⁴; *bremus*.

†*pe Brede*⁵ (*Berde* A.) of a wessille; *labrum*, *abses*, *absidia*, *ripa*.

fleshie parte in the bodie of man or beaste. A peece of flesch.' '*Pulpa*. Brawne.' Medulla. O. Fr. *braon*.

¹ '*Perizoma*. A breeche: a codpeece.' Cooper. '*Feminalis*, -le. A womanis breech.' Medulla.

² See Bygirdle, above, and Pawncherde, below. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, ed. Hertage, l. 2448, Guy of Burgundy cuts down Maubyn the thief, so that

'porw is heued, chyn & berd And into þe breggyrdel him gred,

þat swerd adounward fiedde, þan ful he adoun and bledde;'

and again, l. 3008, Roland cleaves King Conyfer, and

'At ys breggyrdle þat swerd a-stod.'

Brechgyrdel occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyrt, ed. Morris, 205, and Sir J. Maundeville tells us in his Voiage and Travaile 'that balsam (bawme) comethe out on smal-trees, that ben non hyere than a mannes breck-girdille.' '*Perizonia*. A brekegyrdyl. *Renale*. A breke gyrdyl or a paunce. *Bracco*. To brekyn. *Saraballa*: *crura*, *bracce*.' Medulla. See Mr. Way's note, s. v. Brygyrdyll.

³ Compare Tusser, p. 53, st. 36—

'Keep safe thy fence, Scare breakhedge thence.'

See Garthe, below.

⁴ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 352, tells us of the Frankeleyn, that

'Ful many a fat patrich had he in mewe,

And many a brem and many a luce in stewe.'

Neckham, De Naturis Rerum, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, says, p. 148, '*Brenna vero hostis declinans insidias, ad loca cœnosa fugit aquarum limpitudinem quas a tergo huius perturbans, sieque delusa tyranni spe, ad alios pisces se transfert*.'

⁵ In the Ancien Riwle, p. 324, we are told that 'He þat nappes upon helle *brede*, he topleð ofte al in er he lest wene.' Compare P. '*Berde*, or brynke of a vesselle. *Margo*. Cotgrave has '*Aile*, a wing; also the brimme or brerewode of a hat.' Carr gives *Breward* as still in use in the same sense. 'The cornys croppis and the beris new *breid*.' Gawin Douglas, Prol. Æneid xi, l. 77. '*Breird*. The surface, the uppermost part, the top of anything, as of liquids.' Jamieson. In Chaucer's description of the Pardoner, Cant. Tales, Prologue, 687, we are told that—

'His walet lay byforn him in his lappe, *Bret-ful* of pardoun come from Rome al hoot;'
And in the Knight's Tale, 1305, 'Emetreus, the kyng of Ynde,' is described as having

'A mantelet upon his schuldre hangynge,

Bret-ful of rubies reede, as fir sparkynge.'

So also, Hous of Fame, 1032, '*Bretful* of leseyns,' and in P. Plowman, C. Passus I, 47, we read, 'Hure bagge and hure bely were *bretful* y crammyd.' Compare Swed. *broddful*, brimfull. See also Ormulum, 14529, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, p. 33, l. 947, and Wright's Political Poems, i. 69. A.S. *breid*, brim, top. '*Crepido*, *breid* vel oler.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 54.

a Brero¹ (Breyr A.); *carduus*, *tribulus*, *repes*, *veprecula*.

†a Brerecruke²; *falcastrum*.

*a Brese³; *atelabus*, *brucus* vel *locusta*.

a Breste; *pectus*, *torax*, *pectusculum*; *pectoralis*.

a Breste plate; *torax*.

*a Bretasyng⁴; *propugnaculum*.

a Breth; *ubi* ande.

to Brethe; *susspirare*, *spirare*, *spiratum trahere*, &cetera; *vb*itoAude.

a Brethyng; *spiraculum*, *spiramen*.

to Brew; *pandoxor*.

a Brewer; *pandoxator* -trix, *brasiator* -trix.

†a Brewhowse; *pandoxatorium*.

*a Bribur; *circumforanus*, *lusto*, *sicifanta*.

a Bridalle⁵; *nuptie*.

a Bride; *sponsa*, *sponsus* vir eius.

a Bridylle; *lorum*, *aurea*, *aurex*, *aurias*, *frenum*, *ora*, *baiulum*, *lupulum* est *frenum* *Acutissimum*.

to Brydelle; *frenare*, *infrenare*.

†with owtyn Bridylle; *effrenis*, *effrenus*, *infrenis*, *infrenus*.

†a Bridylle rene; *habena*, *habenula*, *lorum*.

a Bryge⁶; *pons*, *ponticulus*; *ponticus* participium.

¹ 'Carduus. A brymybl.' Medulla. A. S. brêr. 'Now in the croppes, now down in the breres.' Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 674.

² The *falcastrum* was a sickle at the end of a long pole used for cutting brushwood. Soldiers armed with weapons resembling it (see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleopatra, l. 68, 'He rent the sayle with hokes like a sithe') were called in Old French *bidaux* (Roquefort). Tusser, in his list of tools, &c. necessary for a farmer, mentions a 'Brush sithe,' which is the same instrument.

³ 'A Brizze or Gadbee. *Tahon, taon, mouche aux brufs*.' Sherwood. Cotgrave gives 'Tahon. m. A brizze, Brinsee, Gadbee, Dunflie, Oxeflie. *Tahon marin*. The sea brizze; a kind of worm found about some fishes. *Tavan de mer*. The sea Brizze: resembles a big Cheslop, and hath sixteene feet, each whereof is armed with a hook, or crooked naile: This vermin lodging himself under the finnes of the Dolphin, and Tunny &c. afflicts them as much as the land Brizze doth an oxen. *Bezer*. A cow to runne up and downe holding up her taile when the brizze doth sting her. *Bezet*. *Aller à Saint Bezet*. To trot, gad, runne, or wander up and downe, like one that hath a brizze in his taile. *Oestre lunonique*. A gad-bee, horse-flie, dunfly, brimsey, brizze.' Halliwell (who has the word misspelt *Brifce*) gives a quotation from Elyot. Cooper has '*Bruchus*. A grasse worrne or locuste that hurteth corne, *Species est locustæ parvum nota*.' *Asilus*, which is given in the Prompt. as the Latin equivalent, is rendered by Cooper, 'A greate flie biteynge beastes; an horse-flie or breeze.' In the Reply of Friar Daw Topias (Wright's Political Poems, ii. 54) we read—

'Whan the first angel blew,
Ther was a pit opend,
Ther rose smotheryng smoke,
And brese therinne,

Alle thei weren lich horses
Arayed into bataile,
Thei stongen as scorpionn,
And hadden mannys face

Tothed as a lion.'

'*Brucus*. A short worm or a brese. *Locusta*. A breso, or a sukyl.' Medulla.

'*Bretesque*. A port, or portall of defence, in the rampire, or wall of a towne.' Cotgrave. It properly means wooden towers or castles as appears from Ducange, s. v. *Brelachie*.

'And þe brytasqs on þe tour an beze

Dulfuly a-down wer caste.'

Sir Ferumbras, ed. Herbage, 3315.

⁵ Originally a *bride-ale* or wedding feast. An *ale* is simply a feast of any kind: thus we find leet-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, &c. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 89-99.

⁶ 'Þai drou it þen and mad a brig
Ouer a litel burn to lig—

Þe burn of Sylwe, and said,
Quen þai þis brig þar-ouer laid,' &c.
Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 314, l. 8945.

A. S. *brycg*. 'Pons. A brygge.' Medulla.

†a Bryge of a nese; *interfinium*.

Bryght; *vbi clere*.

†to Bryme¹; *subare*.

Bryne; *salsugo*; *sulsuginosus participium*.

to Brynge jn or to; *aduehere, afferre, inferre, annunciare, adducere ad rem turpem, apportare, in-, deferre, jnmittre, ducere, con-, jn-, introducere, re-, perducere ad studia, adducere ad honorem, illuminare, jngerere, irrogare, indere, redigere, scribere, subducere naues ad terram, deducere a terra*.

to Bryngfurth; *producere, proferre*.

*Brysille²; *fragilis, fisilis, fracticius, fractilis, frangibilis*.

*to Bryse³; *quater, quassare*.

Brysed; *quassatus, quassans*.

to Briste; *crepare, crepere, crepitare, rumpere*.

†to Bryst vp; *erumpere, irrumperere*.

†to Brystyle; *vstillare*.

*a Broche; *veru*.

a Broche for garn⁴ (gerne A.); *fusillus*.

to Broche; *verudare*. *

†to Brod⁵; *stimulare, stigare, instigare*.

a Brod⁶; *archus (Acus A.), aculeus, aporia, stimulus, stiga*.

*a Brokk⁷; *castor, beuer, feber, melota, taxus; taxinus, castoreus*.

†Brokyll⁸; *vbi brysille*.

Brokyn; *ruptus, ab-, fractus, fresus*.

†Brokyn mete; *fragmentum, fragillum*.

¹ Still in common use. A sow is said to 'go to brimme,' when she is sent to the boar. See Ray's Glossary. Cooper gives 'Subo. To grunte as the sowe doth, desyring to haue the boare to doo their kynde. Subatio. The appetite or steeryng to generation in swyne.' 'Subo. To brymmyn as a boore.' Medulla. 'A brymmyn as a bore or a sowe doth, en rouyr.' Palsgrave.

² See note to Brokyll.

³ Jamieson gives 'To birse, birze, brize. To bruise: to push or drive: to press, to squeeze.' 'Briser. To burst, break, bray in pieces; also to plucke, rend, or teare off, or up; also to crush or bruise extreamey.' Cotgrave. The MS. has *quassare*.

⁴ 'Fusus. A spindell.' Cooper. 'Broche. A wooden pin on which the yarn is wound.' Jamieson. 'Fascellus. A lytyl spyndyl.' Medulla. See note to Fire yrene below.

'Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre, Quhilk in the craft of daith manyng
Ne spyndil vsis, nor brochis of Minerve, dois serve.'

See also *ibid.*, p. 293, Bk. ix. l. 40.

Gawin Douglas, *Eneados*, vii. l. 1872.

⁵ 'Brod, to prick or poke.' Peacock's Glossary of Manly and Conyngham (E. D. Soc.). Compare our *prod*. Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611, mentions a kind of nail so called, now known as *brails*. See also Jamieson, s. v. Icel. *broddr*, a spike; cf. Swed. *brodd*, a frost-nail.

⁶ 'Brod. A goad used to drive oxen forward.' Jamieson.

⁷ In P. Plowman, B. vi, 31, Piers complains of the 'Bores and brockes pat breketh adown mynne hegges.' The name seems to have been also applied to a beaver, as in the Medulla we find it rendered by *Castor*. Baret gives 'Broche, a grail, a bauson, or badger; melis,' and Huloet 'Broche or badger, or graye beast, *taxo*.' In the Reliq. Antiq. i. 7, *taxus* is translated *brokke*. In the Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 1095, we find the expression *Brokbrestede*, having a breast variegated, spotted, or streaked with black and white like a badger. Compare *Brock-faced* in Brockett. '*Taxus*. A gray; a badger; a broche.' Cooper. Icel. *brokk*, a badger; Welsh *brech, brych*, brindled, freckled.

⁸ In the English Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, on p. 120, l. 5, and again on p. 154, l. 12, we have the word *brokel*, and in each case the Cambridge MS. reads *brysell*. The Ancien Riwe, p. 164, says, 'Pis bruchete uetles, pet is wunmone vleschs. Of jisse bruchete uetles pe apostle seið: "Habemus thesaurum in istis vasis fictilibus." . . . Pis bruchete uetles is bruchelure pene beo eni gles,' &c. Harrison, in his Description of England (New Shakspeare Society, ed. Furnivall), i. 340-1, says that 'of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and brickle than the hedge oke.' Elyot, s. v. Aloe, gives 'brokle, brittle,' and Huloet has 'Brokell, rubbish.' In the Manip. Vocab. we find 'Brickle, fragilis,' and this form still survives in the north. Te Medulla gives 'Fracticeus. Brekyl. Fragilis. Frecl, or brekyl.' See Jamieson, s. v. Brukyl, Brickle.

†Brokyn lendis¹ (Broken lendyde A.); *lumbifRACTUS*; *lumbifragium est fraccio lumborum*.

Brostyn²; *herniosus*.

A Brostynes; *hernia*.

a Broth; *brodium, muria est piscium*.

†a Brothester³ (Broudster A.); *anaglafarius, anaglafaria*.

a Browe; *cilium, supercilium, jntercilium est spacium jnter cilia*.

*Browes⁴; *Adipatum*; *Adipatus participium*.

Browyn; *fuscus, & cetera*; *vbi blake*.

*a Broche; *firmaculum, monile, piarium, spinter, spinterculum*; *versus* :—

¶ *Pectoris est spinter proprie, pariter que monile,*

Ornatus colli sit torques, & auris inauris,

Torques corpus habet, humeros armilla, monile

Colla, perichilides brachia, gemma manus,

*Anulus in digito splendet, sed inauris in aure*⁵.

a Broder; *frater ex eodem patre sed ex diuersis matribus*; *fraternus, germanus ex eadem matre, vterinus, conterinus ex vno vtero*.

a Broder in law (Broder elawe A.); *leuir*.

a Broder soñ; *fratruus*.

†a Broderdoghter; *fratria*.

†to folow Broder in maneris; *fratrissare*.

†a Broderslaer; *fratricida*.

†a Brodir hede; *fraternitas*.

†a Broder wyfe; *fratrissa, glos, fratria*.

to Brue⁶; *pandoxari*.

a Bruer; *pandoxator, pandoxatrix*.

†a Bruhows; *pandoxatorium*.

to Brule⁷; *assare*.

Brume⁸; *genesta, merica, tramarica*.

to Brunne; *ardere, cremare, adolere, ardescere, ignire*.

¹ *LumbifRACTUS*. Brokyn in the [l]endys. Medulla. See Lende. For fraccio the MS. has *spacio*.

² *Herniosus*. He that is burste or hath his bowells fallen to his coddles. *Hernia*. The disease called bursting. Lyte, in his edition of Dodoens, 1578, tells us, p. 87, that 'the Decoction of the leaues and roote [of the Common Mouse eare] dronken, doth cure and heale all woundes both inward and outward, and also *Hernies*, *Ruptures*, or *burstings*;' and again, p. 707, that 'the barke [of Pomegranate] is good to be put into the playsters that are made against *burstinges*, that come by the falling downe of the guttes,' *Hernia*. Bolnyng of the bowaylles. *Herniosus*. Brostyn. Medulla. Cotgrave mentions a plant 'Boutouner. Rupture-wort, Burst-wort.' *Hernia*, broke-ballochyd. Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 177.

³ Jamieson gives 'Broudster, an embroiderer; Broedyn, embroidered.' See also Brawdester.

⁴ Baret has 'Brewis, bruisse, or soppes; *ossule adipata; soupe*.' See Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 3077, and Havelok, ed. Skeat, 924. *Bruys* occurs in the Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 19. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Brose*.

⁵ The following explanations of the various ornaments here mentioned are from Cooper: '*Spinter*. A tucke; a bouklee; a claspe. *Monile*. A colar or iewell that women vsed to weare about their neckes; an ouche. *Torques*. A colar, or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to weare about one's necke. *Inauris*. A ryng or other lyke thinge hangyng in the eare. *Armilla*. A bracelette. *Anulus*. A ringe.' The Medulla renders them as follows: '*Spinter*. A pyn or a broche. *Torques*. A gylt colere. *Inauris*. Fe Aryng in the ere. *Perichelis*: *ornamentum mulieris circa brachia et crura*.'

⁶ 'Suilk as þai brue now ha þai dronken.' Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2848. See also to Brewre, above.

⁷ Chaucer, in describing the Cook, says 'He cowde roste, and sethe, and broille, and frie.' Prologue, C. T. 383. O. Fr. *bruiller*.

⁸ Lyte, Dodoens, p. 666, tells us that the juice of the broom 'taken in quantitie of a ciat or litle glasse ful fasting is good against the Squansie [quinsey] a kind of swelling with heate and payne in the throte, putting the sicke body in danger of chokyng; also it is good against the sciatica.' See Wyclif, Jeremiah xvii. 6. A. S. *brēm*.

a Brunstone¹; *sulfur*; *sulferosus*.
 †a Brusket²; *pectuseculum*.
 a Brusch for paynterys; *celeps*.
 a Brustylle; *seta*, *setula* diminuti-
 um; *selosus*.

B ante V.

a Bucher; *carnifex*, & cetera; vbi
 a fleschour (fleschener A).
 †a Buchery³; *carnificium*.
 a Buclere; *antile*, *clepius*, *egida*,
egis, *parma*, *pelta*, *umbo*, & cetera;
 vbi a boclere.
 †a Bucler plaer⁴; *gladiator*.
 †a Bucler playnge; *gladiatura*.

a Bufet⁵; *Alapa*, *Aporia*, *colaphus*,
ictus, *iccio*, *percussio*.
 to Buffet; *Alapare*, *Alapizare*, *co-*
laphizare.

a Buffetter; *Alapus*, versus:—
 ¶ 'Qui dat qui recipit alapas
alapus vocatur.'

a Buke; *liber*, & cetera; vbi a
 boke.

*a Bugyle (Bogyll A.)⁶; *bubalus*,
Animal est.

†Bugille⁷; *buglossa*, *lingua bouis*,
herba est.

a Buk; *dama*, *damula*.

¹ In the Pricke of Conscience we are told that at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah 'It rayned fire fra heven and *brunstane*.' l. 4853. And in the Cursor Mundi account, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2841—

'Our lauerd rained o þam o-nan Dun o lift, fire and *brinstan*.'

Cf. Icel. *brenni-stein*, sulphur, from *brenna*, to burn, and *stein*, a stone.

² 'Brichet. The brisket, or breast-peece.' Cotgrave. 'Brisket, the breast.' Jamieson.

³ A slaughter-house, shambles. In the Pylgrymage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Aldis Wright, p. 129, Wrath says, 'neueure mastyf ne bieche in *bocherye* so gladliche wolde ete raw flesh and I ete it.' 'Macellum. A bochery. *Maceria*. A bochery off [or] fleshsstall.' Medulla. 'Boucherie. A butcher's shamble, stall or shop.' Cotgrave. Amongst the officers of the Larder in the Household Ordinances of Ed. II. are mentioned 'two vallets de mestier, porters for the lardere, who shal receve the flesh in the *butchery* of the achatour, &c.' Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 34. 'Bocherye or bochers shambles, where fleshe is solde. *Carnarium*, *Macellum*. Huloet. 'Bochery, *boucherie*.' Palsgrave.

⁴ 'Gladiator. One playnge with a swoorde. *Gladiatores*. Swoorde players in Rome set together in matches to fight before the people in common games thereby to accustom them not to be afraide of killynge in warre.' Cooper. 'Gladiatura. A bokeler pleyng.' Medulla. Fencing with the buckler, or buckler-play, is alluded to in the Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley, pp. 282-3. For an account of this play, see Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1858, p. 560, and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Hazlitt, ii. 299.

'Opon the morn after, if I suth say,

A mery man, sir Robard out of Morlay,

A half eb in the Swin sought he the way;

Thare lered men the Normandes at *bukler to play*.'

Song on King Edward's Wars, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 70.

⁵ Compare *Nekherynge*, below, and P. Bobet.

⁶ 'Bewgle, or bugle, a bull, llants.' Grose. 'The *bugill* drawer by his hornis great.' The King's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 87. 'Buffle, bugle or wyldo oxe, *bubalis*.' Huloet. 'A bugle, *bubalus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Dunbar, The Thissil and the Rois, we read

'And lat no *boughe* with his busteous hornis The meik pluck-ox oppress.' St. xvi. l. 5.

'Bugles or buffes. *Vris*. Withals. O. Fr. *bugle*, Lat. *buculus*. See also Jamieson, s.v. Bowgle. Andrew Boorde, in his account of Bohemia, says 'In the wods be many wyldo beastes; amonges al other beastes there be *Bugles*, that be as bigge as an oxe: and there is a beast called a Bouy, lyke a *Bugle*, whyche is a vengeable beast.' Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, pp. 166, 167. In his note on this passage Mr. Furnivall quotes a passage from Topesell's History of Four-footed Beasts: 'Of the Vulgur *Bugil*. A Bugil is called in Latine, *Bubalus*, and *Bugidas*; in French, *Bouffe*; in Spanish, *Bufano*; in German, *Bufler*,' &c. See Maundeville, p. 259, and Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.

⁷ Of this plant Neckham (De Naturis Rerum) says, p. 477—

'Lingua bovis purgat choleram rubramque nigramque,

Et rix cardiaco gratior herba datur.

Vin juvat occipitis quotiens sibi tradita differt,

Solvere cum fidei desinit esse bona.'

See Oxetonge, below.

a Buket; *situla*, *eustrum*, *hauritorium*, *sitella*.
 a Bukylle; *buccula*, *pluscula*.
 a Bukylle maker; *plusculus*, *plusculator*, *-trix*.
 †to Bokylle; *plusculo*; *plusculans*, *plusculatus*.
 *A Bulas¹; *pepalum*.
 *a Bulas tre; *pepulus*.
 to Bule; *bulire*, & cetera; *ubi* to sethen.
 a Bulynge; *bullor*, *bullio*.
 †a Bulhede²; *bulbus*, *capito*, *piscis* est.

a Bulle; *taurus*; *taurinus* participium.
 a Bulle (Bwille A.) of lede; *bullo*.
 †a Buile (Bwyllle A.) of a dore³; *grapa*.
 to Bulte; *polentriduare*.
 †a Bultyng cloth (Bult clothe A.)⁴; *polentriduum*; *polentridualis*.
 a Bune; *precaria*, *postulacio*, & cetera; *ubi* a askynge.
 a Buntynge; *pratellus*.
 *a Burbylle in y^e water⁵; *bulia*.
 †a Burde dermande (dormande A.)⁶; *Assidella*.

¹ 'Buface, a small black and tartish plum.' Halliwell. They are mentioned in Tusser's Five Hundred Points, chap. 34. 4. Bullace plums are in Cambridgeshire called *cricksies*. 'Bolaces and blacke-beries hat on breres growen.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 1809. See also Romaunt of the Rose, 1377. Irish *bulos*, a prune; Breton *polos*, a bul-lace; Gael. *bulcisteir*, a sloe. 'Bellocier. A bullace-tree or wilde plum-tree.' Cotgrave. 'A bullace, frute. *Prunecolum*.' Manip. Vocab.

² 'Bullhead, the fish, Miller's thumb.' Cotgrave gives 'Asne, m. an asse; also a little fish with a great head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's thumb.' According to Cooper *Capito* is a 'coddefishe.' The term is still in common use in the North for a *tw-d-pole*, in which sense it also occurs in Cotgrave: 'Cavesot. A Pole-head, or Bull-head; the little vermine, whereof toads and frogs do come.' See also *ibid.*, s. v. *Testard*. 'Ilic nullus, A^{cc}, a bulhyd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 253.

³ Apparently this means either the *handle* or a *stud* of a door. In Mr. Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. Dialect Society, is given 'Bule. The handle of a pot, pan, or other utensil. At Lancaster the flat wooden handle of an osier market-basket.' Halliwell also has 'Bolls. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead. See Howell, sect. 12.' A. S. *bolle*. See note to Burdon of a Buke, below. The Medulla explains 'Grappa' by 'foramen,' but *grapa* in the present instance appears to be a made-up word, suggested by the knob-like or grape-like form of the thing meant.

⁴ In the Treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth (13th century), Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 155, is mentioned 'a *bolenge*' or *bolting-clot*, the glossary continuing—

'Fer *bolenger* (*boltingge*) est ceveré La flour e le furre (of bren) demoré.'

And in Kennett's Antiquities of Ambrosden, a 'bultor-cloth.' The mediæval Latin name for the implement was '*taratantara*' (see Ælfric's A. S. Glossary), from the peculiar noise made by it when at work; a word borrowed from Ennius, as signifying the sound of a trumpet, in Priscian, bk. viii. A portable *boulter* was called a 'tiffany.' *Bultellus* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 106. 'Bolting Cloth, a cloth used for sifting meal in mills. In 1534, the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Boston possessed 'a *bultyng* pipe covered with a yearde of canvesse,' and also 'ij *bultyng* clothes.' Peacock, English Church Furniture, p. 189, quoted in Peacock's Glossary of Manly &c., E. D. Soc. In the Unton Inventories, p. 29, occurs, 'in the *Boultynge* house, one dough trough, ij *bolting wittches*' (hutches), i. e. vessels into which meal is sifted. 'Boltings, the coarse meal separated from the flour.' Peacock's Glossary. See also Paston Letters, iii. 419. The word came to be used metaphorically as in the phrase 'to bould out the truth,' i. e. to sift the matter thoroughly and ascertain the truth. Thus in Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandrie (E. Dial. Soc., ed. Herrtage, p. 152)—

'If truth were truly bolted out, As touching thrift, I stand in doubt
 If men were best to wine.'

'Boultynge clothe or bultor, *buteav*. Boultynge tubbe, *husche* a *bluter*.' Palsgrave. 'Pistores habent servos qui politrudant farinam grossam cum polentridio delicato . . . Politrudant, il est *bulefant*, et dieitur a pollem quod est farina et trado. Politrudium Gallice dieitur *buletel* (*bultel*).' Dictionarius of John de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 127.

⁵ 'Bulla. A burbyl. *Scateo*. To brekyn vp, or burbelyn.' Medulla. See also Belle in the Water.

⁶ In Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, we are told of the Frankelyn that

a Burde; *Abacus, discus, mensa, tabule, thorus; mensalis, commensalis*: versus:—

¶ *'Rex sedet in disco tendens sua brachia disco, In disco disco discens mea dogmata disco'*¹.

a Burdecloth²; *discus, gausipe, mappa, mantile, manitergium, mensale, mappula.*

a Burdun of a buke³; *clauillus.*

†Burdus (Burdeus A.); *ciuitas est, burdigallus.*

†a Burgh; *burgus.*

†a Burges; *burgensis, ciuis.*

†Burgoñ; *burgundia.*

*to Burion⁴; *frondere, germinare; frondens & germinans.*

a Buryonyng; *germen, genimen.*

to Burle clothe⁵; *extuberare.*

†a Burler; *extuberarius, -tor, -trix.*

a Burre⁶; *bardona, glis, lappa, patius.*

†a Burre hylle; *lappetum, est locus ubi crescunt lappe.*

'His table dormant in his halle alway

'Kyng Arthour than verament

The tabull dormounte, withouten lette.'

Stood redy covered al the longe day.' 1. 355.

Ordeynd throw hys awne assent,

The Cokwold's Daunce, 50.

A dormant was the large beam lying across a room, a joist. The dormant table was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall. See Tabyl-dormande, below. At the bottom of the page in a later hand is '*Ille Asser, ris. A^{cc}, a burde, sicke as dores & wyndows be made of.*'

¹ The Medulla gives the following verses on the same word—

'Est discus ludus [quoits], lecternum [couch], mensa [table], parapsis [dish];

Discus et Aurora, sic est discus quoque mappa [table-cloth].

² Dame Eliz. Browne, in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, bequeaths 'a bordecloth of floure de lice werke and crownes of x yerdys and an half long, and iij yardis brode.' '*Gausape.* A carpet to lay on a table: a daggeswayne.' Cooper. '*Gausape.* A board cloth.' Medulla.

³ '*Clavi.* Varro. Rounde knappes of purple, lyke studdes or nayle heads, wherewith Senatores garments or robes were pyrled or powdered. *Clauata vestimenta.* Lampridius. Garments set with studs of golde, of purple, or any other lyke thyng.' Cooper, 1584. Here the meaning appears to be studs or embossed ornaments. Thus Elyot renders *Bulla* by 'a bullion sette on the cover of a booke, or other thyng;' and Cooper gives '*Umbilicus.* Bullions or bosses, suche as are set on the out sydes of bookes.' But possibly a clasp may be meant. Compare Cotgrave, '*Clavian.* The Haynse or Lintell of a doore; also a clasp, hook, or buckle.' '*Clauillus,* a burden of a buke.' Ortus.

⁴ Baret gives 'to burgen; to budde, or bringe forth flowers.' '*Burgen, geminare*;' Manip. Vocab. '*Burgeoñ,* to grow big about or gross, to bud forth.' Bailey's Dict. '*Bourgeon, bourjon,* the young bud, sprid or putting forth of a vine.' Cotgrave. Harrison, Description of England, ed. Furnivall, ii. 91, uses the word in the sense of a root, a source: '*Caser* the sixt rote of the East Angle race, and Nased originall *burgeant* of the kings of Essex.' '*Germen.* A bergyg. *Gramino.* To spryngyn or bergyn.' Medulla.

⁵ A *bureller* was a maker of burel or borel, a coarse grey or reddish woollen cloth, formerly extensively manufactured in Normandy, and still known in France as *bureau*. '*Borel men,*' or 'folk,' as mentioned by Chaucer, Prologue to Monkes Tale, &c., were humble laymen, customarily dressed in this cloth. The Burellers also seem to have prepared yarn for the use of the weavers (see Liber Custumarum, pp. 420, 423). Henry III ordered that 'the men of London should not be molested on account of their *burels* or *burelled* cloths.' To *burl* cloth is to clear it of the knots, ends of thread, &c. with little iron nippers, which are called *burling-irons*. '*Bureau.* m. A thicke and course cloath, of a browne russet, or darke mingled colour. *Burail.* Silke rash; or any kind of stuffe thata halfe silke and halfe worsted.' Cotgrave. Elyot has '*desquamare vestem,* to burle clothe.' See also to do Hardes away, and to Noppe, below.

⁶ '*A Burre,* or the hearbe called cloates, that beareth the great burre, *personato.* The sticking burre, *tenax lappa.*' Baret. '*Burre, lappa, glis.*' Manip. Vocab. Frisian *borre, burre*; Danish *borre.* '*Lappa.* A burre. *Lappetum.* A burry place.' Medulla. See also Clette.

†a Bur tre¹; *sambucus, sambucetum vbi crescut.*

a Buschelle; *batulus liquidorum est, bacus, modius, batillus, modiolus, tessera.*

a Buse for a noxe²; *bocetum.*

†a Busserd³; *arpia, picus.*

*a Buske⁴; *arbutum, dumus, frutex, fructectum, fruticetum, rubus, rubetum.*

*a Buyste⁵ (Bust A.); *alabastrum, alabastratum, pixis, hostiarium pro hostijs.*

*Bustus; *rudis, rigidus.*

to be Bustus; *rudere.*

a Bute (Buyt A.) of ledir or wan-

dis⁶; crepida, crepidula, diminutivum, ocria.

*Bute (Buyt A.); *Auctorium, augmentum As in cosyng.*

*to Bute (Buytt A.); *Augmentare.*

to Bute (Buytt A.); *ocreare, ocreis ornare.*

a Butewe⁷; *ocreola.*

a Buthe; *emptorium, cadurcum, tenerium, meritorium, opella, staciuncula.*

Buytinge vbi Buytt (A.).

a Butler⁸; *acalicus, indeclinabile, acellarius, pincerna, promus, propinator.*

¹ 'Bur-tree, or Bore-tree, the elder tree. From the great pith in the younger branches which children commonly bore out to make pot-guns (sic) of them.' Ray's Glossary of North Country Words. In Lancashire elderberry wine is called *Bortree-joan*: see Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., and Jamieson, s.v. Bourtrees. 'Sambuca, Sambucus. Hyldyr. Medulla. Lyte, Dodoens, heads his chapter xliii, p. 377, 'Of Elder or Bourtrees.' 'Sambucus. Burtre or hydul tre.' Ortus Vocab.

² 'Boose, an ox or cow-stall. Ab. A.S. *bosih*, praepepe, a stall.' Ray's Gloss., ed. Skeat. 'A boose, stall, *borile*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Booc, and Cribbe, in P.; and Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., s.v. Boose. 'Hoc boster, a bose.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 235. 'Buse, Buise, Boose. A cow's stall. To Buse. To enclose cattle in a stall.' Jamieson. 'Boia. A boce.' Medulla.

³ 'Picus. A byrde making an hole in trees to breede in; of it be three sortes, the first a Specht, the seconde an Hicwaw, the thyrd which Aristotle maketh as bigge as an henne is not with us. Plinie addeth the fourth, whiche may be our witwall.' Cooper.

⁴ 'Buske, *dumetum*.' Manip. Vocab. *Boscus* = woodland, occurs in Liber Custumarum, pp. 44, 670. 'Abod vnder a busk.' Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 3069.

⁵ In English Metrical Homilies, p. 148, the devil is described as passing a certain hermit's cell, and we are told that

'Boystes on himsele he bare, And ampolics als leche ware.'

See also P. Plowman, A. xii. 68, and the History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xv. 463, 479, xvii. 131, 137, &c. 'Buist, Buste, Boist. A box or chest. Meal-buist, chest for containing meal.' Jamieson. 'Boiste. A box, pix, little casket.' Cotgrave. 'A Booste, boxe, *pixis*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁶ I know of no instance of boots made of twigs (*wandis*), which appears to be the meaning here, being spoken of, but the Medulla gives '*Carabus*. A boot made of wekerys,' and renders *ocrea* by 'a boot or a cokyr.' '*Ocreo*. To botyn.' '*Crepidus*. Calceamenti genus cuius tabellae lignae suppedales pluribus clavis compingebantur; *chaussure à semelle de bois* (*Acta Sanctorum*).' D'Arnis.

⁷ 'Butewe, a kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV, p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

⁸ See his duties &c. described in the Boke of Curtasye, printed in the Pabers Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 190, and also at p. 152. The Middle English form was *boteler*, *botler*, as in Wyclif, Genesis xl. 1, 2. DuCange gives the form *buttelarius* as occurring in the Laws of Malcolm II of Scotland, c. 6, § 5. The word is derived from the Norm. Fr. *butailler* from L. Lat. *bota*, or *butta*, a butt, or large vessel of wine, of which the *buttelarius* (*bouteiller*, or *butler*) of the early French kings had charge. So the *botiler* of the English kings took prisage of the wines imported, one cask from before the mast, and one from behind. *Butt* in later times meant a measure of 126 gallons, but originally it was synonymous with *dolium* or *tun*. *Bouteille* is a diminutive from *butta*; and the 'buttery' is the place where the *butte* were kept.

a Buttok; *nates, natica, naticula, diminutivum.*

a Button¹; *fibula, nodulus, bulla.*
to Buttoñ; *fibulare, confibulare.*

a Butry; *Apotheca, cellarium, pincernaculum, promptuarium, propina, penus, -i, penus-nus, penus, -oris, penum, penu indeclinabile.*

*a Butte; *meta.*

Buttyr; *butirum.*

Buttir marke. (A.)

†a Buttyr flee; *papilio.*

a Buttyr²; *scalprum, scalprus, scaber, scabrum.*

a Buttir³; *vbi myredromylle; Auis est.*

*Buxum; *clemens, propicius, flexibilis, flexuosus, paciens, obidiens, pronus.*

†Buxumly; *clementer, pacienter, prone, obidienter.*

a Buxumnes; *clemencia, colibencia, collibencia, flexibilitas, paciencia, propiciacio.*

†vn Buxum; *inobidiens, contumax, impaciens, ostinax, pertinax, rebellis, inclemens.*

Capitulum Tercium C.

C ante A.

†a Cabañ of cuke (coke A.)⁴; *capuna.*

a Cabbille; *rudens, & cetera; vbi a rape.*

†a Cade⁵; *domestica vel domesticus, vt ouis vel auis domestica.*

¹ Compare Knoppe of a scho.

² This appears to mean a pruning-knife. Cotgrave gives '*Boter*, to prune or cut off the superfluous branches of a tree.' *Scalprum*, according to Cooper, is 'a shauynge knife; a knife to cutte vines,' and according to the *Medulla* 'a penne knyf.'

³ 'Myrdrumnyl, or a *buture*.' *Ortus*. The bittern is still known as a 'Butter-bump,' or a 'mire-drum,' in the north of England. In the *Nominale* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220) it is called '*butture*,' other forms of which were *bitter*, *bittor*, and *bittour*. In the *Liber Custumarum* we find, pp. 304-6, the form *butor*, and on p. 82, *butore*. *Bitter* occurs in Middleton's Works, v. 289, and in the *Babees Book*, p. 37, amongst other birds are mentioned the '*bustard, betoure* and *shovelere*,' a form of the name which also occurs on p. 49, l. 696, and p. 27, l. 421. In the *Boke of Keruyng*, printed in the same volume, p. 162, are given directions for the carving of a '*bytturre*.' Five herons and *bitors* are mentioned amongst the poultry consumed at a feast, temp. Richard II, *Antiq. Report*, i. p. 78. '*Bernakes* and *botures* in baterde dysches.' *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brook, 189. '*Hearon, Byttour*, *Shoueler*, being yong and fat, be lightlier digested than the crane, and be *bittour* sooner then the *Hearon*.' Sir T. Elyot, *Castell of Health*, leaf 31. '*Galerand*, the fowle tearmed a *bittor*. *Butor*, a *bittor*.' Cotgrave. The bittern is said to make its peculiar noise, which is called *bumblin*, and from which it derives its second name, by thrusting its bill into the mud and blowing. To this Chaucer refers in the Prologue to the *Wyf of Bath*, 116—

'As a bytoure bumblith in the myre,
She layde hir mouthes unto the water doun.'

See also *Mire-drombylle*. '*Onocrotulus, byttore*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.

⁴ '*Caupona*. A tauerne or victaylyng house.' Cooper.

⁵ '*Cade lamb*, a pet lamb "reared by hand." Peacock's Gloss. of Manley &c. '*Corset lamb* or colt &c., a *cade lamb*, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand.' Ray's South Country Glossary, E. D. Soc., ed. Skeat. In the *Nominale* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 219) the word *canaria* (probably for *senaria* = a six-year-old sheep) is explained as '*Anglice, a cal.*' '*A cade lamb, Agnus Domesticus, domi eductus*.' Littleton. Still in use, see Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary, 1879.

Caffe¹; *acus, palea, paleola, folliculus, theca.*

†a Caffe hows; *paliare, paliarium.*
a Cage; *catasta, volucricium.*

a Cake²; *torta, tortula, diminutium.*

Calde; *frigus, frigiditas, tepeditas, geliditas, albor, algeria.*

†Calde of þe axes³; *frigor.*

Calde; *algidus, frigidus, tepidus, gelidus, frigosus, gabidus.*

to be Calde, or make callde; *Algere, gescere, frigere, re-, friyescere, re-, frigidare, re-, in-, tepefucere.*

†a Calde plase; *frigidarium.*

Caldreky⁴; *frigosus, & cetera; vbi calde (A.).*

a Calderon (Caldrone A.)⁵; *caldria, lebes, eniola, cocutum (coculum A.), enium, enulum*

(*eniolum A.*), *feruorium, (eniola A.).*

†Cale⁶; *olus, olusculum, diminutium, caulis, olereus.*

†a Cale lese (Calefe A.); *caulis.*

†a Cale seller; *olitor, -trix.*

*a Cale stok⁷; *maguderis.*

†a Cale worme⁸; *eruca, alacus, curculio, cucurliunculus, vria, vricu.*

a Calfe; *vitulus; vitulinus, participium.*

†to Calfe; *fetare.*

†with Calfe; *fetosus.*

þe Calfe of þe lege; *crus, crusculum, sura.*

†a Cale garth; *ortus, & cetera; vbi a gardynge.*

Calke⁹; *creta, calx.*

†Calke; *cretosus.*

¹ A.S. *ceaf*, chaff. Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 3148, says—

‘als fyre þat *caff* son may bryn,
gold may melt þat es long þar-in.’

Chaucer, Man of Lawe's Tale, l. 701, has—

‘Me lust not of the *caf* ne of the stree,
Maken so longe a tale as of the corn.’

See Barlycasse, above.

² *Tourte*. A great loafe of household or browne bread (called so in Lionnois and Daupliné). *Tourteau*. A cake (commonly made in haste, and of lesse compasse than the *gastau*); also a little loafe of household or browne bread; also a Pancake. Cotgrave.

³ Palsgrave gives ‘Chyueryng as one dothe for colde. In an axes or otherwise, *frilleux*. Ague, axes, *fyneure*.’ See also *Aixes*. *Axis* or *Axes* is from Lat. *accessum*, through Fr. *acez*, and is in no way connected with A.S. *ace*. Originally meaning an approach or coming on of anything, it at an early period came to be specially applied to an approach or sudden fit of illness: thus Chaucer has, ‘upon him he had an hote *accesse*.’ *Black Knight*, l. 136, and Caxton, ‘fyl into a sekene of feures or *accesse*.’ *Paris & Vienne*, p. 25.

⁴ Very susceptible of cold, or very cold. ‘Coldrycke, or full of cold. *Algosus*.’ Huloet. Jamieson gives ‘*Coldruch* adj. used as synonymous with *Coldrife*. Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *konde*, cold, and *rijck*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-rijck*, rich in blindness, *doof-rijck*, very deaf, &c.’

⁵ *Lebes*. A caudron to boyle in; a kettle. Cooper. *Enium* is of course for *aleneum* or *aeneum*, a vessel of brass.

⁶ ‘*Chou*. The herbe Cole, or Coleworts.’ Cotgrave. See Jamieson, s. v. Kail.

‘Quils he was þis *cale* gaderand, And stanged Jam in þe hand.’

A nedder stert vte of þe sand

Cursor Mundi, p. 718, l. 12526.

⁷ *Olus*. A courte. Medulla.

⁸ ‘*Magulus*. A col stook.’ Medulla. ‘*Magudaris*. A kinde of the hearbe *Laserpitium*; after other onely the stalke of it; after some the roote.’ Cooper. In Skelton's Why Come ye Nat to Court? 350, we read—

‘Nat worth a shyttel-cocke, Nat worth a sowre *calstocke*.’

⁹ ‘*Eruca*. A colwyrin or a carlok.’ Medulla. ‘*Eruca*. A coleworm or a carlok.’ Ort. Vocab. ‘*Eruca*. The worme called a canker, commonly upon the colewourtes.’ Cooper. ‘Canker worm which creapeth most comonly on coleworts, some do call them the deuyls goldrynge & some the colewort worme. *Eruca*.’ Huloet.

¹⁰ A.S. *caalc*.

*to Calkylle¹; *calcularē*,
to Calle; *ciere*, *av-*, *Accire*, *Accercire*,
concire, *cire*, *Acciere*, *adscire*, *vo-*
care, *e-*, *ad-*, *nuncupare*, *nominare*,
propellare, *appellare*, *com-*, *ac-*
cessire, *calare*, *censere*, *censire*,
conuenire, *vocitare*, *vociferare*.
to Calle in; *juvocate*.
to Calle owtte; *evocare*.
to Calle agane; *reuocare*.
†to Calle a hawke²; *stupare*.
a Callynge; *vocacio*, *vociferacio*; *vo-*
cativus.
*a Calle trappe³; *hamus*, *pedica*
medio correpto.
a Cambe (Came A.); *pecten*⁴.

†a Cambake (Camboke A.)⁵; *cam-*
buca.
†Cambrige; *cantibrigia*, *villa est*.
a Camelle; *camelus*, *camelio*.
a Camerelle⁶; *camerella*.
Camomelle; *camomillum*.
†a Can; *orca*, *orcula*, *diminutivum*,
& *cetera*; *vbi a potte*.
a Candelie; *candela*, *scindula*.
*a Candler; *candelarius*.
†Candylmes (Candilmesday A.)⁷;
jpopanti, *indeclinabile*, *festum*
purificationis beate marie.
a Candylstye; *candelabrum*, *can-*
deferum.
†a Candyl schers⁸; *emunctorium*.

¹ 'Of þat was *calculated* of þe clymat, the contrarye þey fyndeth.' P. Plowman, C. xviii. 106. 'He *calcleþ* [calculat] and accountþ þe ages of þe world by þowsendes.' Trevisa's Higden, vol. ii. p. 237, Rolls Series.

² That is to call back a hawk from his prey by showing him food. The *Ortus Vocab.* gives '*Stupo*: to call a hawke with meat.' It appears to be a word coined to represent the English *stoop*, for the only meaning assigned to *stupare* in the dictionaries is 'to shut up in a bath'; and so Cotgrave, '*Estouper*. To stop, to close; to shut or make up.' This meaning also appears in the *Ortus*, for it continues, '*vel aliquid stupa obturare*.' To *stoop* or *stoup* was the regular term in falconry for a hawk swooping down on its prey; thus Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 3, has, 'Here stands my dove; *stoop* at here, if you dare.' See also Spenser, *Faery Queene*, I. xi. 18.

³ '*Caltropes* used in warre, to pricke horses feete; they be made so with foure prickes of yron, that which way soeuer they be cast, one pike standeth up. *Tribuli*.' Baret. See also Florio, s. v. *Tribolo*, and Prof. Skeat's exhaustive note on the word in *Piers Plowman*, C. xxi. 296. '*Hamus*. An hook, or an hole of a net, or a mayl of an habourin, or a caltrappe. *Pelica*. A fettere, or a snare.' Medulla. 'A forest uol of þyeyes an of *calketreppe*.' Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 131. Caxton, *Faytes of Armes*, pt. ii. ch. xiv. p. 119, mentions amongst the implements of war 'sharp hokes and pyunes of yron that men calle *caltroppes*.' '*Caltropes*, engines of warre sowne abroad to wynde horse & man by the legges. *Spara*.' Hulot. 'The felde was strowed full of caltroppes. *Locus pugnæ muricibus erat instratus*.' Horman.

⁴ *Cambuca* is defined in the Medulla as 'a buschoppys cros or a crokid staf,' which is probably the meaning here. In the *Ortus Vocab.* we find '*Cambuca*, a crutche,' and hereafter will be found '*A Cruche*. *Cambuca*, *pedum*.' The word is doubtless derived from the Celtic *cam*, crooked, Gaelic *camag*. The Rest-harrow (short for *arrest-harrow*), also called *Cammoke*, or *Cammoek* (*onona arvensis*) derives its name from the same source from its roots being tough and crooked. See P. Plowman, C. xxii. 314.

⁵ '*Camerula*. Parva camera, cellula ad colloquendum, *chambrete*, *cabint*.' Ducange.

⁶ '*Hyppopanti*. Barbare ex Grec. *ὑπὸ πᾶν*, *festum Purificationis beate Marie*; la fête de la Presentation au temple, le 2 février.' Ducange. '*Hoc ipopanti*. *Candylmesse*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 229. The *Ortus* explains *ipopanti* by '*obuatio vel occurus domini, ab ipa grece, quod latine dicitur vie, et anti, quod est contra: anglie, the feast of candelmus, or metyng of candelles*.'

⁷ '*Candel shears*. Snuffers.' Jamieson. '*Emunctorium*. A snuffynge yron.' *Ortus Vocab.* In the '*Boke of Curtasye*' (Sloane MS. 1986) pr. in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 205, the following description of snuffers is given—

'Fe snof [the Candler] dose away

Fe sesours ben schort & rownde y-close,

With close sesours as I ȝow say;

With plate of irne vp-on bosc.

'*Emunctorium*: ferrum cum quo candela emungitur.' Medulla. Wyclif, *Exodus* xxv. 38, renders *emunctoria* by 'candelquenchers,' and *emuncta* by 'snoffes' [snottis in Parvey].

†a Candylweke; *lichinus, lichinum*.
 †a Candylsnytynge¹; *licinus, lichinum*.
 †Caned; *Acidus*.
 †Canynge of ale²; *Acor*.
 Canylle³; *cinamomum, Amomum*.
 a Cankyr; *cancer, -is secundum antiquos, sed modo est secunde declinationis, cancer, -cri*.
 a Canon; *canon*.

*Canope; *canopeum; canopeus, participium*.
 *a Cantelle⁴; *minutall*.
 †Cantebery (Cantyrbery A.); *cantuaria; cantuariensis*.
 a Canvas; *canabus, carentiuillum*.
 *a Cape; *capa, capula, caracalla, caracallum, dalmatica cantoris est*.
 *a Capylle⁵; *caballus*.
 a Capon⁶; *capo; Altilis, gallinacius*.

¹ There appears to be some error here, the scribe having apparently copied the same Latin equivalents for Candylsnytynge as for Candylweke, to which *lichinus* or *lichinum* properly apply. Candylsnytynge is the act of snuffing a candle, or, if we understand the word *instrument*, a pair of snuffers. 'Snite. To snuff, applied to a candle.' Jamieson. '*Lichinus*. Candell weyke.' Ortus. '*Funale*. The weyke [of] a candyl. *Lichinus*. A weyke off a candyl. *Lichinum*. The knast off a candyl.' Medulla. See to Snyte and Weyke.

² Said of vinegar when containing mould, or turned sour. Similarly in the version of Beza's Sum of the Christian Faith, by R. Fyll, Lond. 1572, l. 134, we find—'It is meruaille that they [the Priests] doe not reserue the wine as well as the breade, for the one is as precious as the other. It were out of order to saye they feare the wine will eger, or waxe palled, for they hold that it is no more wine.' See P. Egyr. '*Acor*: canyunge of ale.' Ortus Vocab.

³ '*Cannelle*, our moderne Cannell or Cinnamon.' Cotgrave. 'And the Lord spak to Moyses, seiyng, Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis . . . the half of the canel [*cinamomi*].' Wyclif, Exodus xxx. 23. 'I ha sprend my ligging place with myrre, and aloes, and canell,' *ibid*, Proverbs vii. 17. See also *Romaunt of the Rose*, p. 58, '*canelle*, and setewale of prys.' In Trevisa's Higden, i. 99, we are told that 'in Arabia is store mir and canel.' In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall), p. 11, 'Synamone, *Canelle*, red wyne hoot & drye in þeir doynge,' are mentioned amongst the ingredients of Ypocras. Is the name derived from its tube-like stalk? *Canel* also occurs in the Recipe for Chaudon sau3 of Swannes, given in Harl. MS. 1735, l. 18. See note to Chawdewayñ. '*Cinamomum*. Canel.' Medulla. See also Cinamome. 'Canel, spyce, or tre so called. *Amonum*.' Huloet. '*Canele* & gingiuere & licoriz.' Lazamon, l. 17,744.

⁴ Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, l. 2150, says that—

'Nature hath nat take his bygynnyng
 Of no partye ne *cantel* of a thing,
 But of a thing that parfyt is and stable.'

Shakspeare also uses the word—

'See, how this River comes me cranking in,
 And cuts me from the best of all my land,
 A huge halfe moone, a monstrous *cantle* out.'

1st Hen. IV., III. i. 98.

And also in Ant. & Cleop. III. x. 4. According to Kennett MS. 38, *Cantelle* means 'any indefinite number or dimension:' thus in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, l. 123 (quoted by Halliwell) we read—

'And a *cantell* of hys schylle Flewe fro hym ynto the fylde.'
 Burgny gives 'Chantel. cantel, coin, quartier, moreau, chantau,' '*Minutal*. A cantyl of bred.' Medulla. Compare P. 'Partyn, cantyn, or delyn, *parciour*.'

⁵ 'Capyl, Capul. s. A horse or mare,' Jamieson. '*Caballus*. A horse; a caple.' Cooper. From a passage in Rauf Coilgear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, a 'Capylle' appears to be properly applied to a *cart-horse*, as distinguished from a 'coursour,' a charger or saddle-horse. Rauf on his arrival home orders 'twa knaifis'

'The ane of 3ow my *Capill* ta.

The vther his [King Charles'] *Coursour* alsua.' P. 6, l. 114.

See Carte hors below. 'Thanne Conscience vpon his *Caple* kaireth forth faste.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 23. '*Caballus*. A stot.' Medulla.

⁶ *Altilis* is rendered by Cooper, 'franked or fedde to be made fatte.'

*a Cappe¹; *pilius, galerus*.
 *a Cappe of a flaylle²; *cappa*.
 †Cappyd; *cappatus*.
 †to Cappe; *cappo -as, -avi, -re*.
 a Captan; *Architenens, capitaneus, castellanus, castellarius*.
 *a Caralle³; *corea, chorus, pecten*.
 a Carde⁴; *cardus, carptarium*.
 a Carde maker; *carptarius*.
 †a Carder; *carptrix*.
 a Cardiakylle or cardiake⁵; *cardia, cardiaca*.
 †a Cardynge; *carptorium*.
 a Cardinale; *cardinalis; cardinalis participium*.

a Cariage; *vetra, cariagium*.
 *a Carion; *cadaver, funus, funus-tulum, morticinum, corpus; morticinus participium*.
 a Carkas; *carnicium*.
 *a Carle (Caryle A.)⁶; *rusticus, & cetera; ubi a clurle*.
 a Carre; *saratum; carrus, carrum*.
 †Carsay⁷; *bilix*.
 a Carte; *biga, biuga, carecta, carrus*.
 †a Carte band (Carbond A.)⁸; *crusta, crustula diminutivum*.
 a Carter; *Auriga, veredus, veredarius, quadrigarius, carectarius*.
 †a Carte hows; *carectarea*.

¹ 'Galerus. An hatte: a pirwike.' *Pileus*. A cappe or bonet.' Cooper. 'Galerus. A coiffe of lether.' Medulla. A.S. *cappe*, which appears as the gloss to *plancta* in Ælfric's glossary. 'Galerus. vel pileus, fallen hæet.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 22.

² 'The band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather.' Halliwell in v. See Playle, below.

³ In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 438, l. 7600, we are told that after David had slain Goliath 'Per carole wiues bi þe way, Of þair carol suche was þe sange, &c.' Compare the account of the same event in Wyclif, 1 Kings, xxi. 11. *Pecten* is used hereafter as the equivalent for a Wrast. 'Faire is carole of maide gent.' Alisaunder, 1845.

⁴ 'Cardes or wool combes *Hani vel Hami, pectines*.' Baret. 'Cardes. Cards for wool, &c., working cards. *Cardier*. A card-maker.' Cotgrave.

⁵ 'Cardiaque. A consumption, and continuall sweat, by the indisposition of the heart, and parts about it.' Cotgrave. 'Cardiacus. That hath the wringing at the heart.' Cooper. Batman vpon Bartholomew, lib. vii. cap. 32, 'Of heart-quaking and the disease *cardiaque*, says, 'heart-quaking or *Cardiaque* is an euil that is so called because it cometh often of default of the heart,' &c. 'Cardiacus, (1) qui patitur morbum cordis; (2) morbus ipse.' Ducange. 'Cardiaca; quidam morbus. A cardyake.' Medulla. See Piers Plowman, C. vii. 78 and xxiii. 82. The word also occurs in Chaucer's Pardoner's Prologue, l. 27, and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 493, where we are told that the Pardoner 'cauzt a *cardiakill*, & a cold sot.'

⁶ 'Rusticus. An uplandman.' Wright's Vol. Vocab. p. 182. 'Rusticus. A charle.' Medulla. 'A carle. *Rusticus*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁷ Cooper renders *Bilix* by 'A brigantine, or coate of fence double plated, or double mayled.' Palsgrave gives 'Carsey cloth, *cresy*,' and Cotgrave 'Carise, *cresau*, kersie.' Harrison in his Description of Eng. ed. Furnivall, i. 172, says that an Englishman was contented 'at home with his fine *carsie* hosen and a nuane slop.' 'Carsaye. The woollen stuff called Kersey.' Jamieson. The Medulla explains *bilix* as 'a kirtle off cloth off ij thredes woundyn.' For the origin of the word see Skeat, Etym. Diet. s.v. Kersey.

⁸ A plate of iron. Cotgrave gives 'Happe. f. A clasp, or the hooke of a clasp; or a hooke to clasp with; also the clowt, or band of iron thats nailed upon the arme, or end of an axletree, and keeps it from being worne by the often turning of the nave (of a wheele).' This appears from the definition of *crusta* given by Cooper, 'bullions or ornamentes that may be taken off,' to be the meaning in the present instance, but a *cart band* also signifies the *tire of a wheel*. Cotgrave has '*Bande*. The streake of a wheele,' and Elyot, Dict. 1559, gives '*Absis*. The strake of a cart whele, wherein the spokes bee sette: *rietus*. A hoope or strake of a carte.' W. de Biblesworth in naming the parts of a cart speaks of *les bandes de les roes*, which is rendered in the gloss 'the carte-bondes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. '*Bande*. A welt or gard; the streak of a cart wheel.' Cotgrave. See also Clowte of yren, and cf. Copbande.

†a Carte hors; *veredus, caballus*.
 †a Carte spurre¹; *orbita*.
 †a Cartewright; *carectarius*.
 †a Carte sadille²; *sella veredaria, lollidodium*.
 a Case; *casus*.
 †a Case for sponys or oder thyngis; *theca*.
 to Caste; *jacere, emittere, effundere, torquere, con-, jaculari, balein grece, exigere, jactare*; versus—
 ¶ *Si non vis jacere, lapidem permitte jacere*.
 to Cast agayn; *reicere*.
 to Caste away; *abicere, proicere, abicimus voluntate, proicimus iussu aliorum*.
 to Caste a darte; *jaculari, torquere, con-*.
 †to Caste be hinde; *deiaculare, deicere*.
 to Castin; *jnicere, jmmittere*.
 to Caste down; *sternere, ab-, con-*,

pro-, diruere, demoliri, subvertere, obruere, pessundare.
 Caste down; *stratus, pro-, dirutus, demolitus*.
 to Caste owte; *ei cere, eiactare, eliminare*.
 †to Caste ouer; *traicere*.
 †a Castelle; *castrum, castellum, castellulum, defensio, munimen, municipium, oppidum, oppidulum, opus, (ops, menea A.)*.
 †to sett in Castelle; *jncastrare*.
 †Castynge; *jaciens, emittens, iactans*.
 †Castynge as a bowe; *flexibilis, vi, Arcus meus est flexibilis, an^{te} vellecastynge³*.
 a Castyngdown; *prostracio, subuercio*.
 a Catte; *catus, mureligus, musio, pilax*.
 †a Cattyle (Catalle A.)⁴; *lanugo, herba est*.
 †a Cature⁵; *escarius*.

¹ Cooper gives 'Orbita. Virg. Cic. A carte wheele: the tracke of a carte-wheele made in the grounde.' 'The tracke, or Cart-wheele Rut. Orbita.' Withals. The Medulla has 'Vadum. A forth or cart spore. Orbita. A cart spore,' and The Ortus explains orbita as 'vestigium curri vel rote: ab orbe et rota dicta: et dicitur orbita quasi orbis iter vel via.' A. S. spor, a track; which we still retain in the term spoor, applied to the track of deer, &c. Compare 'Fosper, Vestigium.' Manip. Vocab. and P. Whele Spore.

² 'Carsaddle. The small saddle put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.' Jamieson. 'The saddle placed on the shaft-horse in a cart, carriage, or waggon.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Compare P. Plowman, B. ii. 179. 'Cartesadel, þe comissarie, owre carte shal he leve.' 'Cartsaddle, dorsuale.' Hulot. Fitzherbert, Boke of Husbandry, li. B 5, speaks of 'a cartsadel, bakbandes and belybandes.'

³ That is 'well-casting.'

⁴ 'Cat-tails. The heads of the great bulrush.' Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. 'Lanugo. The softe heares or mossinesse in fruites and herbes, as in clarie, &c.' Cooper. Jamieson says, 'Cats-Tails, s. pl. Hares tail-rush, Eriophorum vaginatum Linn. also called Canna-down, Cat-tails.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 512, says that the 'downe or cotton of this plant is so fine, that in some countries they fill quishions and beddes with it.' He adds, 'Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reed Mace, and Cattes taylor: to the which we may ioine others, as Water Torche, Marche Betill, or Pestill, and Dunche downe, because the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall in to the eares. . . . The leaves are called Matte reede, because they make mattes therewith. . . . Men haue also experimented and proued that this cotton is very profitable to heale broken or holowe kibes, if it be layde vpon.' See also the quotation from Gerard in Mr. Way's note s. v. Mowle. 'Cat's-tail; typha.' Withals. 'Cattes taylor, herbe, whiche some cal horse-taille. Canda equina.' Hulot.

⁵ 'Escarius: a cater.' Ortus Vocab. Baret gives 'a Cater: a steward: a manciple: a prouider of cates, opsonator, un despensier; qui achete les viandes,' and Palsgrave 'Provider acuter, despensier.' Catour of a gentylmans house, despensier.' Tusser, in his Five Hundred Pointes, &c., p. 20, says—

'Make wisdomes controuler, good order thy clarke, Prouision Cater, and skil to be cooke.'
 'Catour, or purneyoure of vitayles. Opsonator.' Hulot. 'The Cater buyeth very dere cates. Opsonator caro foro emit obsonia.' Hornman. From a Fr. form acatour from acate, a buying, used by Chaucer, Prol. 573.

*a Cawcion¹; *caucio*.

*a Cawdille²; *caldarium*.

a Caule³; *caula*.

a Cause; *causa*, *erga*, *declinabitur antiquitus*, *argum*, *gratia* & *ratio*; sed *causa* multas habet species, *ratio* pa[re]ntissimas, & *causa* rem antecedit, *ratio* perficit; *jus*, *occasio*, *res*.

be Cause; *causa*, *pretextu*, *contemplacione*, *gratia*, *intuitu*, *obtentu*, *occasione*.

C ante E.

a Cedir tre; *cedrus*, *cedra*; *cedrinus*.

†Cele⁴; *ubi* happy (& *ubi* blyssede A.).

Celydon⁵; *celidonia*, *herba* est.

a Celle; *cella*, *cellula*, *conclaua*.

a Celler; *cellarium* (*Apoteca*, *cella-*

rium, *penus*, -i, *penus*, -ris, *penum*, *peni*, *indeclinabile*, *penus*, -eris, A.), & cetera; *ubi* a butry.

a Cellerer; *cellarius*, *cellarius*.

a Censure; *vide* in S. littera.

Centary⁶; *centauria*, *fel* terre.

a Cepture; *ceptrum*.

*a Cerkylle; *Ambago*, *Ambages*, *ambicio*, *ambitus*, *circus*, *circulus*, *ciclus*, *siculus*, *circuitus*, *girus*, *lustrum*, *lustracio*, *lustramen*, *spera*, *sperula*, *diminutium*.

half a Cerkylle; *semicirculus*.

Certan; *certus*, *verus*.

†to be Certan; *constare*, *restare*.

Certainly; *certe*, *quoque*, *porro*, *quin*, *utique*; *versus*:

¶*Est stultus porro qui nescit vivere porro.*

¹ 'The king suor vpe the boc, and *caucion* voud god,
That he al clanliche to the popes lokng stod.'

Robert of Gloucester, ed. Hearne, p. 506.

So also in King Alisaunder, l. 2811, in Weber Metr. Rom. i. 110—

'And they weore proude of that cite; And ful of everiche iniquyte:

Kaucyon they nolde geve, ne bidde.'

The word frequently occurs in this sense of 'hostages, security': see Holinshed, iii. 1584, 'hostages that should be given for *cautions* in that behalfe.' It is still in use in Scotland for 'bail, security.'

² In the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 14, l. 431, we are told how Kit, the tapster, her Paramour, and the Ostler

'Sit & ete þe *cawdell*, for the Pardonere pat was made

With sugir & with swete wyne, riȝt as hymselfe bade.'

'A cadle. *Potiuncula ouacea*; *ouaceum*. A caudel. *Potio*. An ote caudel. *Arenaceum*. Manip. Vocab. 'Of sweet Almondes is made by skille of cookes . . . *caudels* of Almonds, both comfortable to the principall parts of the body and procuring sleepe. . . . Almond *cawdels* are made with ale strained with almonds blanched and brayed . . . then lightly boyled and spiced with nutmeg and sugar . . . as pleaseth the party.' Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, pp. 98, 99. See also Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

³ 'Caula. A sheepe house; a folde.' Cooper. 'Caula. munimenta ovium; *barrières pour renfermer les moutons, pare*. Ducange. 'Caula. A stabyl, a folde, or a shep cote.' Medulla. 'A Caule, pen; *caula*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ A. S. *salig*. 'Felix, sely or blisful: *Felicio*, to make sely.' Medulla Grammatica.

'There is *sely* endeles beyng and endeles blis.'

MS. Addit. 10053.

⁵ 'Chelidonia. The hearbe Selandine [Celandine].' Cooper. Of this plant Neckham says—

'Mira *chelidonia*, virtus clarissima reddit
Lumina, docta tibi præbet hirundo fidem.'

De Naturis Rerum, p. 478 (Rolls Series).

See also Lyte's Dodoens, p. 31.

⁶ 'Centaury. A herb of Mars.' Coles' Diet. 1676. 'Fel terra. Centaurium.' Cooper. The plant is mentioned in the Promptorium, p. 154, under the name 'Feltryke, herbe,' on which see Mr. Way's note.

⁷ MS. *Clicus*.

†to Certefye; *certificare, cerciorare.*

†to Ceruyll¹; *excerebrare.*

†a Ceruyller; *excerebrator.*

to Cese; *cessare, desinere, descistere, dimittere, destare, omittere est ordinem interrumpere, premittere ex toto relinquere, supersedere.*

a Cessynge; *cessacio, deficio, intermissio.*

like to Cesse; *cessabundus* (A.).

C ante H.

*Chafir (Chafare A.)²; *commercium.*

to Chafir; *commercari.*

a Chafrynge; *commercium, commutacio.*

*a Chafte³; *maxilla, mala, faux, mandubula, mandula, mola; maxillaris, participium.*

A Chafte; *vb[i]* Arowe (A.).

A Chafte; *vbi sperē, &c.* (A.)

Chafmonde⁴. (A.)

a Chayere; *cathedra, orcestra.*

†a Chare bowe⁵; *fultrum.*

*to Chalange⁶; *vindicare, calumpniari.*

¹ 'Excerebro. To beate out the braynes of a thyng.' Cooper. 'Cervelle, f. The braine.' Cotgrave.

² 'And some chosen *chafure*, they cheuen the bettare.' P. Plowman, B Prologue 31. 'Greet pres at market makith deer *chafare*.' Chaucer, Wyf of Bathe, Prologue, l. 523. A. S. *ceap, chēp.*

³ In the Anturs of Arthur (Camden Soc. ed. Robson), xi. 2, we read—

'Alle the herdas myztun here, the byndest of alle,
Off the *schaft* and the shol, shaturt to the skin.'

Halliwell quotes from MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. leaf 7—

'With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has Men sais that therwit slan he was.'

See also E. E. Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, p. 100, l. 268.

'With this chavyl-bon I xal slo the.' Cov. Myst. Cain & Abel, p. 37.

Gawin Douglas describing the Trojans on their first landing in Italy, tells how they

'With thare handis brek and *chafthis* gnaw The crustis, and the cofigingis all on raw.'

Eneados, Bk. vii. l. 250.

In the Cursor Mundi, David, when stating how he had killed a lion and a bear, says—

'I had na help bot me allan . . . And seok þam be þe berdes sua

And I laid hand on þain beleue þat I þair *chafthes* raue in tua.' ll. 7505-7510.

where the Fairfax MS. reads *chaucdis*, and the Göttingen and Trinity MSS. *chaudis*.

'He strake the dragon in at the *charyl*, That it come out at the navyl.'

Ywaine & Gawin, 1991.

See also Chawyille and Cheke-bone. 'Chafthis, Chafths, the chops. Chaff-blade, the jaw-bone. Chaff-tooth, a jaw-tooth.' Jamieson. A. S. *ceafsl*. S. Saxon, *cheude*.

⁴ This word does not appear again either under C or S. It was a measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, generally considered as half a foot. Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words gives 'Shafinan, Shafnet, Shaftment, *sb.* the measure of the fist with the thumb set up; *ab* A. S. *schaft-mund*, i. e. *scimpes*.' According to Florio, p. 414, it means 'a certain rate of clothe that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or *shaftman*.' In the Morte Arture, E. F. Text Soc. ed. Brock, in the account of the fight between Sir Gawaine, and Sir Priamus, we are told—

'Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *schaft-monde* longe!' l. 2456.

See also ll. 3843 and 4232. In the Anturs of Arthur, Camd. Soc. ed. Robson, xli. 2, we read, 'Thro his shild and his shildur, a *schaft-mun* he share.' 'Not exceeding a foot in length nora *shaftman* in shortness.' Barnaby Rudge, Husbandsry, 78a. In the Liber Niger Domus, Ed. IV, pr. in Household Ordinances, 1790, p. 49, it is stated that the Dean of the Chapel 'hathe all the offerings of wax that is made in the king's chappell on Candy-masse-day, with the moderate fees of the beame, in the festes of the yere, when the tapers be consumed into a *shaftmount*.'

⁵ See also Bowe of a chaire.

⁶ MS. Chanlange. This word occurs with the meaning of *blame, accuse* in the Ancrens Riwe. p. 54, 'hwarof *kalenges* tu me?' and in P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 174, Wrath tells how the monks punished him—

'And do me faste frydayes, to bred and to water,

And am *chalanged* in þe chapitelhous, as I a childe were.'

a Chalange; *calumpnia*.
 †a Chalanger; *calumpniator*.
 a Chalice; *calix, caliculus*.
 *a Chaloñ¹; *Amphitapetum*.
 a Cha[m]pioñ; *Athleta, pugnator, pugill*.
 *a Chandeler; *cerareus*.
 a Chanoñ; *canonicus*.
 *a Chape of a knyfe²; *vomellus*.

a Chapelle; *capella, capellula*.
 a Chapiture; *capitulum*.
 a Chaplett.
 *a Chapman³; *negociator, & cetera; ubi a merchande*.
 a Chapmanry; *negociacio*.
 *a Chapmanware; *vendibilis*.
 *to Chappe⁴; *mercari, com-, nundinari, negociari*.
 a Charbunkylle⁵; *carbunculus*.

In the Pricke of Conscience we are told how the devil demanded from St. Bernard

'By what skille he walde, and bi what ryght

Chalange þe kingdom of heven bright.' l. 2252.

The claim of Henry IV. to the crown of England is stated as follows in the Rolls of Parliament, 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge the realm of England,' &c. (Annals of Eng. p. 210). In *Morte Arthure*, Arthur in his dream sees two kings climbing to the chair of power,

'This chaire of charbokle, they said, we *challange* here-aftyre.' l. 3326.

'*Chalonger* . . . demander, contester, provoquer, attaquer, défendre, refuser, prohiber, blâmer; de *calumnia*, fausse accusation, chicane.' Burguy, s. v. *Chalonge*. '*Challonger*. To claime, challenge, make title unto, set in foot for; also to accense of, charge with, call in question for an offence.' Cotgrave. See also Ducange, s. v. *Calengium*. 'I calenge a thyng of dute or to be myne owne. *je calenge*.' Palsgrave. 'To calenge. *l'indicare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'We ben brogt in for the monei whiche we baren azen bifore in our sackis, that he putte *challenge* into us [*ut devokat in nos calumniam*].' Wyclif, Genesis xliii. 18. So also in Job xxxv. 9: 'For the multitude of *challengeres* [*calumniatorum*] thei shul crie.' 'I calenge to fyght with the hande to hande. *Ex provocacione tecum dimicabo*.' Horman. See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 161, l. 7.

¹ Cooper gives '*Amphitapa*, idem quod *Amphimallum*,' which latter he renders by 'A cloath or garment frysed on both sydes,' and in MS. Lambeth, 481, it is explained as '*tapeta ex utraque parte villosa facta*.' In the directions for furnishing a room given in Neckham's *Treatise de Utensilibus*, we find—

del piler chalus idem

'*Altis, sive epistilis calumpne, tapetum sive tapete dependant*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100.

² In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Pastolf, of Caistor, taken in 1459, are mentioned 'Item, j bollok bafyd dager, barnesyð wyth sylver, and j *chape* thertoo. Item, j lytyll schort armyng dagger, wythe j gilt *schape*.' Paston Letters, i. 478. '*Chappc*. f. The chape, or locket of a scabbard.' Cotgrave. 'Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras.' Chaucer, C. T. Prolog. 366.

³ Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 396, in describing the Shipman says—

'Ful many a draughte of wyn hadde he ydrawe
 From Burdeux-ward, whil that the *chapman* sleep.'

'Chapman. A pedler, a hawker, a merchant.' Jamieson. See *Lazarion*, vol. iii. p. 232.

'And who so *cheped* my chaffore, chiden I wolde,
 But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne
 More þan it was worth.' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 380.

A. S. *ceapian*. 'Cheape the pryce or valewe of a thyng. *Licitare*.' Hulot.

⁵ The Carbuncle was supposed to have light-giving powers. Thus in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 7, we are told in the account of the Enchanted Chamber that there was there 'standing a *charbuncle* ston, the whiche 3af list ouer all the hous.' Alexander Neckham in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 469, refers to this supposed quality as follows—

'*Illustrat tenebras radians Carbunculus auri
 Fulgorem vincit ignea flamma micans*.'

The same supposed property of the stone is referred to in *The Myroure of Our Lady*, E. E. Text Society, ed. Blunt, p. 175, where we read:—'There is a preycous stone that is called

*a Chare¹; *ca[r]pentum*.
 to Charge²; *onustare, sarcinare, onerare, grauare*.
 a Charge; *cura, onus, grauamen*.
 †to dis-Charge; *exonerare*. (to vn-charge; *vbi* to discharge A.)
 Charged; *onustus, oneratus, onustatus*.
 †a Chargere; *operator, sarcinator*.
 *A Charyooure; *vbi* a chare.
 †Charls; *Karolus, nomen proprium*.
 †Charelwayn (Charlewayn A.)³; *arthurus, plastrum*.
 to Charme; *incantare, fascinare, carminare*.

A Charmer; *incantator, -trix, carminator, -trix*.
 Charmynge; *incantans, carminans, fascians*.
 a Chare⁴; *vbi* to chaise.
 A Chartyr; *carta, monimen, cirographum, scriptum, seceda*.
 †A Chase; *fuga*.
 †to Chase; *fugio, re-, con-, dif-, ef-*.
 Chaste; *castus corpore, pudicus animo, nuptus, continens*.
 vn Chaste; *impudicus, incontinens*.
 †to lyf Chaste; *enuchidare, continere, caste viuere*.

a *carboncle*, whyche shyneth bryghte as fyre, of hys owne kynde, so that no darkenesse may blemyshe yt ne no moysture quenche yt. And to thys stone ye lyken oure lorde god, when ye saye, *Per se lucens*. The carboncle shynynge by itselfe nedeth none other lyghte.

¹ See also Carre. 'Penne seyde the Emperoure, when the victory of the bataill wer come home, he shulde haue in the first day iiij. worshipis; of the whiche this is be first, he shalle be sette in a *charr*, & iiij. white hors shulle drawe hit to the palyse of the Emperour; The seconde is, pat all his trespassours & Adversarijs shulde folowe his *chare* behynde him, withe bounden hondis & fete.' *Gesta Romanorum*, ed. Herbage, p. 176. 'And [Pharao] putte aboute his [Joseph's] necke a goldun beeze, and made him steý; vpon his secound *chaar*.' Wyclif, Genesis xli. 43.

² In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, l. 3136, the French knights when on a foraging expedition discover

'Two and þyrtý grete somers:

Y-charged alle and some

Wyþ fair flour, y-maked of whete!

And wyþ bred and flechs and wyn.'

'And therfor, seiþ Matth. *Jugum enim meum suauē est, et onus meum leue*, þis is to seye, My yoke, *scil.* penaunce, is swete, *scil.* for it turnithe to swetnesse, & my charge or my burdyn, *scil.* commaundement, is liȝt.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 177. 'Charge. To charge, burthen, onerate, load; lye heavy upon, lay on, or lay load on, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Pondus. A charge.' Medulla.

³ The Constellation *Ursa Major*. *Bootes* was called either Wagoner to Charles' Wain or Keeper to the Great Bear (*arctophylax*), according to the name given to the chief northern group of fixed stars. (See Barrewarde *ante*.) Cooper gives 'Plastrum. Charles Wayne, nigh the North Pole.' The word occurs also in Gawin Douglas, and in the Medulla we find '*Arctophilax* (*sic*). The carle wen-terre. *Arturus: quoddam signum celeste: anglice, A carwaynesterre*.' Withals mentions 'Charles Waine. *Ursa minor, Cynosura*,' and 'A starre that followeth Charles waine. *Bootes*.' Jamieson gives 'Charlewan' and 'Charlewaigne.' Compare Spenser, Faery Queene, I. ii. 1. A. S. *carleswēdn*. See also Cotgrave *s. v.* *Boite*. The idea that Charles' Wain is a corruption of Charles or Churls Wain is a complete error. The *Charles* is not in any way connected with the A. S. *ceorl* or any of its later forms, but refers to the Emperor Charles, the Charlemagne of romance, who, as Spenser tells us, in the *Tales of the Moyses*, was placed by Calliope 'amongst the starris seaven,' and who was addressed by the priests of Aix la-Chapelle as 'Rex mundi triumphator, Jesu Christi coregnator.' The Woden's Wain of the North became the Charles' Wain of the Teutons. Holland, in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 74, speaks of the 'starres of the celestial beare,' the marginal note being '*Charlemaine his waine*,' and in Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, viii. 35, we are told that 'Arcturus is comynly clepid in Englis *Charlemaynes wayne*.'

⁴ A. S. *ceran, cyrran*, to turn, drive. In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 325, we find 'Chare away the crowe.' 'Fulst me euer to gode and cher me from sunne.' E. Eng. Homilies, xl. Morris, i. 215. See other examples in Stratmann. Compare P. 'Charyn a-way,' p. 70.

†to Chasty¹; *castigare, corripere.*

A Chastyser; *castigator, -trix.*

A Chastysynge; *castigacio, correctio.*

Chastite; *continencia, proprie viduarum, castitas corporis scilicet proprie virginum pulicicia, monogamia, integritas, celibatus, castimonia religionis.*

†vn Chastite; *incontinencia; inpu-dica.*

†a Chaterer²; *futis, garrulus, ver-bosus, loquax, loquatulus, mag-niloquus, poliloquus.*

to Chatir as byrdis³; *cornicari, cor-niculari, garrire.*

to Chatir as a man; *garrulari, ver-bosari.*

†A Chaterynge; *garrulitas, verbosi-tas, loquacitas.*

†a Chaterynge of byrdis; *garritus.*

†Chaterynge as birdis; *garrulans, loquax.*

†to Chatte⁴; *Garrulare.*

*a Chawylle (Chavylle⁵; *vbi* A chafte).

Chawdepyss⁶; *stranguria.*

†Chawdewayn⁷.

¹ 'Als þe gude son tholes mekely þe fader, when he wille hym *chasty*.' Pricke of Conscience, 3549. 'To *chasty* þaim and bald þaim in awe.' Ibid. 5547.

'Bot luke now for charitee thou *chasty* thy lypes.' Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1019. O. Fr. *chastoier, chastier*: Lat. *castigare*. See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, i. 122, ix. 743. &c., and P. Plowman, A. xi. 195.

² See also Blaberyn.

³ See also to Chiter as byrdis dose. '*Cornicari*. To chatte or cackle like a cough. *Garrula* aves. Chattering byrdes, singing birdes. *Garrio*. To babble or chatte; to talke many woodes folishlye; properly to chirpe or chatter as a birde.' Cooper.

⁴ '*Garrulitas*. Chattyng; janglyng; babbling; busie talkyng. *Itauea garrulitas pī-carum*. Ovid. Chattyng of pies.' Cooper. '*Babillarde*, f. A tittle-tattle; a prating gossip; a babling huswife; a chatting or chattering minx.' Cotgrave. '*Garrulo*. To Jaugelyn. Medulla. 'Som vseþ straunge wlaßferynge *chiterynge*.' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 159.

⁵ See note to Chafte. In Wright's Political Poems (Camden Soc.) p. 240, we find, 'to *chawle* ne to chlyde,' i. e. to jaw, find fault. In Sloane MS. 1571, leaf 48^b, is given a curious prescription 'for bolnyng vndur þe *chole*,' the principal ingredient of which is a fat cat. '*Brancus*. A goie or a chawle.' Vocabulary, MS. Harl. 1002. In the Master of Game, MS. Vespas. B. xii, leaf 34^b, mention is made of the '*iawle-bone*' of a wild boar. '*Bucca, mala inferior*. The cheeke, iawe or iowll.' Junius.

⁶ Cotgrave gives '*Pisse-chaude*. A burnt Pisse; also the Venerian flux; the Gonorrhean, or contagious running.' The Ortus curiously explains '*Stranguria*: as the colde pyss; *difficultas urine quam guttatim micturiunt*.' 'A recipe for the cure of *Chawdpyss*, or strangury, is given in MS. Lincoln. Med. fo. 298.' Halliwell. '*Stranguria*, otherwise called in Latine *stilloidum*, & of our old farriers (according to the French name) *chowdepis*, is when the horse is provoked to stale often, & voideth nothing but a few drops—which cometh, as the physitians say, either through the sharpness of the urine, or by some exulceration of the bladder, or else by means of some apostume in the liver or kidnies.' Topsell, *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, ed. Rowland, 1673, p. 304. I know of no other instance of the word except in the curious O. Fr. poem '*Des xxxiii Manières de Vilains*,' Paris, 1833, ed. Franc. Michel, p. 13, where we read—

'Si aient plenté de grume,
Plenté de frivière et de gaunisse!

Mal ki les faiche rechaner,
Et plaic ki ne puist saner.'

Et si nient le *chud-pisse*,

Jamieson gives '*Chaudpecc*: Gonorrhœa,' and refers to Polwart. Fr. *chaude-pisse*. See P. Cawepys.

⁷ A recipe for '*Chaudewyne* de boyco' as follows is given in Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 25—

'Take smalle notes, schale out kurnele,
As þou dose of almondes, fayre and wele;
Frye hom in oyle, þen sette hom ryzt
In almonde mylke þat is bryzt;
þen þou schalle do in flour of ryce

And also oþer poudre of spyce;
Frye oþer curneles besyde also,
Coloure þou hit with saïon or þou fer goo,
To diuers þo mete þou schalt hit set,
With þo fryed curnels with outen let.'

See also ibid. p. 9, for another recipe for '*Chandon*: for wylde digges, swannee, and pigges,' composed of chopped liver and entrails boiled with blood, bread, wine, vinegar, pepper, cloves

to Chauffe¹; calefacere.

A Chafer²; calefactorium, stutra, colum.

a Chaulmbere (Chamer A.); camera, thalamus, tristegum, zeta, conclave; versus —

¶ Est sponsi thalamus, cameram dic esse scolaris,

Ac secreta loca templi penetralia dicas.

a Chamberlayn³; camerarius, creditarius, cubicularius, paranimphus, eunuphus, talamista.

Chaumpe⁴; intercapedo, interstium.

a Chawmse; casus aduersus est, auspiciū prosperum est, fortuitus aduersus est vel prosper, euentus, fatum, fors ablative -te, occasio, successus prosper est.

a Chawnceler; cancellarius, secretarius, apocripharius.

a Chawncery; cancellaria.

to Chawnge; alterare, alternare, variare, flectere, mutare, commutare.

† Chawngeabyl; mutabilis, commutabilis, flexibilis.

a Chawnginge; mutacio, cōmmutacio.

† a Chawnginge clath⁵; mutatorium.

* a Chawnter; parophonista, cantor, precentor, succentor, fabarius.

a Chawntury; cantaria.

a Chawntury; precentura.

a Cheftane; Architenens, capitaneus.

a Cheke; gena, bucca, buccella, fuxa, mala, maxilla.

a Chekebone; vbi a chaffe.

a Chekyñ; pullus, pulliculus diminutiuum.

† Chekyn mete⁶; ipia.

and ginger. Another for 'Chaudern for Swannes' is given in Household Ordinances, p. 441. See also Sloane MS. 1201, leaf 63. MS. Harl. 1735, leaf 18, gives the following recipe—'Chaudon sanz of Swannes. Tak þe issu of þe swannes, & wasche hem wel, skoure þe guttys with salt, seth; al to-gidre. Tak of þe flesche; hewe it smal, & þe guttys with alle. Tak bred, gyngere & galingale, Canel, grynd it & tempe it vp with bred; colour it with blood ore with brent bred, seson it vp with a lytyl vinegre; welle it al to-gydere.' 'Beeff, moton, stewed feysaund, Swan with the Chawdwyñ.' J. Russell's Boke of Nurture in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 48, l. 688.

¹ 'Charcoal to chaufen the knyze.' Anturs of Arthur, st. 35. 'He sethede potage and is fild; and is chaufid [calefactus est], and seide, Vah, or weel, I am hat.' Wyclif, Isaiah xlv. 16. See also Esther i. 10.

² A saucepan. Dame Eliz. Browne in her will, Paston Letters, iii. 4661, bequeaths 'a grete standing chafer of laton with a lyon upon the lydde, ij chafers of brasse, and ij litill brasse pottys.'

³ On the duties of a Chamberlain see Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, pp. 59-69 and 168-9.

⁴ 'Intercapedo, Cic. A space or pause: a space of time or place betwene.' Cooper, 'Chawmpe' is the word always used in the marginal directions for the illuminator of the Corpus (Oxford) MS. of the Canterbury Tales, when a small initial is to be made. 'Tmet' (our 'vignette') is used for the large letters. An example may be seen at the beginning of several of the letters in the present work. The scribe has left a space to be filled in by the illuminator with the proper capital letter, which for the guidance of the latter is written small. It is not an unusual thing to find these chaumpes in MSS. unfilled in. The Ortus explains intercapedo as 'distantia localis et inter duas parietes.' See an example in Addit. 22,556 in Mr. Way's Introd. p. xl.

⁵ 'Mutatorium. Pars mulierum vestimentorum; partie du vêtement des femmes, sorte de pèlerine.' (S. Hier.) D'Arnis. 'Mutatorium. A chaungyng cloth.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah ii. 22, speaks of 'ieumes in the frount hangend and chaungyng clothis.' The Ortus explains mutatorium as 'vestis preciosa pro qua sinuenda alia mutatur: anglie, a precyous clothyng, a chaungyng clothe, or a holy daye clothe, et habetur quarto libro regum, v. cap.' (2 Kings, v. 22), in the Vulgate, vestes mutatorias duplices.

⁶ 'Ipea: quedam herba: chykweide.' Ortus. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the alsine media is called chickens meat. A.S. eicena mete, alsine. Aelfric. The name is also applied to chickweed, endive, and dross corn. 'Chikne-mete, intiba.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 140.

Chekery; *pannus scaccariatus*.

a Chekyr¹; *scaccarium*.

*to Chepe; *taxare* (*mercari, commercari, nundinari, negociari, A.*).

*Chepe; *precium* (& *cetera*; *ubi price A.*).

a Chepynge; *taxacio*.

a Chere; *vultus*.

a Chery; *cerasum*.

a Cherytre; *cerasus*.

a Cherystone; *cerapetra*.

to Cherische or dawnte (Cherys or to daunt A.)²; *blanditractione*.

*a Chesabyll³; *casula, infula, planeta*.

*a Chesse bolle (Chesbowlle A.)⁴; *papauer, cinolus*.

to Chese; *eligere, decerpere, deligere, legere, seligere*.

Chese; *caseus, caseolus, formella*.

a Chesfatt⁵; *casearium, sinum, sitella*.

a Cheslep⁶; *lactis*.

a Chesynge; *eleccio, dilectus*.

Chesse⁷; *scaccus A.*

a Chestañ⁸ } *balanus, castania*.

a Chestan tre }

a Cheualry; *militia*.

to Chew; *masticare*.

to Chew cud (Chewe þe cuyde A.); *ruminare*.

¹ 'Thenne the Kyng asket a *chekere*, And cald a damasel here.' Avowynge of Arthur, ed. Robson, lv. 1. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, p. 74, l. 2224, Naymes in describing the amusements of the French knights says—

'þo þat willieþ to lene at hame playeþ to þe *eschekere*.'

On the History, &c., of the Game of Chess, see note to my edition of the *Gesta Romanorum*, chapter xxi. pp. 459, 460.

² In Piers Plowman, ed. Skeat, B. iv. 117, we have 'childryn *cherissing*,' in the sense of the pampering or spoiling of children. Cotgrave gives '*Mignoter*. To dandle, feddle, cocker, cherish, handle gently, entertaïne kindly, use tenderly, make a wanton of.' Cf. also Dawnte. See Chaucer, Troilus, Bk. iv. st. 220, and Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 128.

³ Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, mentions 'an awbe; j *chesyppill*, with a stole, and all that belongeth thereto.'

⁴ Lyte, Dodoens, p. 200, says that the roote of Dogges-tooth is 'long & slender lyke to a *Chibol*.' 'Parot, m. Poppie, Ch-esbowls. *Oliette*, f. Poppie, Chessbolls, or Chessebowles.' Cotgrave. 'Papauer. Popie or Chesboull.' Cooper. See also Halliwell s. v. Chesebolle. 'A Cheseboule. *Papaver*.' Withals. 'Chesbolle, *hec papaver*. Chesebole, *hec sepula*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 190-1. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 94, when Sextus Tarquinius sent to enquire from his father what course he should pursue in order to betray Gabii, 'Ald Tarquine gef na ansuer to the messenger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat any *chasbolls* that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them viiht his staf, and did no thying to the lill *chasbolls*.'

⁵ 'Cheese-fat, *Chesfat*. The mould in which cheeses are made.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. See note to Fraile. '*Casearium*. A day house where cheese is made.' Cooper. '*Escisse*. Any small hurdle or any utensill of wattled ozier, or wicker, &c., hence, a Cheese-fat, or Cheesfoord thereof. *Egerotte*. A Chesford, or Cheesfatt (of wicker).' Cotgrave. '*Multrale*. A chesfatt or a dayes payle. *Fiscella*. A leep or a chesfatt.' Medulla. 'A chese-fatte to presse the cheese in. *Fiscella vel forma casearia*.' Withals.

⁶ 'Cheese-lep. A bag used to keep the rennet for making cheese,' according to Ray, but Peacock's Gloss. gives 'Cheese-lep, Cheslep, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese,' as a Lincolnshire word, and with this the *Ortus* agrees: '*lactis est mollis et tenera pellicula in qua lac coagulatur in ventre luctentis*.' Cooper renders *Lactes* by 'the small guttes.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 222, we have '*Cheslepe, cheslepe*.' The word is compounded of A. S. *leap*, a basket; see P. Berynge-lepe and Fysche-leep. Cf. 'Cheselyp worme, otherwyse called Robyn Goodfelowhe his lowse. *Tylus*.' Huloet.

⁷ See Chekyr above.

⁸ '*Balanitas*. A kinde of rounde chestens.' Cooper. '*Cornus*. A chestony tre. *Balanus*, *idem*.' Medulla. '*Clastaigne*. A chesnut. *Chastaignier*. A chessen or chesnut tree.' Cotgrave. Ital. *Castagna*, from *Castania* in Thessaly, its native place. In Aelfric's Gloss. is given '*Castanea*, cystel, *vel cyst-beam*,' whence Mr. Wright explains *chestnut* as the nut of the *cyst-tree*.

to Chyde¹; *litigare, certare, & cetera*;
vbi to flyte (flytt A.).
†to ly in Chilbed; *decumbere, decubere*.

*a Chilbed; *puerperium, decubie*.

a Childe; *parvulus, pusio, puer, infans, infantulus, pusillus, puerulus, puellulus, soboles; puerilis, participium; pignus, proles; infantilis, infantuosus*.

to be Childeyshe; *puerare, re-, puerascere, re-*.

*to Childe²; *parturire, eniti, fetare, parere, profundere; versus—*

¶ *Femina vult parere sed non vult illa parere.*

a Childe berer; *puerpera*.

†to make with Childe; *gravidare, pregnare, inpregnare*.

a Childe hede; *infancia, puericia*.

†Childely; *pueriliter*.

a Chymney³; *caminus, epicasterium, fumerium, fumerale*.

*a Chinche (Chynshe A.)⁴; *tenax, & cetera; vbi cowntas*.

Chinchery; *tenacitas, & cetera; vbi cowntyse*.

a Chine; *cathena, cathenula, catella, cathenella; cathenatus participium*.

a Chyn; *mentum; mentatus participium*.

¹ 'I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete.' Palsgrave, p. 611, col. 2. In the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 253, l. 101, we are told—

'Lette ay your chere be lowly, blythe and hale,
Withoute chidyng as that yee wolde fyhte.'

Wyclif, in one of his diatribes against the friars, says that they '*chiden & sijten* as woode houndis, & sweren herte & bouys.' English Works, ed. Matthew, p. 216.

² '*Puerperium*, Plin. The time of a woman's trauayle with childe or lying in. Sueton. The babe or infant delivered. *Parturio*. To labour or trauayle with childe.' Cooper. Fr. *enfant*. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xix. 27, 28, we read: 'The more douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Moab . . . and the lesse douȝtir *childide* a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my peple.' See also Luke i. 57; Romance of Partenay, 1157; Ormulun, 156; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 209, &c. In the Cursor Mundi we read—

'Ȝar dwellid or lauedi wit hir nece, And at hir *childing* was helpand.'
Til ion was born, a wel godd pece, Ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11057.

'*Pario*. To chyldyn. *Vir generat mulierque parit sed gignit uterque*. *Parturio*. To ympyn, beryn, or chyldyn.' Medulla. Compare 'A woman hade vij childer at oon childenge.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 205.

³ The original meaning of 'chimney' was a 'fireplace,' as in the following—

'Damesele, loke ther be, Fagattus of fyre tre
A flayre in the *chymene*, That fetyhyd was zare.'

Sir Degrevant, Thornton Rom. p. 234.

So also—

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chymne* brynnand light.' Pricke of Conscience, 4368.

See also Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 168, 3041. Jamieson says, 'among "moveabill heirship," we find mentioned, "ane bag to put money in, and eulcruk, and *chimney*, and water-pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.' In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. l. 2077, we read—

'Ȝan was þer on a *chymney* A greyt fyr þat brente red.'

And in the Boke of Curtasye (Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall), p. 192, l. 460, we find amongst the duties of the Groom of the Chamber, that

'Fuel to *chymne* hyn fallo to gete.'

'*Cheminte*, f. A chimney.' Cotgrave. '*Caminus*. A chimney; a furnayse.' Cooper. Chimnies, in the modern sense of the word, were not common until the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 338, says, 'Now have we manie *chimnies*; and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhis, and poses [*colds in the head*]; then had we none but reredosses [*open hearths*]; and our heads did never ake.' See also *ibid.* pp. 239-40.

⁴ In Havelok (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 2941, we are told that he began

'His denshe men to feste wel So þat he weren alle riche;
With riche landes and catel, For he was large and mounth *chinche*.'

a Chippe¹; *assula, quisquille*.
 to Chippe; *dolare, &cetera; ubi to bew*.
 a Chire²; *genimen*.
 a Chyrne; *ubi a kyrne*.
 a Cheselle; *celtis, celium, scalprum, scalpulum, scalprus*.
 to Chiter os byrdis dose³; *garrire, mimurire*.
 *a Chiterlynge⁴; *hilla*.
 Chosyn; *electus, selectus, comparatur*.

†a Choller (Chullere A.)⁵; *questor*.
 a Churle⁶; *batius, calcitro, rusticus, gello & gillo, glebo*.
 C ante I.
 †p^o Ciatica; *sciatica*.
 a Cimbelle⁷; *simbala, -lum*.
 Ciment; *cimentum*.
 Cinamome⁸; *cinamomum*.
 †a Cipirtre⁹; *cipressus; cipressinus; cemus, pro arbore & fructu*.

Gower also uses the word in the *Confessio Amantis*, vol. ii. p. 288, and Skelton has '*Chyncherde*.' According to Halliwell the substantive is found in Occleve—

'And amonge other thingis that 3owre wilne,

Be infecte with no wrecchid *chincherie*;

and also in Chaucer, *Melibeus*, p. 162. 'A clinche: *pareus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Tenax: sparyng. niggish.' Cooper. See Cotgrave s. v. *Chiche*, and Sevyng Sages, l. 1244.

¹ Palsgrave gives 'I chyppe bread, *je chappelle du pain . . . je descrouste du pain . . . and je payre du pain*: chippings of bread, *chappis*.' *Assula*. A chip or lathe; a slice of anything.' Cooper. 'Chippings and parings of bread, *quisquille*.' Baret. See Babees Boke (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

² A blade of grass, or any plant. '*Chyer of grasse*.' Drayton's *Harmonie*, 1591.

³ 'Sparuwe is a *cheaterinde* bird; *cheatered* euer ant chirmed.' Ancrer Kivle, p. 152. 'As eny swalwe *chitteryng* on a berne.' Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, 72, C. T. 3258. 'They may wel *chateren* as don thise iayes.' Chanonne Yeomanis Tale, 386. 'I *chytter*, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synge her tune. I *chytter*. I make a charme as a flocke of small byrdes do when they be together. *Je jargoune*.' Palsgrave. In Trevisa's translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*, i. 239, the word is used of the starling: 'With mouth than *chetereth* the stare.' See also *ibid.* ii. 159.

'She withall no worde may sounne But *chitre* and as a brid jargoune.'

Gower, ed. Pauli, ii. 318.

See also Chaucer, *C. Tales*, 3218. Wyclif says that a confused noise is 'as 3yf iayes and pyes *chateriden*.' Works, iii. 479, and in his translation of Deuteronomy, xviii. 10. See also P. Plowman, B. xii. 253. '*Garrio*. To chyttern as byrdys. *Garrilus*. A chyteryng.' Medulla. See also to Chater.

⁴ In the Nomenclator, 1585, we find 'a haggise; some call it a chitterling, some a hog's harslet.' and Baret gives 'a chitterling, *omacum*; a gut or chitterling hanged in the smoke, *hilla infumata*.' '*Hilla*: a small gutte or chitterlyng salted.' Cooper. See Surtees Soc. Trans. ix. 57. '*Friquenelles*. Slender and small chitterlings or links.' Cotgrave. In Neckam's Treatise *De Utensilibus* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, *hilla* is glossed by 'aundulyes.' See also Cotgrave s. v. *Andouille*.

⁵ A beggar. Lat. *questor*. See Perdonere, below. I know of only one instance of the word, viz., in an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trinity College, Dublin, where he speaks of '*feris and chulleris*.' Probably from French '*cueilleur*. A gatherer, a reaper, a picker, chuser, or culler.' Cotgrave.

⁶ *Gello* and *Gillo* are apparently from the Gaelic *gilla, giolla*, a boy, a servant, whence the Scotch *gillie*. *Glebo*, exactly answers to our *clod-hopper*. '*Gillo*: A cherle, *Glebo*: *rusticus*.' Medulla. Cotgrave gives '*Un gros manouffe*. A big lout; also an ougly lushe or clusterist; also a riche churle or fat chulle.' 'I say a cherle hath don a *cherles* dedde.' Chaucer, *Somnours Tale*, 2206. 'Churle or carle of the cuntry. *Petro Rusticanus*.' Hulot. See also Carle.

⁷ Compare P. Chynne Belle.

⁸ See also Canyle, above.

⁹ '*Cipressus*. A cypyr tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. In Sir Iglamour, ed. Halliwell, l. 235, we read—

'*Cypur treys* there growe owte longe,

Grete hertys there walke them amouge.' See also l. 277.

a Pare of cysors¹; *forpex, forpecula*.
 a Cisterne; *cisterna*.
 a Cite; *ciuitas, ciuitacula*; *ciuilis*
participium; *vrbs; vrbanus*.
 a Citesyñ; *ciuis*.

C ante L.

Clay²; *argilla, argillosus, cenum*;
cenosus, glitosus, cenolentus; *glis*,
gliteus, limus, lutum; *luteus*,
lutosus, lutulentus; *versus*:

¶ *Iunge luto cenum, quibus adde*
volutibra linum,

Glaria vel glipsis, glis est argilla
bitumen.

†a Clapitte (Clay pitte A.)³; *argil-*
larium.

a Clapir⁴.

A Clappe; *vbi buffet* (A.).
 to Clappe handis; *complodere, ex-*
plaudere, con-.

a Clappe of a mylne⁵; *taratanta-*
rium.

to Claryfie⁶; *clarificare*.

Claryfied; *clarificatus*.

†a Claspe⁷; *offendix, signaculum*.

†to Claspe; *signare*.

a Clathe; *pannus, & cetera*; *vbi*
clothyng.

†a Clathe maker; *lanifex*.

a Claw⁸; *gariofolus*.

to Claw⁸; *fricare, scalpere*.

a Clawse; *clausa, clausula diminu-*
tium.

þ^c Cley (Cle A.) of a beste⁹; *ungula*.

¹ 'Cysers to cut the heare with, *forfex*,' Baret. 'Cissers. *Forfecula*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Forfex. A shere.' Medulla. See P. Cysowre.

² 'Glis. Potter's claye, *lutosus*. Myrie and durtie.' Cooper. The Medulla distinguishes between the meanings, genders, &c., of the three Latii words *glis* as follows:

'*Glis animal, glis terra tenax, glis lappa vocatur*;

'*Hic animal, hec terra tenax, hec lappa vocatur*;

'*Ris animal, -tis terra tenax, -tis lappa vocatur*.'

³ 'A claypit, a place where clay is digged; *argilletum*.' Baret. 'Argilliere, f. A clay-pit; or a plot where-in Potters-clay is gotten.' 'Glaire. A whitish and slimie soyle: *glaiereux*. Slimie.' Cotgrave. Compare Clayre, below.

⁴ Perhaps the same as Clappe of a mylne.

⁵ 'A mil clacke. *Crepitaculum*.' Baret. 'Clacquet de moulin. The clapper or clack of a mill-hopper.' Cotgrave. 'Taratantara. A seve, or the tre that lyth vnder the seve. *Taratantizare: tuba clangere, vel farinam colare*.' Medulla. See also Milne Clappe. In the Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris), 58, we find it as 'þe clepper of þe melle.' See Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, p. 406. 'Clap of a mill. A piece of wood that makes a noise in the tyme of grinding.' Jamieson. L. German, *klapper, klepper*. 'Batillum, a clakke.' Wright's Vocab. p. 180.

⁶ Used here doubtless in the sense of making clear or fining liquids; cf. Clerc as ale or wyne, below. The Author of the Catholicon nowhere uses *Clarus* in the sense of noble, glorious, but Wyclif, John xii. 23, has, 'Fadir, *clarifie* thi name,' and Halliwell quotes from MS. Camb. Ff. v. 48, leaf 90—

'A voice come fro hevene thore I haf *clarefid* the, he saide.'

⁷ 'Offendix. A knot off byndyng of bokys.' Medulla.

⁸ 'Gargophilli. The spise called cloues. *Gargophyllus*. The cloue gilcoflower.' Cooper, 1584. See also Clowe of garleke, and Clowe, *gariofolus*.

⁹ 'Ungula. A clec.' Medulla. Withals gives 'the cleyes of a fish, as of Lopsters, or such other. *Chele*.' 'Les bras d'un Scorpion. The cleyes or clawes of a scorpion.' Cotgrave. 'Brachia cancre. The clees.' Cooper. Clees is found in Gower, ii. 39—

'As a cat wolde ete fischis Withoute wetynng of his clees';
 and in P. Plowman, C. I. 172, 'to his clees clawen us.' See the directions for 'pygges farsyd' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 36.

'þo cle of pygge shalle be Fastened in þe cheke, so mot þou þe.'

Wyclif uses the form in *Eccodus* x. 26, where Moses addressing Pharaoh says—'There shal not leue a clec of the thingis that þeu necessarie.' See also *Genesis* xlix. 17 and *Judges* v. 21. See note to to chewe Cud, and Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 198. The pronunciation *Cley* is still kept up in East Anglia; see Nall's Glossary of Yarmouth, &c. 'Ungula. A clec.' Medulla. A.S. *clā, clea, cleo*, pl. *clawe*.

a Clege¹.

*a Clekett²; *clavis*.

†Clement; *clemens*, nomen proprium est.

*Clene; *intemeratus, incorruptus, incontaminatus, intactus, honestus, illibatus, immaculatus, illimis, inpollutus, immolatus, mundus, purus, serenus, sincerus*³.

vn Clene; *inexpiables, immundus, impurus*.

Clene rynyng⁴; *eliquus*.

a Clennes⁵; *honestas, mundicia, puritas, sinceritas*.

vn Clennes; *immundicia, impudicia, impuritas*.

†Clennesabyll; *expiables, purgabilis*.

†vn Clenceabyll; *inexpiables, impurgabilis*.

to Clense; *acerare, prod[ucitur] ce, p[er]ucere, colare, despumare, diluere, effecare, ellimare, eliquare, illimare, illuere, limare, liquare, luere, ab-, lustrare, mundare, e-, mungere, de-, e-, palare, parare, peracerare, piare, ex-, purificare,*

purare, purgare, ex-, tergere, de-, ex-.

A Clensynge; *colacio, defecacio, deliquacio, deliquamen, expiacio, expiamen, expurgacio, lustracio, lustramen, lustrum, piacio, piaculum, purgacio, purgamen, purificacio*.

Clensynge; *colans, defecans, liqua[n]s, & cetera*.

Clere; *clarus, pre-, fulgidus*⁶, *pre-, perspicuus*⁷; *versus*:-

¶*Est aqua perspicua*⁸, *sunt solis lumina clara*:

ephebus, faculentus, limpidus, liquidus, lucidus, dilucidus, luculentus, nitidus, politus, purus, purgatus, radiosus, serenus, sincerus, sidus, splendidus, & cetera; *vbi clenc*.

Clere as ale or wyne⁹; *defecatus, merus, merax, meraculus, meratus, purgatus, perspicuus*.

to Clere; *clarere, -rescere, -rare, de-, clarificare, elucidare, illuminare, purificare, serenare*.

*a Clergé¹⁰; *clerus, clerimonia*.

¹ A cleg is the Northern term for a gad-fly. Baret gives 'A clegge-flie, *solipuga*,' and Cooper has '*Solipunga*. Pismiers, that in the summe stinge most vehemently.' 'A clegge, flec. *Solipunga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Cleg, gleg. A gadfly, a horse-fly.' Jamieson. Danish, *klaeg*, tabanus. 'The unlatit woman . . . Mare wily than a fox, pungis as the cleg.' Fordun, Scotchchronicon, ii. 276, ed. 1759. J. R. in his trans. of Moutet's *Theater of Insectes*, 1658, p. 936, says that the fly 'called in Latine *Tabanus* . . . is of the English called a *Burred-fly*, *Stort*, and *Breeze*: and also of sticking and clinging, *Cleg* and *Clinger*.'

² *Click, Click*. A small catch, designed to fall into the notch of a wheel; also a door-latch. Nodal's Glossary of Lanc. In a document of the date 1416, quoted by Ducange, s. v. *Clipetus*, it is ordered that '*Refectorarius semper teneat hostium refectorii clausum cum cliqueto*.' See P. Plowman, B. v. 623. '*Clitulla*. A clyket.' Medulla.

³ MS. *sinceritas*.

⁴ The MS. seems to read *rynyng*, but the third letter is rather blotted.

⁵ In Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse (Thornton MS. ed. Perry), p. 48, l. 12, we read, 'the Holy Goste sall sende two maydyns . . . the one is called Rightwysnes and þo tother es called Luffe of *Clennes*.' Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 505, says—

'Wel oughte a prest ensample for to ȝive,

By his *cleanness*, how that his scheep schulde lyve.'

'*Puritas*. *Clennes*.' Medulla. See also The Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 10, and Loneliel's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 426. See also Sir Gawayne, l. 653.

⁶ MS. *fulgidus*.

⁷ MS. *prospiciuus*.

⁸ MS. *prospiciua*.

⁹ '*Vinum meracum*. Cicero. Cleere wyne without water mixed.' Cooper.

¹⁰ '*Clergy*. A nombre of clerkes.' Palsgrave. *Clergie* is common in the sense of learning. See P. Plowman, A. xi. 104, 286, &c. This meaning we still retain in the phrase 'Benefit of clergy.'

a Clerke; *clericus, clerimonius, clericalis*.

a Clerenes¹; *claredo, claritas, claritudo, faculencia, fulgor, iubar, limpiditas; lux oritur, lumen accenditur; luculencia, meritas; versus:*

¶ *Lux a natura sed lumen materiale:*

serenitas, sinceritas, splendor.

Clett (Cleyt A.)²; *glis, lappa.*

†to Clethe in manhode; *humanare.*

Clethe³; *juduere, operire, vestire, tegere, & cetera; versus:*

¶ *Induit ac operit, amicit, vestit, tegit atque*

Felat, predictis sensum dedit vsus eundem.

Oculat, obnubit & obumbrat⁴, celat & abdit.

a Clethyng; *amictus, vestitus, vestis, vestimentum.*

Clethyng; *vestiens, amiciens, induens, & cetera.*

Clettis of qwete⁵. (A.).

to Cleve to; *herere; ad-*

to Cleve; *scindere, findere, con-, dif-*

a Clevere; *fissor⁶.*

*a Clewe⁷; *globus, glomus, glomercio.*

a Cliffe; *clivus.*

a Clifte; *fissura.*

to Clymbe; *scandere, ascendere, con-, trans-, superare; vt, iste superat scalam.*

to Clippe; *tondere, de-, tonsilare.*

[vn] Clippyd; *intonsus.*

a Clipper; *tonsor, ton[s]trix, tonstricula.*

*a Clippyng; *tonsura, tonsio.*

†a Clippyng howse⁸; *tonsorium, tons[r]ina.*

*p^c Clippys of y^e son & moyñ⁹; *eclippsis, eclipticus.*

¹ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 12, we read, 'Ouer our hedis ys passage and goyng of peple, and jere shyneth the sonne in here clerenesse.'

² Cotgrave gives '*Napolier, m.* The Burre docke, clote burre, great burre: *Lampourde, f.* the Clot or great Burre: *Glouteron, m.* the Clote, Burre Docke or great Burre: *Bardane, f.* the Clote, burre-dock, or great Burre.' In Vergil, *Georgics*, i. 153, we read, '*lappa que tribulique*,' and a note in the *Delphin* ed. 1813, says '*Lappa, glouteron, bardane, burdock; herba capitula ferens hamis aspera, quæ vestibus prætereuntium adherent.*' Mr. Cockayne in his *Glossary* to '*Leechdoms*,' &c., explains *Clate* as *arctium lappa*, with numerous references. Ray in his *Glossary* gives '*Clots, clots, petasites; rather burdocks.*' Halliwell suggests that *Clote* is the yellow water-lily; but see Prof. Skeat's note on Chaucer, *Chanoun Yemannes Tale*, 577, and Lyte, *Dodoens*, pp. 15, 16. See *Clote, herbe* in P. and Burre, above.

³ MS. *cheche*.

⁴ MS. *obunbrat*.

⁵ Probably the same as *Clods*, which Jamieson explains as 'small raised loaves, baked of coarse wheaten flour, of which three were sold for five farthings.' He also gives 'Sutors' *Clods*, a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, used in Selkirk, leavened and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth.'

⁶ MS. *fissor*.

⁷ In the *Legende of Goode Women*, *Ariadne*, l. 131, Theseus is given a 'clew' of thread—'That by a *cluye* of twyne, as he hath goon,

The same way he may returne anon,

Folwyng alway the threde.'

And in the tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, chap. 31, p. 115, founded on the same legend, the Lady of Solace addresses the knight who is about to enter the enchanted garden—'Take of me here a *clewe* of threde, & what tyme that thoue shalt entre the gardyn of the Emperour, bynde at the entering in of the gardyn the begynnyng of the *clewe*, & holde euermore the Remnant of the *clewe* in thin honde, & so go forthe into the gardyn by lyne.' 'A clew or bottome of thread. *Glomus*,' Baret. 'A clewe. *Glomus*,' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *cléow*. See also to Wynde *Clowes*. The MS. reads, *hic globus, hoc glomus, hic glomus*.

⁸ Compare also Raster *Howse*.

⁹ In P. *Plowman*, B. xviii. 135, we read—

'And þat is cause of þis *clips*, þat closeth now the sonne.'

In De GuGuville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 121b, we find 'Adonaye, kyng of rightwysnes, whilke has power in the *clipse*, the grete Emperour of nature,' &c. 'Also the same seasono there fell a great rayne and a *clips*

†to make Clippys; *eclipticare*.
 †a Clister; *clistere, clisterium, clistro*.
 a Cloke; *Armilausa*.
 a Clokke¹; *orologium, horecium*.
 a Close; *septum, con-, clausura, clausum*.
 to Close; *vallare, sepire, circum-, ob-*.
 to vnClose; *dissepire, discludere*.
 a Closter²; *claustrum, claustellum; claustralis*.
 †to Cloyke³; (*vt galina A.*); *graculari*.
 *to Clotte⁴; *occare*.
 *A Clotting malle⁵; *occatorium*.

*a Clotte⁶; *cespis, occarium*.
 a Clowe of garleke⁷; *costula*.
 *a Clowde; *nubes, nubecula, nebula, nubilosus, nubilus, nubilum; versus*:
 ¶ *Nubila sunt proprie nubes nimis onerate;*
Nubila dat tellus, nebulas mare, sidera nubes.
 a Clowe⁷; *gariqfolus, species cst.*
 *a Clowe of flodezete (A Clowre or flodzate A.)⁸; *singlocitorium, gurgustium*.

with a terryble thender.' Berners' Froissart, ch. xxx. 'Hyt is but the *clippus* of the sune.' Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, viii. 3. 'Clips' for eclipse is still in use in Lincolnshire. In the Romaunt of the Rose, 5349, occurs the adjective *clipsy*, that is, as if eclipsed. See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 56.

¹ See P. Orlage. 'Hrologium. An orlage.' Medulla.

² 'Claustrum. A cloyster or other place where anie liueing thing is enclosed.' Cooper.

³ MS. *cloykis*. A hen when ready to sit is still in many dialects said to be *clocking*, a word derived from the peculiar noise made by the fowl. Barret gives 'to clocke like a henne, *pipo*; a henne clocking, *singultiens gallina*.' In Cott. MS. Faust., B. vi. leaf 91, we find—'Leef henne wen ho leith, Looth wen no *clok* seith.'

'*Poule gloussante*. A Clocking Henne.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'To clocck. To hatch. Cleeckin-time. The time of hatching. Clock. The cry or noise made by hens, when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching them.' Grose explains a 'Clocking-hen' as one 'desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs.' 'A clucke henne. *Gallina singultiens, gallina glociens, vel gallina nutritrix. Glocito, glocio, singultio, pipio*. To clucke as hens doe.' Withals. 'A clockyngc henne. *Singultiens gallina*.' Huloet. See also to Kaykyle.

⁴ 'Occo. To harrow; to bracke cloddes in the fiede eared.' Cooper. 'To clodde, or clotte land. *Occo*.' Huloet. See Harrison's Descrip. of Eng. ed. Furnivall, ii. 54. 'Admit that the triple tillage of an acre dooth cost thirteen shillings foure pence . . . the clodding sixteene pence.' 'Occo. To cloddyn.' Medulla. Latimer in his *Sermon on the Ploughers* says 'the ploughman . . . tilleth hys lande and breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. And at an other tyme harroweth it, and clotteth it.' ed. Arber, p. 19.

⁵ 'Clot-mell. A mallet for crushing clods.' Peacock's Glossary. 'Clod-mell. A large mallet for breaking the clods of the field especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it.' Jamieson. 'Mail. A mall, mallet, or Beetle.' Cotgrave. 'Occa. A clery (? cley) betel.' Medulla. 'A cloddyngc betyll or malle. *Occa, Occatorium*.' Huloet. See McElie, *post*.

⁶ In the Ancien Riwe, p. 254, we read, 'For hit lið in one *clotte* ueste ilined togderes.' See also Harrison, Descrip. of Eng. ed. Furnivall, i. 352, 'congealed into *clots* of hard stone.' Caxton speaking of the hot wells of England says—'The maistrisse of thilke wellis is the grete spiritte of Minerua. In her hous the fyre endureth alway that neuer chaungeth in to ashes, but there the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone *clottes*.' Descript. of Britain, 1480, p. 6. Gouldman has 'to clotter or clutter together. *Concreresco, conglobo*.'

⁷ See also Clawe.

⁸ 'Clough. A shuttle fixed in the gates or masonry of a lock which is capabte of being raised to admit or discharge water so as to allow vessels to pass.' Peacock's Glossary of Mauley, &c., E. Dial. Soc. 'Clouse. A sluice.' Jamieson. See Dugdale's Hist. of In-banking, 1662, p. 276. The statute 33 Henry VIII, cap. 33, grants certain duties to be levied on imported fish, in order to provide for the repair and maintenance of the walls, ditches and banks of Hull, as also to provide 'other *cloues*, gatties, gutters, gootes and other fortresses there' for the defence of the town. 'Gurgustium ut *Gugas*. Locus in fluvio arcatus, seu ad construendum molendinum, seu ad capiendos pisces.' Durange. 'Escluse, *Ecluse*. A sluice, Floud-gate, or Water-gate; also a mill-damne, &c.' Cotgrave. See also Fludegate, *post*.

a Clowte¹; *assumentum, repecium*.
 *a Clowte of yrne²; *crusta, crusta ferrea, & cetera*; *vbi plate*.
 to Clowte³; *pictaciari, repeciare, sarcire*.
 a Clowte of ledder; *pictaciuncula, pictacium, repecium*.
 Clowtyd; *pictaciatu, repeciatus*.
 a Clowter; *pictaciator, pictaciarus*.

a Club; *fustis*.
 †Clumysyd⁴; *eneruatus, euiratus*.
 a Cluster of nuttis⁵; *complustrum*.
 A Clowe; *vt supra* (A.).
 *to wynde Clowys⁶; *glomerare*.
 Cante O.
 a Cobyller; *vbi a clowter*.
 †a Cobyllie nutt⁷; *moracia*.
 a Cocatrice⁸; *basiliscus, cocodrillus*.

¹ The author of the Anceren Riwele tells us, p. 256, that 'a lute [small] *clut* mei lodlichen swude a machel ibol peche'; and again, on p. 260, our lord is described as 'mid *clutes* biwraled', wrapped in clouts or rags. In Havelok, Quin first binds Havelok and then gags him with a 'keuel [gag] of *clutes*'; and in Sir Ferumbras, l. 2747, Guy of Burgundy is blindfolded with a 'cloute.' A. S. *clut*.

² An iron plate. Amongst the implements, &c., necessary to the farmer, Tusser enumerates a 'strong exeltred cart, that is *clouted* and shod'; and—

'Two ploughs and a plough chein, ij culters, iij shares,

With ground *cloutes* and side *cloutes*, for soile that so tares.'

Five Hundred Points, &c. p. 36.

In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 125, we have 'clot shon,' i. e. shoes tipped with iron. Cooper renders *Crusta* by 'bullions or ornaments of plate that may be taken off.' See also Carte bande and Cop bande.

³ See William of Palerne, l. 14, where the cowherd whose dog discovers William is described as sitting 'cloutland kyndely his schon.' A. S. *clutian*. Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, i. p. 4, says 'Antieristis lawe, *cloutid* of many, is full of errors'; and he renders Mark i. 19 by 'he say James . . . and Joon . . . in the boots makynge, either *cloutynge* nettis.'

⁴ In Wyclif's translation of Isaiah xxxv. 3, this word is used—'Comfort ye *clumsid*, ether comelid hondis, and make ye strong feeble knees,' and again in Jeremiah vi. 24, 'oure hondis ben *aclumsid*,' [*dissolute sunt manus nostræ*], where apparently it has the meaning of *numbed*, and hence *useless, weak*. So again in Purvey's version of Zephaniah iii. 16, 'Jerusalem, nyle thou drede; Sion thin hondis be not *clumsid*' [*non dissolvantur manus tue*]; where other versions read '*aclumsid*' and '*acumbled*.' Holland in his trans. of Livy, Bk. xxi. c. 56, p. 425, renders *torpentes gelu* by 'so *clumsie* & frozen'; and in the Gospel of Nichodemus, lf. 213, we read 'we er *clomsed* gret and smalle.' See also E. Eng. Poems, ed. 1862, p. 123. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words gives 'Clumps, clumpst, idle, lazy, unhandy; *ineptus*,' and refers to Skinner, who, in his Etymologicon says it is a word 'agro Lincolnienisi usitatissima.' *Clumsome* or *Classome* is still in use about Whitby. In P. Plowman, B. xiv. 50, we read—

'Whan þou *clomsest* for cold, or clyngest for drye.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note. 'Entombi. Stonied, benumbed, clumpse, asleep. *Hari de froid*. Stiff, clumpse, benumbed.' Cotgrave. See also *ibid.* *Destombi*.

⁵ Compare Bob of grapis.

⁶ See Clewe.

⁷ 'A cobnutte, or wahnutte. *Moracia*.' Baret. The Medulla explains *moracia* as 'hard notys longe kepte.'

⁸ In Alexander and Dindimus, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat, l. 158, we read how Alexander, when he had arrived at the river Pison, was unable to cross it on account of the

'Addrus & ypotamus & othure ille wormis,
 & careful *cocodrillus* that the king lette.'

'Cockatryce, whyche is a Serpente, called the kyng of serpentes, whose nature is to kyll wyth hyssynge onelye. *Basiliscus Regulus*.' Huloet. So Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden i. 159. says 'Basiliscus is kyng of serpentes þat wip sunl and siȝt sleep beestes and foules.' 'The *cocodrillus*, A *cocadrylle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220. The Low Latin *cocodrillus*, itself a corruption from *crocodilus*, was still further corrupted into *cocatrix*, whence our *cocatrice*. The basilisk was supposed to have the property of infecting the air with its venom so that no other creature could live near it, and also of killing men by a mere look. In the *Gesta Roman.* chap. 57, is an account of one which in this way destroyed a large number of the soldiers of Alexander, and of the means adopted to destroy the monster. See a full

†a Cod¹; *cervical, pulvinar, &cetera*;
vbi a qysshyn.

a Cofyre; *clitella, cistella, cistula*²,
cista.

†a Corfyrled (Cofe leyd A.); *Ar-
culus*.

a Cogge³; *scarioballum*.

Coghe⁴; vbi hoste (A.).

*a Coyfe⁵; *pillius, pillicolus, apex*,
galerus; versus:

¶ *Pillius est iuuenum, peregrin-
umque galerus.*

†a Coker⁶; *autunpnarius*.

a Cok; *gallus, gallulus diminutivum*.

a Cok cambe (Coke came A.); *galla*

†p⁶ Cok cawe⁷; *gallicantus, galli-
cinium, gallicanus*.

†Cokett⁸; *iffungia (effungia A.)*, est
quid[am] panis.

a Cokylle; *priscis, coelia*.

description in Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, 1685, chap. ix. p. 486. Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, ed. Wright, p. 198, quotes an account of the creature from Solinus, Polyhist. cap. xxvii. 50, in which it is said to retain its fatal qualities even after death, and to be invulnerable to the attack of any animal except the weasel. *Cocodrille* occurs in the Wyclifite version of Leviticus xi. 29, and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden i. 151, says 'pere beep cocodrilly and hippotauri [cocodrilli et hippotauri.]' See also K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, i. 271, 'delfyns and cokedrill.'

¹ In the Inventory of Thomas Robynson, of Appleby, 1542, quoted in Mr Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, are included, 'iij coodes, one payre of fembyll sheytes, one lynnyn sheyt & a halfe, iij.' 'Cervical, id est pulvinar aureale, anglie, a pyllowe, or a coddie.' Ortus. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a coddle, cushion, pulvinar;' and Jamieson has 'Cod, a pillow; Cod-erunc, a curtain lecture; Cod-hule, a pillow-cover or slip.' 'I maid ane cod of ane gray stane.' Conplaynt of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 68. In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 239, l. 1493, we find 'Coddys of sendall.' See also Towneley Mysteries, p. 84. Icel. *koddi*, a pillow.

² MS. *astula*, corrected by A.; but perhaps we should read *arcula*.

³ In the Owle and Nightingale, ed. Stratmann, 86, we find 'Froge þat sit at mulne under cogge.' It appears to mean a wheel. Cf. Swedish *kugge*, an individual prominence in an indented wheel.

⁴ Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 3697, tells us how Absolon when he went to serenade Alison—
'Softe he cowhith with a semysoun.'

See also P. Plowman, B. v. 361. 'Tussis. The cowhe. A medulla.

⁵ 'Galerium. An hatte; a pirwike. Galericulum. An vnder bonet or ridyng cappe; a close cappe much like a night cappe.' Cooper. 'Galerus. A coyfe off lether.' Medulla.

⁶ 'Autunmus. A heruest.' Medulla.

'Canstow seruen, he sede, oþer syngen in a churche,

Oþer coke for thy cokers, oþer to þe carte picche' P. Plowman, C. vi. 12. 13.

'Coker. A reaper (Warwick). Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest time.' Halliwell. It seems rather to mean a harvest labourer, one who puts hay into *coks*. (See Cok of hay.) Richardson quotes the following:—'Bee it also provided that this act, nor anything therein contained doe in any wise extende to any cokers or haruest folkes that traualle into anie countrie of this realme for haruest worke, either come haruest or hay haruest, if they doe worke and labour accordingly.' Rastall. Statutes, Vagabonds, &c., p. 474.

⁷ See Harrison, Descript. of England, ed. Furnivall, ii. 89, for an account of the divisions of the hours of the night amongst the Ancients. Chaucer, Parlement of Foules, 350, speaks of—
'The kok, that orloge is of thorpy's lyte.'

See also Cokerello.

⁸ Panis de Coket is mentioned in a MS. of Jesus Coll. Oxford, 1 Arch. i. 29, leaf 268, as being slightly inferior to wastel bread. 'A coket was a kind of seal (see Liber Albus, p. 45, and Mallox, Hist. Excheq. i. p. 783), and as bread in London was sealed with the baker's seal, after inspection by the Alderman, it is not improbable that this bread thence had its name; though at some periods certainly, other kinds of bread, distinguished in name from Cocket-bread were sealed as well. . . . Cocket-bread was most used probably by the middle classes; that of inferior quality being *trete* or *fourte*, while *round* and *wastel* were finer in quality and higher in price.' Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley, ii. 793. See also Liber Albus, Glossary s.v. *Cocket* and *Bread*; Arnold's Chronicle (ed. 1811), pp. 49-56; and Harrison's Description of England, i. 154.

*Cokylle¹; *quedam aborigo*, (herba A.), *zazannia*.

*a Coknay²; *ambro*, *mammotropus*, *delicius*; versus:

¶ *Delicius qui delicijs a matre nutritur.*

†a Cok of hay or of corne³; *Arconius*.

a Cokerelle; *gallinacius*.

†Colaī; *colonia*, est *quedam ciuitas*.

a Cole (Coyle A.); *calculus*, *carbo*, *pruna est cum igne*; versus:

(*Dum calor est pruna, Carbo dum deficit ignis*; A.)

¶ *Carbo nigrescit ignitaque pruna nitescit.*

*a Colar; *collarium*, *Anaboladium*.

*a Colar of siluer or golde; *murenula*.
a Colar of a hund⁴; *millus*, *collarium*, *copularius*.

a Colar of a hors; *collarium*.

†a Coler of yren; *columber*, *collare*.

†Coleryke⁵; *colera*; *colericus*.

†Coliandyr⁶; *colia*.

pe Colike⁷; *colica passio*, *yllos greece*, *ylion*, indeclinabile.

†a Colke⁸; *erula*, (*interior pars pomi*, A.)

¹ The corn-cockle. *Agrostemma githago*. Gaelic *cogall*. Tares, husks, the corn-cockle. *Cockle* or *Cokyl* was used by Wyclif and other old writers in the sense of a weed generally, but in later works has been confined to the *gith* or *corn-pink*. '*Coquiol*. A de-generate barley or weed commonly growing among barley, and called Haver-grasse.' Cotgrave. '*Zizannia*. Dravke, or darnel, or cekkyl.' Medulla. '*Cockle* hath a large smal [*sic*] leafe and wyll beare v or vi floures purple coloure as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke.' Fitzherbert. Boke of Husbandry. See also Darnelle.

² Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, &c., 92. 4, says—

'Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles,
fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles;'

and again 95, 5—

'Cocking Mams and shifting Dads from schooles,
Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned fooles.'

'A cockney, a childe tenderly brought up; a darling. Cockering, *mollis illa educatio quam indulgentiam vocamus*. A father to much cockering, *Pater nimis indulgens*.' Paret's *Alvearie*. Cooper gives '*Mammothreptus*': after S. Augustine a childe that sucketh longe, but Erasmus taketh it for a childe wantonly brought vp. *Delicia*: a minion boye; a cockney; a wanton.'

³ '*Archonius*: *acercus manipulatorum*. *Manipulus*. A gavel (sheaf of corn)'. Medulla.

'A hay cocke. *Meta ferri*.' Withals. See also Mughe.

⁴ '*Millum*. A mastiue's colar made of leather with nayles.' Cooper. '*Millus*. An houndys colere.' Medulla.

⁵ Men were divided into four classes, according to their humours. Laurens Andrewe says, in his *Noble Lyfe*, 'And the bodij of man is made of many diuers sortes of lymmes as senewes, vaynes, fatte, flesshe & skynne. And also of the foure moistours, as sanguyne, flematyke, coleryke & melancoly.' (fol. a iv. back. col. 2). Men die, he says, in three ways: 1. by one of the four elements of which they are made, overcoming the others; 2. by *humidum radicale*, or 'naturall moistour,' forsaking them; 3. by wounds—'the coleryke commeth ofentymes to dethe be accidentall maner through his lastines, for he is of nature hot and drye.' So also John Russell in his *Boke of Nurtur* (Babees Boke, p. 53), says—

'The second course *colericus* by callinge
Fulle of Fyghtyng blasfemyng, & brallynge,
Fallynge at veryaunce with felow and fere.'

And he adds these lines—

Colericus.
Hirsutus, Fallax, irascens, prodigus, satis audax,
Astutus, gracilis, siccus, crocique coloris.

See also Dan Michel's *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, ed. Morris, p. 157.

⁶ See also Coriandre.

⁷ MS. which reads *Cokylle*, corrected by A.

⁸ Hampole in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 644. 3, tells us that

'Alle erthe by skille may likned be The whiche in myddes has a *colle*,
Tille a rounde appel of a tree, As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.'
And in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281, we read—

'It is fulle roten inwardly At the *colle* within.'

to Colke¹; *tondere, detondere.*

*a Collemase²; *Alcedo.*

†a Collokis³; *haustellum, vel hauftellum.*

a Collop⁴; *carbonella, frixa.*

a Colowre and to colour; *ubi coloure.*

*a Colrake⁵; *trulla, verriculum.*

a Colte⁶; *pullus.*

†a Colte brydylle; *lupatum.*

Columbyne; *columbina.*

a Coliare (Colzere A.)⁷; *carbonarius.*

to Come agayn; *reuenire, & cetera;*
ubi to turne agayn.

to Commaunde; *censere⁸, censire, hortari, mandare, iubere, precipere, imperare, edicere, indicere.*

Commandynge; *imperiosus, imperans, iubens.*

a Commaundment; *mandatum, preceptum, dicio, imperium, edictum, iudictum, iussum, iussus, preceptus, hortamen.*

Coke is still in use in Lancashire with meaning of pith, core. '*Erula: illud quod est in medio pomi, ab eruo dicitur: anglice, a core.*' Medulla. '*Couk of an apple, cor.*' Manip. Vocab. Dutch *kolk*, a pit, hollow: compare Gaelic *caoch*, empty, hollow.

¹ Jamieson gives '*to Coll, v.a. To cut, to clip. To coll the hair, to poll it. S. Cow. To poll the head; to clip short in general; to cut, to prune; to lop off. To be court, to be bald. It occurs as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure. Cleland. Icel. kollr, tonsum caput.*'

² Spelt *Calmeve* by Lydgate. '*Alcedo: quedam avis. A se-mewe.*' Medulla. '*Hec alcedo: a colmow.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 252. Caxton, Deser. Brit. 1480, p. 54. says, speaking of Ireland, 'In lagenia is a ponde ther be seen colmaus birdes, the byrdes ben cleped certelles and come hounly to mannes honde.'

³ '*Collock. A large pail. Cf. Icel. Kolla = a pot or bowl without feet.*' Nodal's Glossary. In the Will of Thomas Dautrec, 1483, pr. in Testamenta Eboracensia, pt. 2, p. 61, Surtees Soc. vol. 30, the following item occurs: '*lego unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collok ecclesie mee parochiali, ad inde faciendum unam coupan sive piridem pro corpore Christi.*' See also the Richmondshire Wills, &c., published by the same Society, vol. 26, p. 169, where are mentioned in an Inventory dated 1563, 'a kneadinge tube, iij *collocks*, a wynnocke, ij stands, a churne, a fleshe *collecke*, &c.'

⁴ '*Frixa. A colop, or a pece off flesch.*' Medulla. The *Ortus* explains *carbonella* as '*caro assata super carbones*,' and adds the lines—

'*Est carbonella caro: prunis assata tenella:*
Carbonem faciens: hic carbonarius erstat.'

'*Collop. A slice; a rasher of bacon.*' Nodal's Glossary. Wedgwood derives it from '*clop* or *colp*, representing the sound of something soft thrown on a flat surface.' The word occurs in old Swedish. Thre says—'*Kollops*, edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudite lignea probe contusis et maceratis.' In Piers Plowman, B. vi. 286, Piers says—

'I have no salt bacoun Ne no kokeney, bi cryst, *collopes* for to maken.'
'Slices of this kind of meat (salted and dried) are to this day termed *collops* in the north, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh.' Brand, Pop. Antiq. i. 62. '*Riblette*, a collop or slice of bacon. *Des auzs à la riblette*, Eggs and collops; or an omelet or pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together.' Cotgrave. 'The collops cleaued faste to the fryenge pannes bottom for lacke of oyle, droppynge or butter. *Offe fundo sartaginis heserunt olli distillationis desiderio.*' Hornman. See also Andrew Boorde's Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 273, P. Plowman, C. Text, xvi. 67, and Harrison, i. 61. '*Colloppe meate, auf au lard.*' Palsgrave.

⁵ '*Colerake, or makron. Rutabulum.*' Barct. '*Pourgon: a coal-rake or an oven fork.*' Boyer's Diet. 1652. See also Frugon. Staniburst, Deser. of Ireland, in Holinshed, vol. vi. p. 27, speaks of the '*colerake* sweeping of a pultonse baker.' '*Colerake, ratissorer.*' Palsgrave. '*Colerake. Rutabulum.*' Huloet.

⁶ '*Pullus. The yonge of everything; a colte; a foale; a chicken.*' Cooper. '*Pululus, or Pullus. A chicken or a fole.*' Medulla. 'A chicken, colt, or young birde, *pullus.*' Barct. '*Pontaine. A fole or colt.*' Cotgrave. See also Foyle.

⁷ In William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 2520, we read—

'*Choliers pat cayreden col come pere bi-side*
Pe koliers bi-komsed to karpe kenely i-fero.'

See also the '*Taill of Rauf Coilseur.*'

⁸ Repeated in MS.

to Come ; *venire*, *per-*, *ad-*, *aduentare*.

to Come togedyr ; *conuenire*, *coire*, *conuentare*, *-ri*.

a Comforth ; *solamen*, *solacium*, *consolacio*, *paraclysis*¹.

to Comforth ; *confortare*, *solari*, *con-*.

a Comforthther ; *confortator*, *con-*
solator, *paraclytus*.

†to Come to mynde ; *occurrere*.

Comeynge agayn ; *ubi* turnynge
agayn.

†a Commynge to² ; *accessus*, *aduentus*.

Commynge to ; *accedens*, *adueniens*.

Commendabylle ; *commendabilis*, *laudabilis*.

a Commontye³ ; *vulgus*, *populus*,
gens, *plebs* ; *vulgaris*, *plebius*,
gregarius, *vulgosus*, *popularis*,
gentilis ; *communitas*.

a Common⁴ ; *communia*.

to Common ; *communicare*, *commu-*
niare.

Common ; *communis*, *publicus*, *vul-*
garis, *generalis*, *universalis*, *visi-*
tatus, *catholicus*, *canon*⁵ *grece*.

Commonly ; *communiter*, *uniuersa-*
liter.

†a Commonslaughter⁶ ; *dalitaria*.

†a Common woman ; *Alicaria*, *ca-*
*risia*⁷, *centrix*, *lena*, *ganea*, *meretrix*,
scortum, *thays*, *lupa*, *capera*,
cimera, *chemera*, *nonaria*, *trica*,
(*meretricula* A.), *scortulum*, *scor-*
tonicus *participium*, *capra* ; *ver-*
sus :

¶ *Est meretrix, scortum, thays,*
lupa, capra, chimera.

a Company ; *agmen*, *cetus* (*fortuito*
congregatus) *nodus peditum est,*
*concilium*⁸ (*conuocata multitudo*)
conuentus, *ex diuersis locis populus*
in unum congregatus societas,
consorcium, comitina, falanx, tur-
ma equitum, turnella, turba, tur-
bella, caterua, cetus, contubernium,
legio, cohors, manus ala est mili-
tum, cuneus ; *versus* :

¶ *Mille tenet cuneus sed centum*
continet ala ;

Collegium, cateruarius parti-
cipium.

a Compas ; *circumferencia*, *girus*,
circus, circuitus.

to Compas⁹ ; *girare*, *circinare*, &
cetera ; *ubi* to go a-bowte.

¹ MS. *parachisis*. Greek *παράκλησις*.

² MS. *commynge to*.

³ 'Plebs. Raskaly. off folk. *Vulgus*. Raskaly.' Medulla. In the Libel of English Policy, Political Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 186, the writer recommends the close union of England and Ireland so

'That none enmye shulde hurte ne offende

Yrlonde ne us, but as' ene comonte

Shulde helpe to kepe welle aboute the se.'

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden says that 'Julius Cesar his hond was as able to be penne as to be swerd ; but no man governede be comounte bettre þan he.' Vol. iv. p. 215. See also Wyclif, *Exodus* xix. 23.

⁴ Here the scribe has misplaced a number of words. The mistake is corrected by the following note at the top of the page :—

'Pro istis tribus congru, congruly, congruyte ; vide postea in 20 folio sequente quod hic scriptor errauit.'

⁵ Apparently for *κοῖνος*.

⁶ I suppose this means 'general slaughter.' Ducange gives '*Dallare, Falcare ; faucher, faire la fauchaison : ol. Hailler.*' '*Faucher*, to mow, to sweepe, or cut cleane away.' Cotgrave.

⁷ *Carisia*. An hore or a flals servaunt.' Medulla.

⁸ MS. *concilium*.

⁹ Thus St. Paul says in the Acts, 'From thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhodium.' xxviii. 13. In the earlier Wicliffite version, *Ezechiel*, xli. 7 is thus rendered : 'and a street was in round, and stiede upward by a vice, and bar in to be soler of the temple by *compas* ;' and in Mark iii. 34. we find, 'Biholdynge hem aboute þat saten in be *campas* of hym, he seip, &c.' See also Matt. ix. 35. '*Gyrus*. A circuite or *compasse*.' Cooper.

†Come (A. Conne A.)¹; *offendiculum*.
 †to breke Conande; *depacisci, diffidare*.
 †to make Conande; *pacisci, compacisci, pangere, conuenire*.
 †a Conande²; *condicio, pactum, pacio, conuencio, conductum, tenor; pactorius participium*.
 †to Conclude; *concludere, circumscribere*.
 †Concludyd; *conclusus*.
 †a Concubyne; *concubina, & cetera; ubi A. lemman*.
 a Condicion; *condicio, tenor*.
 Condicionaly; *condicionaliter, Aduerbium*.
 †Congru; *congruus*.
 †Congruly; *congrue, Aduerbium*.
 †a Congruye; *congruitas*.
 †[in] Congru; *incongruus*.

†[in] Congruly; *incongrue, aduerbium*.
 Congure; *piscis est, Conger vel congruus (A.)*.
 a Conynge³; *cuniculus; cuniculinus participium, carnes cuniculine*.
 *a Connynge; *sciencia, facultas; sciens*.
 vn Connynge; *ignorancia; ignorans, qui aliquid scit; versus*:
 ¶*Inscius & nescius qui omni (quis cum A.) noticia caret, Ignorans Aliquid scit, qui nescit caret omni*
Rerum noticia, sic tullius approbat esse.
 a Connynge-hale (Cunying holle A.); *cuna*.
 to Coniure⁴; *adiuro, con-, exorcizare*.
 †a Coniurer; *adiurator, con-, exorcista*.

¹ Halliwell gives 'Con. A. clog. North,' which is evidently the meaning here, but I have not been able to find any instance of the word in that sense, nor is it given in any of the E. Dialect Society's Glossaries. '*Offendiculum: obstaculum*.' Medulla.

² 'He Held thame full weill all his *cunand*.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 263. See also *ibid.* i. 561, iii. 759, &c. In Rauf Coilzear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, Rauf having promised to meet Charies at Paris, starts

'With ane quhip in his hand
 Cantlie on catchand

'Vp gan knyt thare fordwartis and *cunmand*

To fulfill his *cunmand*.'

l. 387.

Of amyte and perpetual ally.'

Gavin Douglas, *Eneados*, x. l. 385.

³ A rabbit.

'He went and fett *conynges* thre

Alle baken welle in a pasty.' MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, leaf 50.

Wyclif has *coning* in *Leuiticus* xi. 5, where the A. V. reads *coney*. In William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 182, we read, 'He com him-self y-charged wiþ *conyng* & hares.' Stowe mentions a locality (referred to in the *Liber Custumarum*, p. 229), in the vicinity of the Poultry, in the city of London, called *Conchop*, from a sign of three rabbits over a poulterer's stall at the end of the lane. In the *Liber Cust.* p. 344, is also mentioned a '*Conichepyng*,' or rabbit-market, in the neighbourhood of St. Pauls. '*Connin, connil*. A conny, a rabbit.' Cotgrave. '*Cuniculus*. A cunnie.' Cooper. See also *Liber Albus*, pp. 712, 717, and 592. This word was employed in various forms in Early English; '*conyng rosted*,' '*copull conyng*' occur in *Purveyance made for King Richard II.* *Antiq. Repert.* i. 73. In Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 1405, we find '*Fat conyngs* and newe.'

'This abbot, which that was an holy man . . . This yonge childe to *conure* he bigan.'

As monkes been, or elles oughten be,

Chaucer, *Priores Tale*, 1832.

'I *coniore* pee bi God, þat þou tourmente me not.' Wyclif, Mark v. 7. In *Lonelich's History of the Holy Grail*, xvi. 306, ed. Furnivall, we read how Joseph drove the devil out of the idols—

'To an ymage there gan he to gon
 That stood in the temple vypon the chief awter
 And him anon *conioured* there,

And the-devel there anon forth ryht
 Out of the ymage issued in al here sight.

See also l. 387.

'*Exorcista*. An adiurour or conyurour.' Cooper. '*Conjurer*. To conjure; adjure: . . . to conjure or exorcise (a spirit).' Cotgrave. '*Exorcismus*. A conyuryson. *Exorcitas*. A benet; *conyurator*. *Exorciso*: *conjurare*.' Medulla. See Jamieson.

†a Coniurysoñ; *adiuracio, con-, exorcismus.*

†to Consawe; *concipere, percipere, conceptare, intelligere.*

a Consciens; *consciencia.*

to Consent; *consentire, Assentire, & cetera; vbi to Affirme.*

a Consentynge; *Allibencia, & cetera; vbi Affermynge.*

Consentynge; *consiciens.*

to Consydyr; *considerare.*

a Consederynge; *consideracio.*

Consyderynge; *considerans.*

to Constrene; *vbi to garre (or to compelle)*¹.

to Constru; *exponere, construere, commentari.*

†a Constirrere; *expositor, -trix, constructor, -trix, & cetera.*

†a Construccioñ; *construccio, exposicio.*

Construynge; *construens, exponens.*

Contagius.

†a Contak²; *vbi stryfe.*

to Continew; *continuar.*

Contyneand; *continuus, continuans.*

a Contyneuynge; *continuacio.*

Contra[r]y; *contrarius loco, aduersarius, animo, apostatus, prepositus, transuersus.*

aContrarynes; *contrarietas.*

a Contricioñ; *contricio, dolor, compunctio.*

Contrite; *contritus.*

*a Cop³; *cirrus, crista est auium, vt galli vel alaude.*

a Coppe; *ciphus, condus, guttus, cantarus; versus:*

¶ *Canterus & patera; calices & pocula, crater,*

Ciphus, apud veteres comitantur cornua, conca,

Cimba .vel ciatus, carchesia⁴ iungimus jstis.

†a Copbande⁵; *crus[us]ta, crustula diminutiuum.*

*a Copburde; *Abacus.*

†a Copberer; *cephigerulus.*

†a Copmaker; *cepharius.*

a Copy; *copia.*

Copir; *cuprum, Auricalcum.*

Copros (Coprosee A.)⁶; *vitriolum.*

Corde; *corda, & cetera; vbi a rope.*

†a Cordement⁷; *concordia, concordancia.*

†Cordynge in sang; *concentus.*

†to Corde; *concordare; vbi to Accorde (A.).*

Cordynge; *concordans, conueniens, aptus.*

¹ In a later hand.

² Under the various forms of 'cuntek,' 'contek,' 'conteke,' 'conteeck' and 'contake,' this word occurs frequently in early English. In Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 328, we find 'conteeckour,' a quarrelsome person, whence probably our word *cantankerous*. 'The keneste in cuntek that vndir Criste lenges' Morte Arthure, 2721. 'There was conteke fulle kene, and crackynge of chippys.' *ibid.* 3669. 'Also stryues, *contekis* & debatis ben vsed in oure lond, for lordis stryuen wyl here ternauntis to brynge hem in thraldom.' Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 234.

³ 'Acresté. Crested, coppel.' Cotgrave. A. S. *cop*. Chaucer uses the word simply as a top when he says of the Miller that

'Upon the *cop* right of his nose he hade a werte.' C. T. Prologue, 554.

⁴ 'Carchesium; a staudyng cuppe with handles.' Cooper.

⁵ In Liber Albus, p. 609, are mentioned *Cuppebonde*, which Mr. Riley, in his Glossary, explains as 'Cup-bonds or Cup-bands; braces made of metal on which masers and handled cups were strung.' Compare Carte bande, and the definition of *crusta* and *crustula* in note to Clowte of yren.

⁶ The Kennett MS. has 'Coprosee, copperas, vitriol;' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Coperouse, *chalcantum*.' Baret gives 'Coperas or vitriol, *chalcantum*.'

⁷ See also under A.

* If men schal telle properly a thing

The word mot *corde* with the thing werkynge.
Chaucer, Maunciple's Tale, 106.

*a Cordewayn (Corweñ A.)¹; *Aluta*.
a Cordwayner; *alutarius*, & cetera;
vbi a sowter.

Coriandre²; *coriandrum*.

Carysy³.

Corke.

a Cormirande⁴; *cormiranda*.

Corñ; *granum*, *bladum*, *annonæ*, *seges*,
& cetera; *versus*:

¶ *Bladum dum viride, dum in
granario granum,*

*Est seges, atque seres sunt fruges
& (ac eciam A.) sata messes;*

*Cum (dum A.) seritur seges est,
sata cum radicibus herent,*

*Fruges cum (dum A.) fruimur,
messes sunt quum metuntur.*

*De creando ceres fertur cum res
creat omnes.*

†to Conferme; *confirmare*, *cathari-
zare*, *dicare*, *allegare*; *vt*, ille
Allegat literas meas.

a Corner; *angulus*, & cetera; vbi a
hirñ.

* a Corparax (Corporas A.)⁵; *cor-
porale*.

†A Corrasour (Covrieure A.) of
ledder; ⁶ *corresator*.

a Corrupcion; *corruptio*.

†to Corrupt; *corru[m]pere*.

to Corry a hors⁷; *strigilare*.

a Corse; *cadaver*, *morticinum*.

*Corsy (Corsy man, or woman, or
best A.)⁸; *corpulentus*.

¹ 'Aluta. Softe lether tawed.' Cooper. It was probably similar to the modern morocco leather. The duty is stated in the Liber Albus, p. 221, as 'la dozen de cordewayne j denier.' See also the 'Ordinationes Alutariorum,' or Ordinances of Tanners, *ibid.* p. 732. The word still survives in 'Cordwainer's Ward,' near St. Paul's, the name of which was derived from the Cordwainers or Shoe-makers settled in that district. 'Aluta. Cordewane. Alutarius. A cordwanere.' Medulla. In the Libel of English Policy, Wright's Political Poems, Rolls Series, ii. 163, amongst the commodities of 'Portyngale' are mentioned

'Ffygues, reysyns, hony, and cordeweyne.'

² Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 476, assigns the following virtues to Coriander—

'Et triduauna febris eget auxilio coriandri,

Et gemini testes dum tumor ambit eos,

Lumbricos pellit, tineaas delet, sacer ignis,

Quam pestem metuit Gallia, cedit ei.'

See also Coliandyr.

³ This seems to be an error for Carsay or Corsy, which are inserted in their proper places.

⁴ Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 362, speaks of 'the hote cormeraunt of glotenye.'

⁵ In Havelok (E. F. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 188, are mentioned

'þe cali; and þe pateyn ok,

þe corporans, þe messe-gere.'

and in Guy of Warwick, Met. Romances, ed. Ellis, ii. p. 77, we read—

'After the relics they send

The corporas, and the mass-gear.'

'Corporail. The corporall: the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, pp. 125, 126, occurs the phrase—'*corporaliter jurare*,' to take an oath while touching the *corporale* or cloth which covered the sacred elements. It also occurs in the Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, § 2. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, mentions 'ij corporas cays of cloth of gold; j olde vestment,' &c. 'After þe passiou of Alisaundre þe pope, Sixtus was pope almost elevene yere: he ordeyned þat trisagium, þat is, "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus," shulde be songe at masse, and þat þe corperas schulde nougt be of silk noþer sendel, but clene linnen cloþ nougt i-dyed.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 11. 'Corporas for a chales, *corporear*.' Palsgrave. See also Shoreham, p. 50.

⁶ 'Courroyeur. A currier of leather. Courroyer. To currey; tew, or dresse, leather.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, 738, is mentioned the 'Orlinalio mistere de Correcours,' or Guild of Curriers. 'Coriarius. A tanner.' Cooper. Wyeliff, in Acts ix, 10, speaks of 'Simon the coriour,' the Vulgate reading being *coriarius*. 'He is a corier of crafte. *Pellifex* est vel *coriarius professione*.' Morman.

⁷ 'Strigilis. An hors com.' Medulla.

⁸ 'Corsu. Grosse, fleshy, corpulent, big-bodied.' Cotgrave. 'Corsey. Big-bodied; corpulent.' Jamieson. 'Corsyfe, to full of fatnesse, *corpulent*, *corsu*.' Palsgrave.

a Cortyn¹; *cortina*, & cetera; vbi a curtyñ.

*to Coyse²; *alterare*, & cetera; vbi to chawngē.

*a Coyseyr of hors³; *mango*.

a Cosyn; *cognatus, cognata eiusdem originis est, nepos, propinquus sanguine vel affinitate, neptis, consanguineus, consanguinea*.

a Coste⁴; vbi a kyndome; *clima vel climata*.

to Coste; *constare*.

Cost; *sumptus, sumptuosus (expense A.)*.

Costerd⁵; *querarium*.

Costy⁶; *sumptuosus*.

*a Costrelle⁷; *oneferum*, & cetera; vbi a flakett.

ta Cottage; *contagium, domunculus*.

*a Cotearmour (Coyturmur A.); *jin-signum*.

a Cote; *tunica, tunicella, tunicula diminutivum*.

*a Cote (Coyt A.); *capana, est praua domus, casa, casula (cadurcum A.)*.

Cotuñ; *bombacinum*.

*On siclike wyse this ilk chiftane Troyane

The *corsy* passand Osiris he has slane.

G. Douglas, *Encados* xii. p. 426.

'The king beheld this gathelus, Strong of nature, *corsie* and corageous.' Stewart, *Chronicles of Scotl.* 1535, i. 7. 'Corsye or fatte. *Pinguis*.' Huloet.

¹ One of the duties of the Marshal of the Hall, as given in the Boke of Curtasye, Babees Boke, p. 189, was— 'Pe dosurs *cortines* to henge in halle.'

² 'To cope or coase, *cambire*.' Baret. 'To coce, *cambire*.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has 'Troquer. To truck, chop, swab, scorse, barter, change, &c. *Barater*. To trucke, scourse, barter, exchange.' 'The traist Alethes with him has helmes *cosit*, and gaif him his.' G. Douglas, *Encados* ix. p. 286.

³ **Mango*. A laude that paynteth and pampereth vp boyes, women, or servauntes to make them seeme the trimmer, therby to sell them the deerer. An horse coarser that pampereth and trimmeth his horses for the same purpose.' Cooper. '*Mango*. A cource off hors.' Medulla. See also Wyclif, *Select Works*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 172, where he inveighs against the priests for mixing themselves up with trading: 'Pei ben *corseris* & makers of malt, & bien schep & neet & sellen hem for wyunnyng, & beten marketis, &c.' 'P. Of whom hadst thou him? T. Of one, I knowe not whether hee bee a horse corser, a hackney man, a horse rider, a horse driuer, a carlour, or a carter.' Florio's *Second Frutes*, p. 43. Sir A. Fitzherbert says, 'A *corser* is he that byeth all rydden horses, and selloeth them agayne.' *Boke of Husbandry*, sign. II. 2.

⁴ **Clima*. A clyme or portion of the firmamente between South and North, varying in one day halfe an howres space.' Cooper. *Coste* meant a region or district, not necessarily the sea-board.

'This bethe the wordes of cristeninge

Bi thyse Englyssche *costes*.' Shorcham, p. 10.

In Sir Ferumbras, Charles chooses Richard of Normandy to be guide to the messengers sent to the Saracen Emir, because he 'knew alle the *coste*.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187, Jonathas, when seated on the magic cloth, 'a-noon thowt, lorde! yf we wer now in fer contres, wher neuer man come afore this! And thenne withe the same thowt þey wer bothe Reysid vp to-gedir, in to the ferrest *coste* of the worlde, with the clothe with hem.' 'Coaste of a cuntry. *Confineum, fines, ora*. Coast or region, ether of the ayre, earth or sea, as of the ayre, east west north & south, &c. *Regio*.' Huloet.

⁵ **Fruidier*. s. A fruiterer, fruitseller, costermonger.' Cotgrave. 'A costard. *Pomme Appie*.' Sherwood. '*Pomarius*. A costardmonger, or seller of fruite.' Cooper. 'A Costerdmunger. *Pomarius*.' Baret. 'Costardmongar, *fruyetier*.' Palsgrave.

⁶ Wyclif, in his tract on Feigned Contemplative Life (*Select Works*, ed. Mathew, p. 194), complains that the clergy of his time wasted all their 'studie & traueile . . . abowte Salisbury vse wip multitude of newe *costy* portos, antifeuers, graelis, &c.' and that rich men 'costen so moche in grete schappellis and *costy* bokis of mannus ordynance for fame and nobleie of the world. Again, p. 210, he says, 'Pe fend & his techen to make *costy* festis and waste many goodis on lordis and riche men.' See also pp. 211, 213, &c.

⁷ In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc., Ferumbras perceiving that Oliver is wounded offers him some ointment which, he says, will cure any wound, it being made

a Couatyse; *Auaricia*, & cetera; *vbi* cuvatyse.

*a Couent¹; *conuentus*, *conuenticulus*.

to Couere; *velare*, *ad-*, *tegere*, *con-*, *ob-*, *operire* cum *operculo*, *adoperimus foras*; *inoperimus*, cum *iacenti aliquid supponimus*, *cooperire*, *obumbrare*, *adumbrare*, *linere*, *nubere*, *obducere*.

†to vn Couere; *discooperire*, *detegere*, & cetera; *vbi* to schewe.

a Couerakylle²; *operculum*, *operimen*, *operimentum*.

a Couerlyt; *lectisternium*, *cooperitorium*, *torale*, *supellex*, *genitiu* -tilis.

†a Couerynge of a buke; *coopertorium*, *tegmen*, *tegumentum*, *velamen*, *textus*.

to Couet; *Appetere*, *optare*, *ad-*, *Ardere*, *ex-*, *Ardescere*, *ex-*, *cupere*, *con-*, *concupiscere*, *gliscere*, *Auere*, *captare*, & cetera; *vbi* to desyre.

a Cowche; *cubile*, *cubatorium*, & cetera; *vbi* a bede.

to Cowche³; *cubare*.

a Cowe; *vacca*, *vaccilla*.

a Cowhird; *vaccarius*.

a Cowerd; *vecors*, *pusillanimis*, *ex-*cors, *secors*.

a Cowerdnes; *pusillanimitas*, *secordia*, *recordia*.

*a Cowle; *cuculla*, *cula*, *cullula*, *cuculus*; *cullatus* (*cucullatus* A.).

to aske Cownsele; *consulere*; *versus*:

¶ *Consulo, te rogito*; *tibi consulo, consilium do*.

to Cownsele; *consiliare*, *consulere*, *suadere*, *iudicare*, & *tunc* *con-*struitur cum *datiuo casu*.

a Cownsele; *consilium*, *concilium*, *consultacio*, *consiliacio*; *consiliarius*.

a Cownselour; *qui petit consilium*, *consultor* (*qui dat consilium* A.), *consultus*, *consull*, *anticularius*,

of the balm with which our Lord's body was anointed at his burial. He addresses Oliver thus— 'Ac by myddel þer hongep her, Ilwyeh ys ful of þat bame cler,

A costrel as þou mist so þat precyous ys and fre.' P. 20, l. 510. The word occurs again at p. 32, l. 742, when Oliver with his sword

'the costrel þat was with yre y-boumle, þerwith a-two he carf.' 'Onophorum. A costrel. *Ascapa*. A costrel.' Medulla. Wyclif also uses the word in Ruth ii. 9; 'if also thou thrustist, go to the litil *costrils*, and drynk watris.' 'Costrell to carye wyne in. *Oenophorum*. Custrell or bottell for wyne. *Vter*.' Huloet. '*Hic collateralis*, a *costrille*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 232.

¹ *Conuentus*. A couent.' Medulla. 'They also that rede in the *Conuente* ought so bysely to ouerse theyr lesson before.' Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 67.

'Sich as ben gaderid In *conents* togidere.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64. See also *ibid.* i. 225. A 'convent' of monks, with their Superior, properly consisted of thirteen, in imitation of our Lord and the twelve Apostles. Thus we read in the *Sompnours Tale*, 2259—

'Bring me twelve freres, wit ye why? Your noble confessour, her God him blesse! For threthene is a *coent* as I gesse; Schal parfourn up the nombre of this *coent*.'

On the same point Mr. Wright quotes from Thora, *Decem Scriptores*, col. 1807: '*Anno Domini M.C.XLVI. iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx. monachi professi preter abbatem, quinqve conuentus in universo.*'

² In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's property, taken in 1459, we find—'vj bolles with oon *covercle* of silver Item, vj bolles with oon *coveracle* gilt.' Paston Letters, i. pp. 468-9. '*Couerecle*, A cover or lid.' Cotgrave. '*Torale*. A couerlyte.' Medulla.

³ Wyclif in his tract on The Order of Priesthood (Select Works, ed. Mathew, p. 168), says—'Prestis also sclaunderen þe peple bi ensaumple of ydelnesse and wantounnesse; for comynly þei *chouchen* (*conchen* A.A.) in softe beddis, whanne opere men risen to her laboure, &c.,' and again, p. 211, he speaks of 'pore men þat ben beddrede & *conchen* in muk or dust.' '*Kouchid* him under a kragge.' Will. of Palerne, l. 2240. See also *Anturs of Arthur*, st. xii. l. 9.

secretarius, asseclis indeclinabile, conciliator, infaustor malus consiliator.
 to Cownte; *calulare, connumerare, computare, numerare, degerere.*
 a Cownte; *raciocinium, compotus.*
 a Cownter¹; *compotista, calculator.*
 †a Cownty; *comitatus.*
 a Cowntyng; *libramen, libramentum, librare, librarium.*
 a Cowntyng place; *libratorium.*
 a Cownter; *Anticopa.*
 a Cowntyse; *comissa. (Comitissa A.)*
 Cowpe; *cupa.*
 a Cowper; *cuparius.*
 a Cowrsse; *cursus, decursus aquarum est.*
 a Cowrssor²; *admissarius, cursarius.*
 a Cowrte; *curia, curiola, curtes vel curtis, curialis, curiosus.*
 A Cowrthouse. (A.)

†a Cowrbe (Cowrtby A.); *renale, emitogium.*
 a Cowrteman, or a cowrtyoure; *curio, aulicus, curialis participium; palaturus de palacio dicitur.*
 †from Cowrte to cuwrte; *curiatim.*
 †a Cowschote³; *palumbus.*
 a Cowslope⁴; *ligustrum, vaccinium.*
 C ante R.
 a Crab; *piscis est, cancer.*
 a Crab; *Arbitum vel Arbota.*
 †a Crab of þe wod (A wode Crabe A.)⁵; *Aeroma (Acrama A.) ab acritudine dictum.*
 a Crab tre; *arbitus (Arbota A.), macianus, macianum est fructus eius.*
 a Crafte⁶; *Ars liberalis, sciencia, articula, articularis participium, artificium manuum est; artificialis, artificiosus participia; facultas.*

¹ 'Ther is no countere nor clerke con hem reken alle.' MS. Cott. Calig. A ii. leaf 110, in Halliwell. See also Political Poems, ed. Wright, i. 328. The Countor was so called from his counting counts, or, in other words, arguing pleas. Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, l. 359, says of the Franklyn that

'A schirre hadde he ben, and a countour.'

The Countors are in Wright's Pol. Songs (Camden Soc.), p. 227, denominated *relatores*, and do not appear to have borne a very high character:—

'Dicuntur relatores;
 Ceteris peiores,
 Utraque manu capiunt,
 Et sic eos decipiunt
 Quorum sunt tutores.'

'Relatores qui querelam ad iudices referunt.' Ducange. See also Liber Custumarum, p. 280.

² 'Admissarius. A coursoure.' Medulla.

'The ane of þow my Capill ta;

The vther his Coursour alsua,

To the stabill swyith 30 ga.'

Rauf Coilgear, ed. Murray, l. 114.

³ The wood-pigeon is still known in many parts as the *Cushat*. Gawin Douglas in his Prologue to the 12th Bk. of the *Æneid*, 237, speaks of 'the *kouschot*' that 'croudis and pykkis on the ryse.' 'Coulton, a Queest, Cowshot, Ring-dove, Stock-dove, wood-Culver.' Cotgrave. See also s. v. *Ramier*. 'A ring-dove, a wood culver, or *coushot*.' Nomenclator. A. S. *cusceote*. 'The turtill began for to greit, quhen the *cuschet* ȝoulit.' Complaynt of Scotland, p. 39. See also Palladius on Husbandrie, p. 28, l. 758. 'Cusceote, *palumba*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 280.

⁴ 'Vaccinium. The floure of the hearbe *Hyacinthus* or Crowtoes. *Ligustrum*. By the judgement of alle men it is priuet, or prinprint.' Cooper. 'Ligustrum, a cowsleppe, or a prymrose.' Ortus.

⁵ A wild crab apple tree. 'Pomme de bois ou de bosquet. A crab, or wilding.' Cotgrave. See also Wodde Crabbe; and compare Wyclif's expression, 'he eet locustus and howy of þe wode.' St. Mark i. 6. 'Mela maciana. Wode crabbis.' MS. Harl. 3388. 'Crabbe frute, *pomme de buy*.' Palsgrave.

⁶ In the Coke's Tale, l. 2, we are told of the 'prentice that 'Of a craft of vitailers was he.'

†A man of Crafte; *artifex qui suam, artem exercet, artificiosus qui alienam suo ingenio exprimit, autor, opifex*; versus:

¶*Artificis nomen opifex assumit & autor*;

Invenit autor, Agit actor, res ampliat auctor.

†vn Crafty; *inartificiosus, infaber, ineffaber, solers, omnis generis est.*

Crafty; *Artificiosus, fuber, affuber, solers.*

a Crag of stone; *vbi a Roche.*

*a Crakan¹; *cremium.*

a Crake; *cornix, corvus, cornicularis.*

A Crakke. (A.)

to Crakk nuttes; *nuciare, enuciare.*

a Crakkyng; *nuciatio, enuciatio.*

†Cram kake²; *collirida, laganum.*

p^e Crampe; *spasmus.*

a Crane; *grus, grucula*; *gruinus participium.*

*Crappes³; *Acus.*

to Crawe; *cantare.*

a Crawe of a fowle; *vesicula.*

a Crede; *cimbolum.*

a Credylle; *cuna, cune, cunabulum, crepedium, crepundium, crocea.*

a Credilbande⁴; *fascia, fasciola, instituta.*

†a Credille sange⁵; *fascennine.*

a Crekett⁶; *grillus, salamandra.*

†a Crekethole; *grillarum, grilletum est locus vbi habundant.*

¹ 'Cremium. Brush, or drie stickes to kendl fire with.' Cooper. 'Cremium. Cranke (?) craken.' Medulla. See Crappes below.

² Apparently *cream-cake*, but according to Halliwell the same as Pancake. 'Laganum. A thinne cake made with floure, water, fatte brothe, pepper, safron, &c.; a fritter; a pannecake.' Cooper. 'Collirida: panis species; sorte de galete.' Ducange. 'Laganum: a pancake or a fawne.' Ortus. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with:—

Exod. cap. xxix.

.... tak a cal ffrom the droue, and two whetheris with outen wemine, and therf looues, and a cake with outen sour dow, the whiche ben thei spreynde with oyle, and therf *cramcakes* wett with oyle: and of puyr whete meele thou shalt make alle thingis.

Exod. cap. xxix.

.... take thou a calf of the droue, and twei rammes with out wem, and therf looues, and a cake with out sour dow, whiche be spreynt to gidere with oile and therf paart sodun in watir, bawmed, ether fried with oile; thou schalt make alle thingis of whete floure.

Wycliffe Versions, i. 261

³ Ray in his Collection of S. & E. Country Words gives 'Crap-darnel. In Worcestershire and other counties they call buck-wheat *crap*.' See Peacock's Glossary s. v. Craps, and Crakan, above.

⁴ 'Fascia. A swathell or swathynge bande, or other lyke thing of linnen.' Cooper. 'Crepulum. A credyl bonde.' Instita. A roket or a credylbonde.' Medulla. 'Cradell bande, vende de herseure.' Palsgrave.

⁵ *Fescennine* means of, or belonging to, the town of Fescennia in Etruria; from which place certain sportive, but coarse songs which, with the Romans, were sung at weddings, took their name. Hence the term became an epithet for coarse and rude jests of any kind. In the present instance it seems to be equivalent to nursery rhymes. Cf. Lulay, *post*, and P. Lullynge Songe. See Liber Custumarum, p. 6. 'Fescennina. Songs that women use when they rock the cradle.' Gouldman.

⁶ 'Fissch to lyue in þe fode, and in þe fyre þe crykat.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiv. 42. There was a popular belief that the cricket lived in the fire, arising probably from two causes, firstly, its partiality for the hearth; and secondly, a confusion between it and the salamander, the Latin name of the former being *gryllus*, and of the latter *gryllo*. See Philip de Thaan's Bestiary, s. v. *Gryllo*; Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 97, and the Ayeenbite of Inwytt, ed. Morris, p. 167. 'Grillus. A worm which liveth in the fire, as big as a fly. Salamandra. A beast in shape like a Lizard, full of spots; being in the fire it quencheth it, and is not burnt.' Gouldman. 'Salamandra. A creket.' Medulla.

Creme¹; *crisma*.

to Crepe; *reperere*, *ir-*, *ob-*, *reptare*,
-*tilare*, *serpere*, *surripere*.

a Crepylle²; *tantillus*.

a Crepynge; *reptilis*.

†a Crepynge beste; *reptile*.

*a Cressent a bowte þe nek³; *torques*, *torquis*, *luna*, *lunula*.

Cresse⁴; *nastucium*.

*a Cressett⁵; *batillus*, *crucibulum*,
lucrubrum.

a Creste; *conus*, *crista*, *iuba*; *cristatus*, *jubatus*, & *iubosus* participia.

a Creuesse; *fissura*, *rima*, *rimula*;
rimosus.

*a Crib; *presepe indeclinabile*, *presepium*.

to Cry⁶; *clamare*, *Ac-*, *con-*, *re-*,
clamitare, *clangere*; *canum est*
baulare & *latrare*, *boum mugire*,
*ranarum coaxare*⁷, *coruorum cro-*
care & *crociare*, *caprarum vehare*,
anatum retussare, *Accipitrum*⁸
*pipiare*⁹, *Anserum clingere*, *apru-*
rum frendere, *opum bombizare* vel
bombilare, *aquilarum clangere*.

¹ In Myre's Instructions to Parish Priests, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Peacock, l. 582, amongst the directions as to baptism it is ordered that the priest shall

'Creme and crysme and alle pynges elles

Do to þe chylde as þe bok telles.'

'Three kinds of oil were used in the Catholic Church—*oleum sanctum*, *oleum chrismatis*, and *oleum infirmorum*. With the first, called in the above extract from Myre, *creme*, the child was anointed on the breast and between the shoulders, before it was plunged in the font or sprinkled with water. After the baptism proper it was anointed on the head with the sign of a cross with the *oleum chrismatis* or crism. The *oleum infirmorum* was that used for the purposes of extreme unction. The three oils were kept in separate bottles in a box called a *chrismatory*, which was in shape somewhat like the Ncal's arks given to children to play with.' '*Crisma*. Creem.' Medulla. 'Creame holy oyle, *creme*.' Palsgrave. See R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, p. 530, l. 15, 268. See also Crysmatory, and Crysme. 'The Mownte of Oliuete, the hille of *creme* (*mons chrismatis*.)' Higden, i. 113.

² The same Latin equivalent is given for a Dwarf (see Dwarighe).

³ '*Lunula*. A hoope, and rynges of golde to put on the finger. *Torques*. A colar or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to weare about ones necke.' Cooper.

⁴ '*Nastucium*. Watyre cressys.' Medulla. 'The hearbe called Cresses, which amonge the Persians was so much esteemed that younge men goeyng huntyng did eate none other meate to relieue their spirites.' Cooper. '*Nasitor*. Nose-smart, garden-cresse, town Kars, town cresses.' Cotgrave. '*Nausticum*, water kyrs.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. 'Cresses herbes, *cresson*.' Palsgrave. In P. Plowman, B. x. 17, we have 'nost worþ a *kerse*,' from whence comes the vulgar 'not worth a *curse*.' A. S. *crese cersc*.

⁵ In the Poem on the Siege of Calais, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 153, the French are said to have had

And viij mⁱ *cressetes* to brene lizh; Gret wonder to here and se;

and at p. 218 of the same volume we read—

'The owgly bakke wyl gladly fleen be nyght

Dirk *cressetys* and laumpys that becu lyght.'

'*Batillum*. A cressaunt, or a senser.' Medulla. 'A light brenning in a *cresset*.' Gower, iii. 217. See Crosser.

⁶ In the Cursor Mundi, p. 645, l. 11235, we read that when Jesus was born, his mother

'Suilk clapes as scho had tille hande,

Wid suilk scho swetheled him and band

Bituix twa *cribbis* scho him laid.'

where the Fairfax and Trinity MSS. read *cracches*. See also Pricke of Conscience, 5200, where he is said to have been laid 'In a *cribbe*, bytween an ox and asse.'

⁷ Most of the verbs given under this word are onomatopoeias, and some are probably invented for the occasion. *Koar* is used by Aristophanes in 'The Frogs,' 209, to represent the croaking of frogs. See also Mr. Way's note s. v. Crowken. '*Crapaud koaille*, tadde croukep.' Gault. de Bibblesworth, in Chapt. '*de naturelle noyse des bestes*.' '*Koar*, i. era, *vox ranarum uel coruorum*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

⁸ MS. *Anipitrum*.

⁹ '*Pipiare*. To piepe lyke a chicke.' Cooper. 'To cryen as a flawkon.' Medulla.

*Arietum lolectare, asinorum ruderere, catulorum glatire, Ceruorum nigere, cicadarum firmitare*¹, *ciconiarum croculare, cuculorum cuculare, elephantum barrire*², *grabatarum*³ *fringulare, equorum hinnire, gallinarum crispicare*⁴, *gallorum cucurrere, gruum gruere, hedorum vebare*⁵, *hircorum mutire, hirundinum mimurrere & mimerire est omnium minutissimarum*⁶ *Avicularum, leonum rugire, luporum ululare, lepororum & puerorum vagire, lincum aucare vel nutare, miluorum pipire, murium pipare vel pipitare, mulorum zinzicare, mustelarum driuorare, noctuarum cubire, oleorum densare, onagrorum mugerilare, ouium balare, panterarum caurire, pardorum folire, passerum tinciare, pavorum paupellare, porcorum grunnire, serpentum sibilare, soricum*⁷ *disticare,*

*Tigridum rachanare, turdorum crucilare vel soccitare, verris quiritare, ursorum vercare vel seuire, vulpium gannire, vulturum palpare, vesperilionum blaterare*⁸.

to Cry in þ^e merketh; preconizare.

A Crier in the Merket; preco, preconizator (A.).

a Cryer; clamator.

Crynge (A Cry A.); clamor, rationalium est vt hominum, exclamatio, barritus elephantum est, clangor anserum vel tubarum, coax ranarum, Ora & crocitus coruorum, gemitus vulpium, rugitus leonum.

Crynge; clamans, ac-, con-, re-, clamitans, clangens, altisona[n], altisonus, clamosus, rugiens.

a Crynge owte; exclamatio; exclamans participium.

to Cry owte; exclamare.

a Crysmatory⁹; crysmale (crismatorium A.).

Crysosome¹⁰; (Crismale A.).

¹ Read *fritinire*. 'Fritinire dicuntur cicade.' Cooper. 'Fritinio. To syugyn lijke swallowys or byrdys.' Medulla.

² 'Barrire. To braye.' Cooper. 'To cryen as an olyfaunt.' Medulla.

³ ? read *Gaballarum*. 'Gaballa, equa, jument.' Ducange.

⁴ Ducange gives 'Crispire de clamore gallinarum dicitur.'

⁵ See above, *Caprarum vebare*.

⁶ 'Minurio, i. e. minutum cantare, to pype as small byrdes.' Ortus. 'Minurio. To cryen as small byrdys.' Medulla.

⁷ 'Sorex, a ratte; a field mouse.' Cooper. Huloet has 'Mouse called a ranney, blindmouse, or field mouse. *Mus arencus, mygala*. whose nature is supposed to haue yll fortune, for if it runne ouer a beaste, the same beaste shall be lame in the chyne, and if it byte any thyng then the thyng bytten shall swell and dye, it is also called *sorex*.'

⁸ The following curious lines on the cries of animals occurs in MS. Harl. 1002, ff. 72 :—

'At my howse I haue a Jaye,	He can croon as a froge,
He can make mony diuerse leye;	He can barkun as a dogge,
He can barkyng as a foxe,	He can cheterson as a wrenne,
He can lowe as a noxe,	He can cakelyn as a henne,
He can croon as a gos,	He can neye as a stede,
He can romy as a nasse in his cracche,	Suche a byrde were wode to fede;

thus rendered into Latin :—'Habco domi graculum cuius lingua nouit multiplicem notulam; gannit vt vulpes, mugescit vt bos, pipiat vt anca, rudit vt asinus in presipio, coaxat vt rana, latrat vt canis, pipiat vt cestis, gracillat vt gallina, hinniit vt dextorius; talis pullus est nihil cibo condignus.'

⁹ In the Inventory of Sir J. Paston's Plate we find 'one pottle callid a *crismatorie* to put in holy crême and oyle, of silver and gilt, weying jil.' Paston Letters, iii. 433. See Halliwell s. v. *Chrisme*; and note to *Crême*, above. 'Chrismarium. Vas in quo sacrum chrisma reponitur. *Chrismal*. Vas ecclesiasticum in quo *chrisma*, seu sacrum oleum asseruatur, quod *anapulla chrismatis* etiam dicitur.' Ducange.

¹⁰ *Chrisme*, according to Halliwell, signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism;

*a Cryspyngeyreñ¹; *Acus, calamistrum*.

Crystalle; *cristallus; cristallinus participium*.

Criste; *Cristus*²; *cristianus*. (A.)

*a Crystendañ³; *baptismus, baptisma, christianitas, christianismus*.

to Crysten; *baptizare*.

to be Cresteñd; *renasci, baptizari*.

a Crystenman; *christianus, christicola*.

†a Crystynar; *baptista*.

A Cryme; *delictum, crimen & cetera; ubi trespas or syñ*.

to Crowe (Crobe A.); *crocitare vel crocare, coruorum est*.

a Crowyng (Crobbyng A.) of ra-uens; *cra, indeclinabile, vel crocitat*.

a Crochet⁴; *simpla*.

†a Crofte⁵; *confinium, crustum, toftum, fundus*.

a Cronykylle; *cronica*.

*a Croppe⁶; *cima*.

to Croppe⁷; *decimare, produc[itur] ci; versus*:

¶*Decimo caulis frondes, sed decimo⁸ garbas⁹*;

now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month. The anointing oil was also called chrism. Thus in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3435, in the interpretation of the king's dream we read—

'And synne be corownde kyng, with krysome enoyntede.'

See also ll. 142 and 2447. In the same Romance we find the word used as a verb; thus l. 1051, we read of 'A cowlfulle cramede of crysmede childyre.' See also ll. 1065 and 3185.

'Cristnut and crisunte Folut in a fontestone.' *Anturs of Arthur*, xviii. 4. Although the same Latin equivalent is given for this word as for the preceding, it is probable that in this case the anointing oil is meant. 'Crysome for a yong chylde, *crismeaur*.' *Palsgrave*. See *Creme*, above, and cf. *Cud*. *Crysmechild* occurs in *An Old Eng. Misc.* ed. Morris, p. 90.

¹ '*Calamistrum*. A Piume of woodde or iuory, to trimme and crispe heare.' Cooper.

² '*Christus: crismate unctus*.' *Medulla*.

³ In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herrtage, p. 65, l. 1916, Charlemagne sends a message to the Saracen king, Balan, that he should restore the captive knights, &c., 'And *cristendom* scholdest fonge.' See also *Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xlviii. 10; lv. 191, &c. *Wyclif, Works* iii. 285, speaks of the sacrament of '*cristendom*.'

⁴ '*Crochet*. A quaver. In music.' *Cotgrave*. '*Simpla: anglice, a Croche*.' *Ortus*. 'A crotchet. *Simpla, semiminima*.' Gouldman. 'Was no *crochet* wrong.' *Townley Myst.* 116.

⁵ In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 582, Piers, in describing the way to Truth, says—

'Fanne shaltow come by a *crofte*, but come þow nouȝte þere-Innes,
That *crofte* hat coueyte-nouȝte-mennes-catel-ne-her-wyues—
Ne-noue-of-her-seruauntes-þat-noȝen-hem-mȝȝte.'

The word is not uncommon now. Jamieson gives 'Craft, s. a croft; a piece of ground adjoining a house. Crafter. Crofter, s. One who rents a small piece of land.' A S. *croft*.

⁶ '*Cima*. The toppe of an hearbe.' Cooper. The phrase 'crophe and roote,' which we still retain in the inverted order, or as 'root and branch,' occurs frequently: see for instance *Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, xvi. 492; xviii. 241; *Wright's Political Poems*, i. 365, &c. Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 270, says that 'the decoctions of the toppes and crophes of Dill causeth women to haue plentie of milke.' *Hampole, Pricke of Conscience*, 663, compares man to a tree 'of whilk þe *crop* es turned downward.' See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 69, and *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, pp. 464, l. 8638 and 486, l. 8458. Compare also Top of a tree. A S. *crop*.

⁷ In P. Plowman, B. vi. 33, Piers says—

'Suche [foles] cometh to my *crofte*, and *croppeth* my whete.'

and in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86, the author says that a churl 'is a-se þe wið þe spruttid in þe bettere þe me hine ofte *croppen*.' See also *Myre's Duties of a Parish Priest*, 1502. O. Icel. *kroppa*, to pluck. 'Crophe of. *Carpo, Ecclesio*.' *Huloet*.

⁸ Pay tithes of.

⁹ '*Garba*. Spicarum manipulus: *gerbe*. ol. *garbe*. *Garba decimar*, pars decimar.' *Ducange*. '*Gerbée*. A shoocke, halfe-thrave, or heape of sheaves; also a bundle of straw.' *Cotgrave*.

Decimo flores, sed decimo res meliores.

a Cropper; *decimator, decimatix.*

a Crosse; *crux, crucicula.*

†to Crosse; *cancellare.*

*a Croser; *cruciferarius, crucifer.*

to do on Crosse¹; *crucifigere.*

a Crosser²; *crucibulum, lucubrum.*

*a Crowde³; *corus sine h. litera (sine aspiratione A.), corista, qui vel que canit in eo.*

*a Crowett (Cruet A.)⁴; *Ampulla, bachium, fiola, vrseus.*

a Crowne; *laurea, crinale, sertum, diodema, corona, auriola, apex, caralla, coronula.*

to Crowne; *Aureolare, coronare, laureare.*

a Crowner; *coronator, laureator.*

*a Cruche (Crowche A.)⁵; *cambuca, pedum.*

*a Crudde (Cruyde A.)⁶; *bulducta, coagillum.*

to Crudde (Cruyde A.); *coagulare.*

†Cruddis (Crudys A.)⁷; *domus subter[ra]nea, cripta, ipogeum.*

¹ 'Crucifigo. To crucifen or to ffast to cros.' Medulla. The phrase to 'do on the cross' for crucifying, putting to death on the cross, is very common in early English. See for instance Myrc's Instructions to Parish Priests, p. 14, l. 437, where, in a metrical version of the Creed, we find— 'Soffrede peyne and passyone, And on þe cros was I-done:' and in Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlix. 313—

'Of a virgine to be born with-owten offens, And sethen on croys i-don.'
'þey did him vpon the crosse, and spette on his face, and buffetid him.' *Gesta Rom.*, p. 179.
² 'Lucubrum. Modicum lumen; petite lundere. *Crucibulum. Lucerna ad noctem: lampe de nuit, veilleuse, ol. croiset.*' Ducange. See also Cressett, above.

³ In Wiclif's version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Luke xv. 25, the elder son when returning home 'herde a symfonye and a croude.' *Croud* is still in use in the sense of a fiddle. See Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire.

'The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar.' Spenser, Epithal. 129.
'A croud (fiddle). *Vielle.*' Sherwood. In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, vol. ii. p. 379, we find, 'a instrumente callede chorus, other a chore, was founde in Grece, of fewe cordes and strynges, whiche is callede now a *crowthe* or a *crowde*.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 73, says 'symphonie and croude weren herd whanne apostlis knewen alle wittis.' See Wedgwood s.v. '*Hic simbolisator, A^{cc}. crowde. Simbolisare, to crowde or scotnyg. Hic corallus, A^{cc}. crowdere. Hec coralla, A^{cc}. crowde.*' MS. Reg. 17, cxvii. ff. 43, back. See Lybeaus Disc. l. 137, and Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright, p. 53. It will be seen that Mr. Way has misread the present MS. in his note to this word in the Promptorium.

⁴ '*Fiola. A cruet. Amula. A Fyol or a cruet.*' Medulla. 'A cruet, a holic water stocke, *Amula.*' Baret. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolf's goods at Caistor, 1459, amongst the contents of the chapel are mentioned 'j. haly water stop with j. sprenkill, and ij. *cruettes*, weying xij. unces.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 470. See also *ibid.* iii. 270. 'And Ionathas hadde per a *crevette*, and fillid hit of that water. . . . Afir this he Rose, & yede, and sawe the secounde water; . . . And he filde a *cruet* per with.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 189.

⁵ '*Pedum. A sheepe crooke.*' Cooper. '*Canmook. s. A crooked stick.*' Jamieson. See also note to Cambake, above.

⁶ '*Crouds. Curds. Crouds & ream. Curds and cream.*' Jamieson. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 284, Piers says he has only

'A fewe *cruddes* and cream & and an hauer cake.'
Baret gives 'To Crud or growe together, *coagulare*; milke cruddled, *gelatum lac.*' 'To crud, curd or curdle. *Cuiller. Curds or curds. Cuill, Cuillat.*' Sherwood. Lyte, Dodoëns, p. 246, says that Garden Mint 'is very good to be applied vnto the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from quarring and *crudding* in the brest;' and again, p. 719, he tells us that the juice of figs 'turneth milke and causeth it to *crudde*, and againe it scattereth, or dissolneth, or melteth the clustered *crudde*, or milke that is come to a *crudde*, as vinegar doth.'

⁷ '*Cryptoporticus. Plin. Jun. Porticus subterranea, aut loco depressiore posita, cujus modi structura est porticum in antiqui operis monasteriis, κρύπτη.*' A secret walke or

a Cruke; *curuata*, hamus, *uncus*.

†a Cruke of a dore¹; *gumphus*; versus:

Obliquo sino curuo simul arcuo lino. (A.)

to Cruke; *curuare*, *aduncare*, *arcuare*, *camexare*, *diuaticare*, *flectere*, *lacimare*, *lentare*, *lunare*, *obliquare*, *repandere*, *fumare*, *uncare*: vnde in libro *cinonimorum*².

Cruked (Crooked A.); *aduncus*, *camurus*, *camuratus*, *curuatus*, *curuus*, *dorcus*, *foliatus*, *obliquus*, *obuncus*, *pandus*, *re-*, *perobliquus*, *pertortuosus*, *recuruus*, *reflexus*, *sinuus*, *tortus*, *tortuosus*, *varus*, *uncus*.

a Crukyng; *camur grece*, *curuitas*, *curuatura*, *insinuacio*, *sinus*, *varicia*.

a Crukyng of p^o water; *meandir*.

a Crume; *mica*.

to Crume; *ubi* to mye.

a Croypon (Cruppon A.)³; *clunis* (*inclunis* A.).

a Cropure (Cruppure A.)⁴; *postela* (*postellum* A.).

a Croste of brede; *crusta*, *cruticula*, *crustus*, *crustum*, *crustulum* & *crustellum*, *frustum*, *frustulum*.

to make Crustes; *crustare*, *frustare*.

C ante V.

a Cubit; *lacertus*, *cubitus*; *cubitalis*, *componiturbicubitalis*, *tricubitalis*; *bicubitus*, *tricubitus*.

a Cud⁵; *crismale*.

A Cote of a Beste; *Ruma*, *Rumen* (A.). to chewe Cud; *ruminare*.

a Cuke; *Archimacherus*, *archicocus*, *cocus*, *coculus*, *culinarius*, *fulinarius*, *fumaxius*, *macherus*, *offarius*, *popinarius*.

a Cukewalde (Cwewalde A.)⁶; *curuca*, *ninirus*, *zelotipus*.

vault under the grounde, as the *crowdes* or shrowdes of Paules, called St. Faithes Church. Nomenclator. '*Cryptoporticus*. A place under the grounde to sitte in the boate summer: a crowdes: also a close place compassed with a walle like the other vnder the grounde.' Cooper. *Ipozeum* is of course the Greek *ὑπόγειον*. The Parish of St. Faith in *Cryptis*, i.e. in the Crypt under the Choir of St. Paul's, was commonly called 'St. Faith in the Crowdes.' See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 556. Withals renders '*Cryptoporticus*' by 'a vault or shrouds as under a church, or other place.' In the Pylgrymage of Syr R. Guyllorde, Camden Soc. p. 24, the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre is described as having 'wonder many yles, *crowdes*, and *vautes*.' '*Ipozeum*, treasury.' Wright's Vocab. p. 175.

¹ *Gumphus* (Gr. *γομφός*) is a wooden pin. Halliwell explains 'Crook of a door' as the hinge, but incorrectly. It is properly the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post, on which the hinge turns. See Jamieson s.v. *Crook*. '*Croc*. A grapple or hook.' Cotgrave. The *Ortus Vocab.* has '*Gamphus: est quilibet clauus: a henge of a dore or a nayle*.'

² That is the '*Synonyma*' by John de Garlandia, of which an account is given by Mr. Way in his Introduction to the Promptorium, pp. xvii. and lxviii.

³ '*Clunis*. The buttock or hanche.' Cooper. '*Cropion*. The rump or crupper. *Le mal de cropion*. The rumpe-evil or crupper-evil; a disease wherewith small (cage) birds are often troubled.' Cotgrave.

⁴ '*Croupière de cheval*. A horse crupper.' Cotgrave. '*Postilena*. A crupper of a horse.' Cooper. '*Hoc postela*. A croper.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 234. In Sir Gawayne, the Green Knight is described as having

'Fe pendauntes of his payttrure, þe proude *cropure*,
His molaynes, & alle þe metal anamayld.' l. 168.

⁵ '*Cude*, Code. s. A Chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism. Welsh *cuddio*, to cover.' Jamieson. See Crysome, above. Jamieson quotes from Sir Gawan and Sir Golagros, i. 18, 'you was cristened, and cresomed, with candle and *code*,' and from the Catechisme, fol. 132; 'last of all the barn that is baptizid, is cled with ane quibite lynning claith callit ane *cude*, quihik betakins that he is clene weschin fra al his synnis.'

⁶ '*Curruca: quedam avis*. A sugge. [The hedge-sparrow is still called a *hay-suck* in the West of England.] *Zelotipus*. A cocold or a Jelous man.' Medulla. '*Curruca est quedam avis que alienos pullos educit vel educat, et hinc litiosa se dicitur eodem avis*.' MS. Harl. 2257, leaf 24. '*A cuckould, cir bonus*; a cuckould maker, *machus*.' Barlet's Alvearie. '*Curruca*. The birde that hatcheth the cuckounes egges. A titlyng.' Cooper.

†to make Cukewalde (Cwkwalde A.); *curucare, zelotipare*.

*a Culice¹; *morticium*.

A Culme².

*a Culpōñ.

a Culture³; *cultrum*.

a Culoure; *color, fucusest falsuscolor*.

to Culoure; *colorare, fucare*.

†of diuerse Color; *discolor*.

†a Culyur⁴; *collector*.

†to Cumbyre (Cummere A.); *irritare, illaqueare*.

Cumbyrd (Cummerd A.); *vbi clumsyd*.

to Cume; *venire, ad-, & cetera; vbi to come*.

*a Cumlynges⁵; *Aduena*.

†Cummynges (Cummyn A.) as malte⁶; *germinatus*.

Cummyn; *cuminum*.

a Cundyth⁷; *Aquaductile, & cetera; vbi A gutter*.

†a Cune of y^e money; *nummisme*.

to Cunne; *scire, & cetera; vbi to cōñ*.

a Cunmynges; *sciencia, & cetera; vbi connynges*.

a Cunstabylle; *constabularius, tribunus*.

a Cuntrye; *patria; patrius participium*.

a Cuntreman; *patriota, compatriota*.

†a Cuppylle of a horse (howse A.); *copula*.

†A Cwpylle of hundys; *Copula (A.)*.

to Cuppille; *coniungere, copulare, dicare, maritare; -tor, -trix*.

Cwpyllyng; *copulatus, coniunctus (A.)*.

a Curage.

Curalle⁸; *corallus*.

¹ 'Cullis, a very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons' Halliwell. Andrew Boorde, in his Dyetary, (E. P. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 264, speaks of 'Caudeles made with hempe sede, and colleses made of shrympes', which, he says, 'doth comforte blode and nature.' See also *ibid.* p. 302. Directions for 'a coleise of a cooke for a weake body that is in a consumption,' are given by Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, p. 131. 'Broth or collyse, *pulmentarium*.' Huloet. 'Coulis, m. A cullis or broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sicke or weake body.' Cotgrave.

² Perhaps the same as 'Culme of a smeke. *Fuligo*.' Prompt. See P. Plowman, B. xiii. 356.

³ 'Coultre. The Culter, or knife of a Plough.' Cotgrave.

⁴ Fr. *cueilleur*.

⁵ Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1384, gives

'Be noght stille, Loverd, says he.

For I am a *commelyng* towarde þe,

And pilgrym, als alle my faders was.'

as the translation of '*Ne sileas quoniam advena ego sum apud te et peregrinus, sicut omnes patres mei*.' In the Cursor Mundi, p. 392, l. 6785, we are told—

'To *cumlynges* do yee right na suike,

For quillum war yee seluen slike.'

See also Wyclif, Isaiah lii. 4, where it is used as a translation of the Vulgate *colonus*, as also in Harrison's *Description of England*, 1587, p. 6, col. 2, where we read that when the Saxons came to England 'within a while these new *comlings* began to molest the homelings.' 'Aecola. A comelyng.' Medulla.

⁶ Harrison, i. 156, gives a very full account of the process of malting in his time; the barley, he says, after having been steeped three days and three nights is taken out and laid 'vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, [where] it resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote ende, which maltsters call *comming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this manner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and afterward thinner and thinner vpon the said floore (as it *commeth*).' &c.

⁷ 'A cundite pipe, *canalis*.' Baret. 'With *condethes* fulle curious alle of clene silayre.' Morte Arthure, 201. '*Aquaductile*: A gotere. *Aquaductile*. A conthwryte (sic).' Medulla.

⁸ 'Corall, which in the sea groweth like a shrub, or brush, and taken out waxeth hard as a stone; while it is in the water, it is of colour greenish and covered with mosse, &c.

†a Cur dog; *Aggregarius*.

a Cure; *cura*.

†a Curcheff; *vbi a kerchiffe*.

*Curfur (Curfewe A.)¹; *ignitgium*.

†Curious (Curiosse A.); *operosus*.

Curlewe²; *coturnix, ortix grecum est, ortigomela*.

†a Curroure³; *calcula, cursor*.

to Curse; *Anathemare, Anathematizare, deuotare⁴, deuouere, detestare, excommunicare, execrari, maledicere, prophanare*.

Cursed; *Anathematizatus, execrabilis, detestabilis, execratus, excommunicatus, malidictus, nefandus, prophanus, deuotus*.

a Cursynge; *Anathema, deuocio, detestacio, excommunicacio, execracio, malidiccio, maledictum, prophanas*.

Curtas; *curialis, curiosus, comis, factus, lepidus, vrbanus*; versus:

¶ *Sit verbis lepidus Aliquis factisque facetus.*

†vn Curtas; *illepidus, jn -vrbanus*.

a Curtasy; *curialitas, facecia, vrbalitas*.

a Curtyn; *Anabat[r]um, Ansa, curtina, curtinula, lectuca, velum, sylum*.

†to Custome or to make Custome; *guadiare, ritare, jnguadiare (A.)*.

a Custome; *consuetudo, gaudia, mos, ritus*; versus:

¶ *Mores, virtutes, mos, consuetudo vocatur*.

Customably (Customabylle A.); *rite, solito, solite*.

†to breke Custom; *degaudiare⁵*.

†a Cute (Cuytt A.)⁶; *fulica, mergus, cuta, merges -tis, medio correpto*.

to Cutt; *Abscindere, Abscidere, Amputare, cedere, concidere, ex-, de-, scindere, re-, secare, con-, re-, prescindere, dissecare, putare, truncare*.

†to Cutt between; *intercidere*.

to Cutt down; *succidere*.

Coralium.⁷ Baret. Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 469, gives a similar account—

‘*Corallus noctis arect fantasmatia, pugnans*

Ejus tutela tutus in arma ruit.

Herba tendula vivens, dum crescit Tethys undis,

In lapidem transit sub ditione Jovis.’

Harrison mentions white ‘corall’ as being found on the coasts of England ‘nothing inferiour to that which is founde beyond the sea in the albe, neere to the fall of Tangra, or to the red and blacke.’ *Descript. of England*, ii. 80.

¹ In the *Liber Albus*, p. 600, we read of the meat of some foreign butchers being forfeited, because they had exposed it for sale after the curfew-bell had struck—*post ignitgium pulsatum*; and again, p. 641, are given certain orders for the Preservation of the Peace, one of which is ‘*quod nullus eat vagans post ignitgium pulsatum, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum*.’ In *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. v. 160 (February 19th, 1876), it is stated that ‘The Launceston Town Council have resolved to discontinue this old custom [of ringing the Curfew bell], for which two guineas annually used to be paid.’

² Both *Coturnix* and *Ortiz* properly mean a quail, and Cooper renders *Ortizgometra* by ‘The capitaine or leader among quayles, bigger and blacker than the residue.’ See the directions in *Wynkyn de Worde’s Booke of Keruyng* (Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 162), how to ‘vntacke [carve] a curlewe.’ ‘*Ornix. A Fesaunt.*’ *Medulla*.

³ A courier. The word occurs in this form in the ‘Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,’ ed. W. A. Wright, p. 200, where we read—‘Of hire we ben messangeres and specially *curroures*’; and in P. Plowman, A. xii. 79, we have—‘A *curroure* of our hous.’ In Caxton’s *Game of the Chess*, the heading of chapt. viij of the third ‘traytte’ is ‘Of messagers, *curroures*, Rybaulles and players at the dyse.’

⁴ MS. *deuotare*.

⁵ ‘*Guadia: debita constitutio. Guadio: guadium constituere, guadium firmare.*’ *Medulla*.

⁶ The bald-coot, called in Walter de Bibleworth, Wright’s Vol. Vocab. p. 165, a ‘blarye,’ or blear-eyed, from the peculiar appearance of the face. A. adds

Versus: *Est merges volucris si mergitis sit genitivus,*

Si sit mergetis tunc garba dicitur esse.

tto Cutt yn þ^e myddis; *sincopare*.

†a Cutter; *scissor, cesor*.

a Cuttynge; *Abscisio, amputacio, concisio, putacio, putamen, resecacio, scissura*.

a Cutte¹; *sors, sorticula diminutivum*.

†to drawe Cutte; *sortiri*.

†a Cutler (Cultelere A.); *cultellarius*.

Covatus; *Ambiciosus, Avarus, Avidus, Avidulus, cupidus qui Aliena cupit, cupidulus, cupidiosus, emax*

in emendo, insaciabilis, tenax, parvus; versus:

¶ *Est Avidus cupidus, & Avarus, & Ambiciosus:*

Divicius cupidus cupit, Ambiciosus honores.

a Cuwatis; *Ambitus, ambicio honoris est, ambicione incho[a]tur crimen sed ambitu consummatur, avaricia, cupedia, cupido diviciarum est, emacitas in empione est, parcitas, tenacitas, philargia.*

to Cuwet (Covett A.); *cupere, & cetera; vbi to desyre.*

Capitulum 4^m D.

D ante A.

A dA; *dama, damula diminutivum.*

†a Dactylle fute (fruytt A.); *dactilis; dactilicus participium.*

*to Dadir²; *Frigucio, & cetera; vbi to whake (qwake A.).*

a Daggar; *gestrum³, pugio, spaurum.*

†Daghe⁴; *pasta.*

a Day; *dies, dicula, diurnus, lux, emera grece.*

to Day⁵; *diere, diescere.*

†from Day to day; *die in diem, in dies, dietim.*

†a Day iornay⁶; *dieta.*

¹ See note to Drawe cutte.

² *Diher* is still in use in the Northern Counties with the meaning of 'to shake with cold, to tremble;' see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, &c. *Dithers* is the Line. name for the shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to dadder, *trepidare*.' Cotgrave has '*Clauquer les dents*. To gnash the teeth, or to chatter, or didder, like an Ape, that's afraid of blows. *Frisson*. A shivering, quaking, diddering, through cold or feare; a trembling or horror.' See also *Friller, Frissoner, and Grelotter*.

'Boyes, gyrles, and luskylth strong knaves,

Dydderyng and dadderyng leaning on teu staves.'

The Hye way to the Spytel Hous, ed. Hazlitt, p. 28.

The word is met with several times in Three Met. Romances (Camden Soc. ed. Robson), as in the Awowyng of Kyng Arthur, xvi. 11—

'He began to dotur and dote

Os he hade keghet seathe:'

and in xxv. 7—

'Jif Menealfe was the more mystie

3ette dyntus gerut him to dedur.'

See also Sir Degrevant. 1109; and note to Dayse, below.

³ Query '*Cesum*. A kinde of weapon for the warre; a swoorde or wood knife.' Cooper.

The same author gives '*Pugineculus*, A small dagger; a poynceadov.' '*Pugio vel dinamulum*, lytel swoord, vel hye-sex.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 35.

⁴ 'Thy bred schal be of whete flour,

I made of dogh that ys not sour.'

Myrc. Instructions to Parish Priests, l. 1881.

'*Pastum*. Dowh. Medulla. A. S. *dæg*. O. Icel. *deigr*. Gothic, *daigs*, dough. 'Daw or Daughe, *ferina fermentata*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Dove or paste.' Baret. '*Hec pasta*, 4^o dagh.' Wright, Vol. of Vocabularies, p. 201. See also Jamieson s. v. *Daigh*.

⁵ 'And in the *dawng* of day ther dooty were dyste,

Herd matyns [&] mas, myldelik on morun.' Anturs of Arther, st. xxxvii. l. 5.

See also to Daw, below.

⁶ '*Dieta*. Iter quod una die conficitur, vel quodvis iter; *étape, route*.' Ducange. See Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1880, and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Jurney*.

Dayly; *cotidie*; *cotidianus* participium.

a Dayntye¹; *dilicee*, *lauticia*, *lauticie*, *epule*; *delicatus*, *deliciosus*, *lautus* participia.

† Daysardawe (A Dayserth A.)²; *juger*, *iugerum*, *jugus*.

† a Daysterne; *lucifer* vel *phosphoros*³, *ut dicit virgilius* *capitula vespera*. (?)

a Daysy; *consolidum*.

A Daylle⁴; *distribucio*, *roga* (A.).

a Dale; *wallis*.

† A Dalke (or a tache)⁵; *firmaculum*, *firmatorium*, *monile*.

a Dame; *vbi* a huswyfe.

a Damesselle; *domicella*, *dominella*, *nimpha*.

a Damysyn tre; *damisenus*, *nixa* pro *arbore & fructu*, *conquinnella*.

to Damme; *banibinare* (*bombinare* A.), *circumscribere*, *dampnare*, *iudicare*.

Dampned; *addictus*, *circumscriptus*, *dampnatus*, *condempnatus*, *iudicatus*.

a Damnynge; *dampnacio* *publici iudicij*, *condempnacio* *privati*.

† a Dan; *dacus*, *quidam populus*.

† a Dan⁶, *sicut monachi vocantur*; *nonnus*.

† Danmarke⁷; *dacia*.

† to Dare; *audere*, *presumere*, *usurpare*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to *dere*.

¹ The earliest Northern form of this word is *daynteth* (see *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 368, 373). Prof. Skeat derives it from O. Fr. *daintie*, Lat. *dignitatem*. In heaven we are told by Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 7850—

‘Pare es plente of dayntes and delices.’

and again—

‘Pare es alkyn delices and eese.’ Ibid. 7831.

‘*Daintith*. A dainty.’ Jamieson. ‘*Dilicatezza*. Daintethnesse, or delicacie.’ Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. ‘Swa enteris thair *daynteis*, on deis dicht *dayntelie*.’ Rauf Coiljear, ed. Murray, 191.

² A day’s work at ploughing: cf. *aridagh*, fallowing, ploughing—‘on *aridagh* wise = in ploughman fashion.’ The Destruction of Troy; E. E. Text Soc. l. 175. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c., p. 84, says—

‘Such land as ye breake up for barlie to sowe

Two *carthes* at the least er ye sowe it bestowe.’

In Ducange *diatarium* is explained as ‘*Opus dici*: *journee de travail*—*Jugerum*; *jornale*; *journal de terre*,’ and Cooper renders *Jugerum* ‘As muche grounde as one yoke of oxen wil eare in a daye. It conteyneth in length .240. foote, in breadth .120. foote, which multiplied riseth to .28800. It may be vsed for our acre which conteyneth more, as in breadth fower perches, that is .66. foote, and in length .40. perches that is .660. foote, which riseth in the whole to .43560. foote.’ See Halliwell s. v. *Arders*.

³ MS. *sosporos*. ‘*Hic iupiter*. A daysterre.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 272.

⁴ ‘*Roga*. A doole.’ Medulla. ‘A dole, *elemosynae distribucio*.’ Manip. Vocab. The word is still in use. See to Dele, below. In Wright’s Political Poems, ii. 220, we find complaints of how the poor were defrauded of their *doles*:

‘The awmeneer seyth he cam to late, Of poore men *doolys* is no sekir date.’

⁵ A. S. *dale*, *dole*, O. Icel. *dulkir*, a thorn; hence it came to mean as above a ‘pin,’ or ‘brooch.’ ‘*Fibula*. A boton, or broche, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace. *Monile*: *ornamentum est quod solet ex feminarum pendere collo, quod alio nomine dicitur firmaculum*: a broche.’ *Ortus Vocab*. See also to Tache.

⁶ An abbreviated form of the Latin *dominus*, which appears also in French *dan*, Spanish *don*, Portuguese *dom*. The O. Fr. form *dans*, was introduced into English in the fourteenth century. See an account of the word in ‘Leaves from a Word-hunter’s Note-book,’ A. S. Palmer, p. 130. In the Monk’s Prologue the Host asking him his name says—

‘Whether shall I calle you my lord *dan* Johan,

Or *dum* Thomas, or elles *dan* Albon?’

⁷ Cooper points out the error here committed—‘*Dacia*. A countrey beyonde Hongary, it hath on the north Sarmatia of Europe: on the west the Jazigians of Metanest: on the south *Mysiam superiorem*, & Dunaw: on the east, the lower *Mysiam*, & Dunaw: they

Darnelle¹; zizannia; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie quisque. A.).

a Darte; iaculum, pilum, spiculum;
vbi a arow.

to cast a Darte; jaculari, Spiculari.

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; *vbi* to be calld.

*a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

a Date; *dactulus, dactilicus.*

* to Daw⁴; *dicere, discedere, diet, die-*
bat, impersonale.

call it now *Transylvanian*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; Iuraie or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lotium, zizania*.' Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Quen al folc ou slep ware,
 Than com his fa, and seu richt thare
Darnel, that es an iuel wede;'

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in bande And brennes it opon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood *s.v.* '*Zizannia*. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper. '*Zizannia*. Dravke, or darnel, or cockyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;" and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Dernolde groweth up streyghte lyke an hye grasse, and hath long sedes on eather syde the sterte." Britten, *Eng. Plant-Nantes*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

² Icel. *dasdr*, faint, tired; *das*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat taylle.'
 I *dase* and I *dedir*

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, omang other vice,
 Bryuned ay here in þe calde of malice,
 And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to Æneid, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, Hous of Fame, Bk. ii. 150. *Dasednes*=coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4906: 'Agayn the *dasednes* of charite,' where the Lausdowne MS. 348, has *coldnes*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E viii. leaf 24—

'*Dasednes* of hert als clerkes pruve And slawly his luffe in god settes.'
 Es when a man *dasedly* luves,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Daise. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dullness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styлле as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems, i. 1084.

³ '*Duribuccus*. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidorus in glossis *duri bucci* lidem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, steriles barba, quia eorum buccae eorum non potest barba percurrere.' Ducange. 'His *duribuccus*; a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dossiberd* I woulde dere
 That walkes abroad wilde were.' Chester Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 201.
 'Some other sleighte I muste espye
 This *doscibeirde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 204.

Cf. also ii. 34, 'We . . . must needes this *doscibeirde* destroye' In 'The Sowdone of Babyloine,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Trusse the forth eke, sir *Dasyberde*, Or I shalle the sone make.'

'*Duribuccus*. Hardheaded.' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* s. v. Dastard.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Als soyn als it dawit day,' and l. 634—'On the rude-eyyn in the dawing.'

†a Dawe¹; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nodulus*.

*to Dawbe²; *linere*.

a Dawber; *linitor*.

*Dawne (vel Downe A.)³; *lanugo*.
a Dawnger⁴; *domigerum*, *rignum*.

†Dawngerosy; *rignosus*.

a Dawnce; *chorea*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Coilgear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385. the Collier we are told started for Paris—

‘Ovir the Dailis sa derf, be the day was *dawin*.’

and Chaucer, Knight’s Tale, 818, has—

‘In his bede ther *daweth* him no day,

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With honte and horn, and houndes hym byside.’

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

‘Tyl the zorus castel he spede, By the day *dewe*.’

See also Lazamon, ii. 494, Genesis and Exodus, 16, Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Britain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island ‘for it lyeth vnder the north hede of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the somer tyme, So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wethir it be euen tyde or dawying.’

¹ ‘Dawe; a cadesse, *monedula*. A dawwe, or young crowe, *cornicula*.’ Baret. ‘A dawwe, *cornix*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Monedula*. A chough; a daw; a cadesse.’ Cooper.

² The term *daubours* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud, employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *nogging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *daubing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif’s version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dauber* = to plaster, from Latin *dealbare* = to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dab*, ‘an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.’ *Bauge*. *Dawbing* or mortar made of clay and straw.’ Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned ‘carpenters, masons, plastrers, *daubers*, tenters’ &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid ‘masons, carpenters, *daubers*, tielleres,’ at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of ‘maintenance or champetry.’ See *Dauber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. ‘A Dawber, a pargetter, *camentarius*.’ Baret. ‘*Cementarius*, dawber.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. ‘*Plastrier*. A plaisterer, a dawber.’ Cotgrave. See also to Dobe, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannys berde. *Lanugo*. ‘*Lanugine*, the tendernes or downe of a yonge bearde.’ Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, ‘Sufficient he was and mihty to deliuere them plentivowsliche al that hem needede, withoute beeing in any ootheres *daunger*,’ and again pp. 2 and 63. See Ducange s. v. *Dangerium*. ‘3e polied ofte *daunger* of swuche oðerwhile þet muhte beon eower þrel.’ Ancren Riwle, p. 356. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, ‘I am gretly yn your *danger* and dette for my pension,’ Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown ‘in his *daunger*,’ which he renders ‘in his power as a captive.’ See also Barbour’s Bruce, ed. Skeat, xix. 709, ‘Quhill we be out of thair *danger*,’ and see also ii. 435, iii. 43. Hornman says, ‘I haue the man in my *daunger*. *Habeo hominem mihi obnoxium*.’ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 663, says of the Sompnour, that—

‘In *daunger* hadde he at his owne gise,

The yonge gurlis of the diocese.’

O. Fr. *dangier*, dominion, subjection: from Low Lat. *dominiarium*, power. Compare Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

‘You stand within his *danger*, do you not?’

‘*Domigerium*. *Periculum*: *danger*, *dommage*—Sub *domigerio* alicuius aut manu esse, alicui subesse, esse sub illius potestate: être sous la puissance, sous la dépendance de quelqu’un.’ D’Arnis. See also R. de Brunne’s Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, l. 11824, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

*to Dawnte (or to cherys A.)¹;
blanditractare.
to Dawnce; *gesticulari, tripudiare.*

D ante E.

a Debate; *contencio, contumelia, discordia, disconformitas, discrepantia, distancia, scisma animorum est, & cetera*; rbi a stryfe.
to make Debate (to Debatt A.); *contendere, discordare, & cetera*; rbi to stryfe.
†Debatouse; *contensiosus, contumeliosus, discidiosus.*
†a Debylle²; *pastinacum, subterratorium.*
†to Declare; *declarare, delucidare, disserare, & cetera*; rbi to schew.
†to Declyne; *declinare, flectere.*
a Decree; *decretum*; *decretista, qui legit decreta.*
†to Decrese (Decresse A.); *decrescere, redundare.*

†A Decretalles³; *decretalis.*
Dede⁴; *antropos (Attrapos A.), decessus, depisicio (deposicio A.), excidium, excidium, exitus, exterminum, fatum, funus, intericio, interitus, internicio vel internecio, per e & non per i, secundum Britonum & priscianum, internecium, letum per se venit, mors defertur (infertur A.), mortalitas, necis, obitus, occasus, pernicies, neclula (internecium A.), & cetera*; rbi de[d]ly; versus:

¶ *Funus & excidium, letum, mors, excidiumque*;
Addē necem, vel perniciem, simul, & libitinam,
Hijz obitum, simul interitum, coniungito fatum.
Quod minime libeat sic est libitina vocata.
Hijz exterminium, simul occasum sociamus.

¹ Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1078, says—

‘Alle þas men þat þe world mast dawntes, Mast bisily þe world here hauntes.’
Wyclif, Mark v. 4, speaking of the man possessed with devils, says, ‘oft tymes he bounden in stockis and chaynes, hadde broken þe chaynes, and hadde brokun þe stockis to small gobetis, and no man myȝte dawnte (or make tame) hym.’ ‘Sum [began] to dant beystis.’ Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 145. Sir T. Elyot also uses this word in the fyrste boke of The Governour, chap. 17—‘aboute the common course of other men, daunting a fierce and cruell beaste.’

‘Man ne maie for no daunting

Make a sperhaue of a bosarde.’

Romaunt of the Rose, 4034.

Cotgrave gives ‘Dompter. To tame, reclaim: daunt, &c. Domptare: a taming, reclaiming: daunture, breaking, subduing.’ See also *ibid.* s. v. *Donter* and cf. *Cherisse*, above. *Endaunt* occurs with the meaning of charming, bewitching, in the Lay Folk’s Mass Book, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Canon Simmons, p. 140, l. 445. In Wyclif’s version Isaiah lxvi. 12 is thus rendered—‘to the tetes þee shul be born, and vp on the knes men shul dawnte you,’ [et super genua blandientur vobis], where some MSS. have ‘daunte or cherische,’ ‘daunte or chirische,’ and ‘dauncen or chirshe.’ In this instance the word appears equivalent to *dandle*. Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, 1481, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 76, says that ‘Alexander in suche wyse dompted tholyfauntes that they durst doo nomore harme vnto the men.’

² ‘Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by leauell, trim garden is made.’

Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. 46, st. 24.

‘Debylle, or setting stycke. A dibble to set hearbes in a garden, *pastinum*.’ Baret.. See also *Dibbille* below.

³ ‘*Decretales*. Epistole Romanorum Pontificum decreta complectentes seu responsa iis, qui aliqua de re illos consulunt: *decretales*. *Decretalis monachus* litibus prefectus prosecutor, ut videtur, vel juris canonici professor.’ Ducange. ‘*Decretales*. The Decretals; Bookes containing the Decrees of sandry Popes.’ Cotgrave. See Peacock’s *Repressor*, ed. Babington, pp. 407, 408.

⁴ The common form for *death* in Middle English.

‘To dede I draw als ye may se.’ Early English Homilies, p. 30.

Dede; *mortuus, elatus (defunctus A.)*, & cetera *participia a verbis*; *vbi* to dye.

†Dedeborne (Deydborne A.); *abortiuus, abortus*.

†to Desden (Dedene A.); *dedignari, detrahere, detractare*; *vbi* to disspise.

Dedyly (Dedly A.); *feralis, funeralis, funestus, exicialis, funebris, letalis, letifer, mortifer, mortalis*.

†a Dedicacion; *dedicacio, encennia*.

†Dedyfye²; *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare*; *vbi* to halowe.

†to Defayle³; *deficere, fatiscere*.

a Defaute; *defectus, defeccio, eclipsis mene grece*.

Defauty; *defectuosus, mendicus*.

*Dese (Deyffe A.); *surdus, ob-, surdaster*.

†to be Dese; *surdere, ob-, surdescere*.

to Defende; *defendere, clu[d]ere, constipare, contegere, contueri, contulare vel-ri, defensare, munire, patronizare, remunire, tensare, protegere, tutare, tutillare, tutelare, tutari, tueri*; versus:

¶Est tuor *inspicio, tuor defendere dico*;

Dat tutum tuor, tuitum tuor, ambo tueri.

a Defender; *defensor, munitor, protector, patronus*.

a Defence; *vbi* defendynge.

a Defendynge; *brachium, custodia, defensio, defensaculum, munimen, observancia, patronatus (patrocinatus A.), proteccio, tuicio, tutamen, tutela, vallacio*.

†Defensabyll⁴; *fensilis*.

Defence; *vbi* defendynge.

†to Deferre; *vbi* to delay.

to Defye⁵; *despicere*.

¹ 'Desdaigner. To disdaine, despise, contemne, scorne, loath, not to vouchsafe, to make vile account of.' Cotgrave. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, p. 11, l. 349, we are told that the Saracen who was lying on the grass when Oliver rode up to challenge him,

'Him dedeynede to him arise þer, so ful he was of pride.'

In the Poem on St. John the Evangelist, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Society, ed. Perry), p. 90, l. 21, we read—

'Domecyane, þat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at þi dede.'

and Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 15, has—'Forsothe the princis of prestis and scribis seeynge the marueillouse thingis that he hide dedeyneden'; where the later version gives 'hadden indignacioun.'

² 'The which token, whan Dagobert and his bishoppes vpon y^e morne after behelde & sawe, they beynge greatly ameruaylled laft of any further busynesse touchyng y^e dedyfyng of y^e sayd Church.' Fabyan, Pt. v. c. 132, p. 115.

³ 'Defaillir. To decay, languish, pine, faint, wax feeble, weare, or wither away; also to wante, lacke, faile; to be away, or wanting; to make a default.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'To defaill. v. z. To wax feeble.'

⁴ In Rauf Coilhear, l. 329, we read how Roland and Oliver riding out to search for Charles, took 'with thane aie thousand, and ma, of fensabill men,' and in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—'Alle er defensible and strange forto kepe bath body and saule.' 'v. thousande meyne of y^e North . . . came vp euell apparelled and worse harneyssed, in rustic harneys, neyther defensible nor scoured to the sole.' Grafton's Continuation of Hardyng's Chron., 1470, p. 516, l. 14. In the Boke of Noblesse 1475, p. 76, instructions are given that the sons of princes are to be taught to 'renne withe speer, handle withe ax, sworde, dagger, and alle other defensible wepyn.' See also the Complaynt of Scotlande, ed. Murray, p. 163.

⁵ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 123, when a poor man challenged the Emperor's daughter to a race, we are told that 'þe damise' looked oute at a wyndow for to se him; & when she had sen him, she *desed* him in hir herte, 'where the Latin edd. read—in corde desperit. 'Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to despye.' Caxton, Curial, ff. 5.

'I'ye on this maner, suche service I defy. I see that in court is uncleane penury.'

Alex. Barclay's *Cytecan & Uplondyshman*, Percy Soc. p. 37.

Shakspeare appears to use the word in this sense in 1 Henry IV. Act I, sc. iii. 228.

Defynge; *despeccio*, & cetera; *vbi* a dissypsynge.

*to Defy¹; *degere*, *degerere*.

*a Defynge; *digestio*; *digestilis* (*digestibilis* A.) *participium*.

to Defoulle; *attaminare*, *attarere*, *austriare*, *coinquinare*, *calcare*, *maculare*, *com-*, *conculcare*, *contaminare*, *corrumpere*, *decalcare*, *desflorare*, *deprimere*, *detendere*, *deturpare*, *deuiciare*, *fedare*, *illuere*, *inhonestare*, *inficere*, *inquinare*, *labifacere*, *linere*, *ob-*, *polluere*, *prosternere*, *sordidare*, *subarare* (*carpora* A.), *stuprari*, *supeditare*, *tabifacere*, *turpare*, *viciare*, *violare*.

Defowled; *Maculatus*, *pollutus*, & cetera *participia de predictis verbis*.

vn Defowled; *inmaculatus*, & cetera; *vbi* clene.

a Defowlynge; *conculcacio*, *pollucio*, & cetera *verbalia de predictis verbis*.

†to Degrade; *degradare*.

†Degradid; *degradatus*.

†a Degree; *gradus*, *status*.

a Deide (Dede A.); *Accio*, *actus*, *facinus*, *factus*, *factum*, *nomen*, *opus*, *opusculum*, *patracio*.

†a Dede (Deyde A.); *carta*, & cetera; *vbi* a charter & *vbi* a buke.

*a Deye (Dere, deire A.)²; *Androchius*, *Androchea*, *genatarinus*, *genetharia* (*genetharia*, a *dey* woman. A.).

¹ In P. Plowman, B. xv. 63, we are told that—

‘Hony is yuel to *desye*, and englyemeth þe mawc.’

and in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 6, we read—‘*Digere paulisper vinum quo mades*, desye the wyn of the whiche thou art dronken, and wexist sobre.’ Wyclif, in the earlier version of 1 Kings xxv. 37, has—‘Forsøpe in þe morewtid whanne Nabal had *desyd* þe wijñ (*digestisset* Vulg.) his wijf schewile to hym all þise wordis, and his herte was almost deed wilynnæ;’ and again, ‘water is drawn in to þe vine tree, and by tyme *desyfed* til þat it be wyn.’ Select Works, i. 88. See also P. Plowman, C. vii. 439, 439. ‘It is seyde that yf blood is wel soðe and *desyd*, þerof men makeþ wel talow.’ (*Si sanguis bene fuerit coctus et digestus*.) Trevisa, Bartholom. de Proprietatibus Rerum, iv. 7. (1398.)

² D’Arnis gives ‘*Genetarius*, vide *Gynæceum*,’ and under the latter ‘*Locus seu ædes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant; partie du palais des empereurs de Constantinople et des rois barbares, où les femmes de condition servile, et d’autres de condition libre, fabriquaient les étoffes nécessaires pour les besoins de la maison. Ces ouvrières portent dans les titres les nom de geniciuræ pensiles, pensiles ancillæ.*’ Jamieson has ‘*Dee*, *Dey*. s. A. dairy-maid.’ ‘*Casearius*. A day house, where cheese is made. *Gynæceum*. A noursey or place where only women abyde.’ Cooper. ‘*Multæ*. A chesfat or a deyes payle.’ Medulla. ‘*Androchea*. A deye.’ *ibid*. See also Wright’s Political Songs, Camden Society, p. 327, l. 79, where we read—

‘He taketh al that he may, and maketh the churche pore,

And leveh thare behinde a theef and an hore,

A serjaunt and a *deie* that leden a sory lif’

In the Early English Sermons, from the MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 52 (about 1230 A.D.), printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 129, the same charge is brought against the clergy—‘þe leved man wuðeð his spuse mid clodes more þan him selven; & prest naht his chireche, þe is his spuse, ac his *daie* þe is his hore, awl-neð hire mid clodes. more þan him selven.’ The duties of the *deye* are thus summed up by Alexander Neckham in his Treatise de Utenilibus pr. in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. pp. 101-2—

[*unc bacce*] of

i. pullos faciendā agars curayles

‘Assil etiam androgia, que gallinis ora supponat pullificancia, et anseribus accra

agrawentet ayneus parvos unius anni

nutriat

subternat, que aquellus morbidos, non dico unniculos in sua teneritate lacte forcat alieno; feblement detenz deseverez

parroc fenerye

vitulos autem et subruinos albaatos inclusos teneat in pargulo justa fenile. Cujus à dames pelyscuns sineroket item.

indumenta in festicis diebus sint matronales serapelline, rectinium, teristrum.

*a Derye (Deyry A.)¹; *Androchiarium, bestiarium, genethenim.*

a Dekyn; *diaconus, diacones, diacon, leuita.*

†a Dekenry; *diaconatus.*

†to Delay; *deferre, prolongare.*

†a Delay; *delacio, prolongacio.*

†Delectabylle; *delectabilis, Appricus vel Aprocus.*

*to Dele²; *distribuere, dispergere, erogare.*

*a Deliberacion; *deliberacio.*

Delicate; *delicatus.*

Delicious; *deliciosus.*

†a Delite; *apricitas, delectacio, delectamentum, leuamen, oblectamentum, solacium.*

to Delite (Delytt A.); *delectare, & -ri, oblectare, & -ri, est, erat, iuuat, iuuabat.*

to Delyuer; *Adimere iussione, censere, censire³, eripere violenter, eruere, liberare, de manu mittere, soluere.*

Delyuerd; *liberatus, ereptus, & cetera participia de verbis.*

a Delyuerynge; *liberacio, & cetera verbalia.*

*to Delve (Delfe A.); *ubi to dyke.*

to Deme; *Addicere, iudicare, ad-, di-, arbitrari, condicere, censere, censire, cernere, de-, dis-, videre.*

a Demer; *Addicator, -tria; & cetera de predictis verbis.*

a Deyne; *decanus.*

†a Deynrye; *decania.*

to Denye; *Aduersari, dedicare, defiteri, diffiteri; versus:*

¶*Abdicat e contra, negat, abnuat, inficiatur,*

Obuiat & renuit, hijs vnum significatur;

Et contradicit; hijs abnegat associatur.

a Deniyng; *Abdicacio, Abdicatiuus, Abnegacio, abnegatiuus, negacio, negaciuncula, negatiuus.*

†Denyous (Denzous A.)⁴; *ubi proude.*

androgie porchers mege à bovers à vachers

Hujus autem usus est subulcis colostrum et bubulcis et armentariis, domino autem et suis supersur leyt idem, vel crem in magnis discis duner collateralibus in olsoniis oxigallum sive quactum in cimbiis ministrare, et catulis in secreto loco [gras] [opain] de bren [donner.] in abditorto repositis pingue serum cum pane furfureo porrigere. From Icel. *deigja*, a maid, especially a dairy-maid. See Prof. Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* s. v. Dairy.

¹ Andrew Boorde in his *Dyetary*, when discussing the subject of the situation, plan, &c., of a house, recommends that the '*dyery* (*dery* P.), yf any be kept, shulde be elongated the space of a quarter of a myle from the place.' p. 239. '*Deyrie* house, *meterie*.' Palsgrave.

² In the *Castel off Loue*, ed. Weymouth, 139, we are told that God gave Adam

'Wyttys fyue

To *delen* þat vuel from þe good.'

And in the story of Genesis and Exodus, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, 151, we find 'on four doles *delen* ðe ger. So in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 516,

'The pray soyne emang his menzlie Eftir thar meritis *delit* he.'

A. S. *dulan*, to divide, distribute: *dæl*, a share, portion. '*Erogo*. To geuyn Almes. *Roga*. A doole.' Medulla. See Dayllo, ante.

³ MS. *censere, censere, censire*.
⁴ Read '*deynous*': the mistake has probably arisen from the scribe's eye being caught by the preceding word '*deniyng*,' with which the present word is wholly unconnected, being from the French '*dolaigneur*. Disdainefull, scornfull, coy, squeamish.' Cotgrave. Compare also '*Dain*. Dainty, fine, quaint, curious; (an old word)' *ibid*. The Reeve in his Tale tells us that the Miller of Trumpington 'was hoote *deynous* Symkyn,' being, as he had already said, 'as eny pecok proude and gay.' *Cant. Tales*, 3941, and at l. 3964, his wife is described as being '*As dygne* as watir in a dyeh.' So too in the Prologue, 517, we are told of the Parson that—

'He was to sinful man nought despitus, Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*.'

In P. Plowman, C. xi. 81 and xvii. 227, we are told that knowledge

'Swelleþ in a mannes saule,

And doþ hym to be *degnous*, and deme þat beth nat lerede.'

a Denne; *Antrum*, *apageum*¹, *cauca*, *camera* (*Caverna* A.), *cauernula*, *crepita*, *cripta*², *cubiculum*, *lutebra*, *lustrum*, *specus*, *spelunca*, & cetera; *vbi* a dike.

*to *Departe*³; *Abrogare*, *Abicere*, *abigere*, *exigere*, *dirimere*, *disco-pula[re]*, *disternere*, *discriminare*, *disiungere*, *dispergere*, *dispersare*, *despicere*, *dissicere*, *dissociare*, *distingere*, *distinguere*, *distribuere*, *diuidere*, *exigere*, *iduare*, *inpertiri*, *partiri*, *intercedere*, *privare*, *secer-nere*, *segregare*, *seicurare*, *separare*, *spicificare*, *spargere*, *uiduare*.

†to *Departe* *membres*; *demembrare*.

†*Departiabyll*; *diuisibilis*, *diuidu-us*, *diuisius*.

†vn *Departiabyll*⁴; *indiuisibil[i]*s, *indiuuius*, & cetera.

†*Departyd* (or *Abrogate*); *Abrogatus*, *displous*, *phariseus*⁵, *scismaticus*.

†to *Departe* *herytage*; *heretelere*.

a *Departynge*; *Abicio*, *Abrogacio*, *discrimen*, *discriminosus*, *discrecio*, *discretiuus*, *disiuncio*, *disiunctiuus*, *distincio*, *diuisio*, *diuisius*, *diuiduus*, *phares*, *thomos*⁶, *grece*, *gladius*, *hereses*, *recessio*, *scissura*, *scisma*, *scismaticus*, *separacio*, & cetera *verbalia verborum predic-torum*.

Depe (*Deype* A.); *Altus*, *profundus*, *gurgilius*; *versus*:

¶ *Est Altum sublime bonum, sub-tile profundum*.

a *Depnes*; *Abissus*, *Altitudo*, *profun-dum*, *profunditas*, *prolixitas*.

Dere; *curus*, *dilectus*, *graciosus*, *Amabilis*, & cetera.

†to be *Dere*.

†to *wex Dere*.

†to *Deryue*; *Deriuare* (A.).

Derke; *vbi myrke* (A.).

a *Derth*; *caristia*.

to make *Derthe*; *caristio*.

¹ Apparently for '*hypogeum* (Greek *ὕψγειον*), a shroudes or place under the ground.' Cooper. See *Cruddis*, above.

² '*Cripta*. A trove.' *Medulla*.
³ In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 86, l. 138, we read—'pe kyngdome [of Israel & Judah] departed [divided] is put to his daye.'

In the *Knights Tale*, 276, occurs the phrase, 'Til that the deeth departe schal us twayne'; which is still retained in the Marriage Service, though now corrupted to 'till death us do part.' See also to *Deuyde*, below. *Depart* occurs with the meaning of *separating oneself*, *parting from*, in William of Palerne, 3894, '*prestili departede he pat pres*.' 'It ys vnfulf to beleue that the worde, that ys the sonne of godde, was departed from the fader, and from the holy goste, by takyng of his mauhode.' *Myroure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, 104. With the meaning of *distribute*, *share*, we find it in Wyclif, Luke xv. 11, where, in the parable of the Prodigal Son, we read—'the yonger seide to the Fadir, Fadir, ȝyue me the porcioun of catel, that fallith to me. And he *departide* to hem the catel.'

⁴ 'Yf eny of them were *departable* from other The thre persones are veyrely *vndepartable*.' The *Myroure of Our Lady*, p. 104.

⁵ In Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 48, we are told of the messengers who were sent to John saying 'Art thou he that should come?' &c., that—

'Thir messagers was *Pharisees*, Thai war *sundered* of comoun lif.'

That *sundered men* on Englys menes,

The same idea is expressed in the *Ormulum*, 16862—

'*Fariscw*, bitacneþ uss *Shæding* omu *Englissch* spæche,

And forþi wass þatt name hemm sett, For þatt tæȝ wærenn shadde,

Swa sunn hemm þuhte, fra þe folc þurh halȝ lif and lare.'

St. Augustine in his *Sermo ad Populum*, clxix. de *verbis Apost. Philip. 3*, says—'Pharisei, dicitur hoc verbum quasi segregationem interpretari, quomodo in Latina lingua dicitur egregius, quasi a grege separatus.' 'They would name the *Pharises* according to the Hebrew, *Sunder-halgens*, as holy religious men which had *sundered* l and separated themselves from other.' Camden, *Remaines*, 1605, p. 18. So also Wyclif, Works, i. 27, 'Phariseis ben seid as *departid* from oþir puple.'

⁶ *Τόπος*, from *τέμνω*, to cut.

†to Derre; *usurpare, presumere, au-
dere*; versus:

¶*hec tria iungas (coniungas A.)
usurpat, presumit & audet.*

†Derf¹.

a Desate; *dolus, fraus, fucus* (&
cetera A.); vbi falskede; versus:

¶*Est dolus in lingua male di-
centis manifesta,
Fraus est fallentis sub lingua
blanda loquentis.*

Desatefulle; vbi false.

to Desave; vbi to be-gylle.

to Desese²; *tedere, & cetera*; vbi to
noye.

a Deses; vbi noye.

†Desesy; *nocuus, & cetera*; vbi
noyis.

to Desyre; *admirari, adoptare, af-
fectare, afficere, amare, Ambire
honores, appetere, ardere, exar-
descere, ex-, auere, captare, cupere,
diuicias, con-, concupiscere, de-
poscere, ferre, gestire, gliscere,
inhiare, mirari, optare, velle*;
versus:

¶*Affecto, vel amo, cupio, desidero,
glisco,
Opto vel admiror, aueo, vel
gesteo, capto,
Ambeo quod facit ambicio si-
mul Ambiciosus.*

a Desyre; *Adopcio, adoptiuus, affec-
tio, affectus, affectiuus, ambicio,
ambiciosus, appetitus, ardor, cap-
tatio, concupiscencia, desiderium,
desideratiuus, intencio, opcio, op-
tatiuus, velle, votum, votiuus.*

a Deske³; *pluteus.*

†to make Desolate; *desolari, dis-
tituere.*

†Desolate; *desolatus, destitutus.*

†to Despare; *desperare⁴, desperacio.*
Dispare; Disperacio (A.).

Despysabille; *contemptibilis, despi-
cabilis.*

to Desspice; *Abicere, Abnuere, Arepci-
ari, Aspernere, Aspernari, Averti,
brutescere, contempnere, dedignari,
depreciari, despectare, despicere,
despicari, detractare, detractare,
fastidire, floccifacere, flocci pen-
dere, horrere, horrescere, horri-
facere, impropere, negligere,
perinpendere, recusare, refutare,
renuere, spernari, spernere, temp-
nere, vilipendere*; versus:

¶*Negligit & spernit, aspernatur-
que, refutat,
Contempnit, renuit simul, ab-
nuitque (annuit atque A.),
recusat,
Sic parvipendit & vilipendit in
jstis.*

¹ Daring, bold. In the Ormulum, l. 16780, Nicodemus is described as coming to our Lord by night—

‘Forr whatt he nass noht derry inoh, Al openli; to sekenn
Pe Laserd Crist biforr pe folc, To losenn himm & wurpenn.’

In Barbour's *Bruce*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat, xviii. 307, the friar, who is sent by Douglas to watch the English, is described as ‘derry, stout, and ek hardy.’ Icel. *djarfi*. A. S. *dearf*. (?) See also Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, ll. 312, 332, 811, Ormulum, 16195, &c. ‘Darfe, stubborn, pertinax, obduratus.’ Manip. Vocab.

² ‘Desaise, f. A sicknesse, a being ill at ease. *Desaisé*, out of temper, ill at ease.’ Cotgrave. In the Version of the History of Lear and his daughters given in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 50, we are told how the eldest daughter, after keeping her father for less than a year, ‘was so annoyed and dissesed of hym and of his meanes’ that she reduced the number of his attendants; and in chap. 45 we read of a law that the victor in battle should receive on the first day four honours, ‘But the second day he shall suffre iijj. *disceses*, that is, he shall be taken as a thief, and shamefully ledde to the prison, and be dispoyled of Iubiter clothyng, and as a fole he shall be holden of all men; and so he shall have, that went to the bataile, and had the victorie.’ E. E. Text Soc. ed. Hertridge, p. 176.

³ ‘*Pluteus*. A little holowe deske like a coffer wheron men doe write.’ Cooper. See also Karalle, or writing burde.

⁴ MS. repeats this word.

a Despite; *Auersio*, contemptus, *dedignacio*, *despectus*.
 to Desplese; *dissp[icere]*, *grauare*, *aggrauare*.
 a Desplesance; *grauamen*, *aggrauamen*, *disp[icencia]*.
 a Destany; *fatum*, *parce*.
 †to Destañ¹; *fatare*.
 to Destroy; *destruere*, & cetera; *vbi* to waste.
 a Destroyeinge or a distruccioñ; *vbi* wastynge.
 a Destroer; *vbi* a waster.
 a Dett; *debitum*.
 †to pay Dett; *pacare*², *reddere*.
 †to Determyn; *determinare*, *diffinire*, *distinguere*, *finire*.
 †a Determynacioñ; *determinacio*, *diffinicio*.
 †a Dety³; *carmen*.
 a Dettur; *debitor*.
 to Deuyde; *deuidere*, & cetera; *vbi* to departe (*parte A.*).

a Deuylle; *Belial*, demon, *diabolus*, *ducus*, *leivathan*, *larua*, *lucifer*, *mamona*, *nox*, *sathan*, *satanas*, *zabulon*⁴, *zabulus*; *zabulinus*, *demoniacus*, *diabolicus*.
 †a Devylry (*Dewylry A.*)⁵; *demonium*; *demoniacus*.
 †a Devorce; *deuorcium*.
 to Devoure; *deuorare*, & cetera; *vbi* to swalowe.
 a Dewe; *ros*; *roridus*, *rorulentus*.
 to Dewe⁶; *rorare*.
 a Dewlappe⁷; *cartilago*, *paliare*, *paliarium*, *thorus*.
 †a Dewry⁸; *dos*, *parafernium*; *sed parafernium est illud quod datur sponse ab amicis, postdotem*.
 D ante I.
 a Diamant; *diamans*.
 †to Dibbe⁹; *intingere* (to Dibe; *mingere A.*).
 †a Dibbille¹⁰; *pastinatum*, *subterratorium*.

¹ In *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 664, we read—

'If me be *destaynede* to dye at Dryghtyns wylle,
 I charge the my sektour,' &c.

See also ll. 4090, 4153, &c. '*Destiner*. To destinate, ordaine, appoint unto; purpose for.' Cotgrave.

² MS. *parare*: corrected by A.

³ 'The dittie, or matter of a song, *canticum*.' Baret. 'A dittie of a song, *argumentum*, *materia*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Carmen*. A dte.' Medulla.

⁴ '*Zabulon*: nomen proprium diaboli. *Zabulus*; idem.' Medulla. '*Zabulus*. Diabolus. Sic autem Dorice aiunt appellari. Dorica quippe lingua *σαβάλλειν* idem est quod *διαβάλλειν*; ut *σακοπος*, idem quod *διάκοπος*,' &c. DuCange.

⁵ '*Devilry*, *Deevilry*, s. Communication with the devil,' Jamieson. It occurs with the meaning of 'diabolical agency' in Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, vi. 690.

⁶ 'To dew, *roro*.' Withals. '*Roro*. To deawe, or droppe downe lyke deawe. *Rorat*. The deawe falleth.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'To deaw, v.n. To rain gently; to drizzle.' A. S. *deawian* (?). '*Roro*. To dewater.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah xlv. 8, has—'*deweth* ye heuenus fro aboue.' The verb occurs with a transitive meaning in the *Ormulum*, 13848: 'To wattrenn & to *dewewenn* swa þurh bezzske & sallte tærress þatt herre.'

⁷ 'The dewlap of a rudder beast, hanging down vnder the necke, *paliare*: the hollow part of the throte: a part in the bellie, as Nonius saith, the paunch; *rumen*.' Baret. '*Hoc paliare*, a dewlappe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 231.

⁸ '*Paraferna*. Graeci *parapherna* dicunt, quæ Galli *peculium* appellant. All thynges that the woman bringeth to hir husband beside hir dowry.' Cooper. Hence our *parafernalie*. '*Douaire*. A dower; also, her marriage good, or the portions she hath, or brings, to her marriage.' Cotgrave. For *sponse* the MS. reads *sponsa*.

⁹ 'To dibbe, or dippe, *intingere*.' Baret. In the Alliterative Poem on Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skeat, 534, we have—

'With þe dep in his hals downward he *duppes*;

and in the account of the changing of the water into wine at Cana, given in Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 121, we read that our Lord 'bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle, and ber tille bern best in halle.' See also to *Dippo*.

¹⁰ See also *Debylle*, above.

a Dice; *taxillus, Alea, aliola, decius, talus, numerus, tessera.*

a Dice player; *Aleator, Alio, taxilator.*

to Die; *mori, obire, exalare, commori, & cetera; versus:*

¶ *Interit, expirat, moritur, defungitur atque Occumbi[t] vel obit, dissoluitur, exanimatque¹.*

Interit, occumbit, mortem signant violentam.

Excidit, exalat (scilicet spiritum), decedit, eis sociatur,

Ad naturalem concordant cetera mortem,

Et potes illud idem complexa dicere voce:

Tollitur e medio, nature² debita soluit³;

Nature nostre soluit generale tributum;

Clausit supremo presentem funere vitam;

Carcere corporeo resolutus spiritus exit;

Mortuus est mundo victurus postea Christo.

to Dye.

¶ *vel prosaice sic:—presentis vite cursum feliciter consummauit; vel sic:—de corporeo*

spiritus sese relaxauit argatustulo; vel sic:—anima resoluta est ab argastulo carnis: cum similibus; mori hominibus et animalibus commune⁴ est, sed obire conuenit tantum hominibus bonis; jre enim obire quaci obuiam est⁵.

†like to Die; *moribundus.*

†a Diet⁶; *dieta.*

†to Diet; *dictare.*

to Defame; *diffamare, incontiari, infamare, traducere.*

a Diffamer; *diffumator, -trix.*

a Diffamacioñ; *defamacio.*

†to Differ; *differre, prolongare, & cetera; vbi to dra on longe.*

†to Digeste⁷; *digerere.*

†a Degestioñ; *degestio.*

a Dignite; *decus, dignitas (dignia, majestas A.), & cetera; vbi werschepe.*

to Dike⁸; *fodere, ef-, fossare, ef-.*

a Dike; *forica, lacuna⁹, lacus, fossa, specus, & est scrobs proprie scorparum¹⁰; versus:*

¶ *Fossa, specus, fouea, spelunca, cauerna vel Antrum;*

Scrobs scrobis est fouea sed scobs¹¹, -bis unum (?) fit illa.

Traco vel Amfractus, cauus, hic addatur abissus,

¹ MS. *examinat*. The words *scilicet spiritum* below are written in a later hand as a gloss over *exalat*.

² Caxton in his *Art and Craft How to Die*, 1491, p. 2, has 'It [deth] is the payment of the dette of nature,' probably the first instance of this phrase in English.

³ MS. *commine*.

⁴ *Obuiam ire*, means to go to meet some one; hence our author says it can only be used of the good, who go from this life to meet God.

⁵ Chaucer, *Prologue Cant. Tales*, 435, says of the 'Doctour of Phisik,' that 'of his *diète* mesurable was he.' See also Ancræn Riwele, p. 112. Generally derived from Mid. Lat. *dicta*, from *dies*, a day: O. Eng. *dict*, an appointed day; but it is more probably from Gr. *diæta*, mode of life, especially with reference to food.

⁶ See also to *Defy*, above.

⁷ 'Diken or deluen, or dyngen vppon sheues.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 143. 'For dicking and hegging and delvyng of tounes.' Wyclif, Works, i. 28. A. S. *dician*.

⁸ MS. *licuna*.

⁹ MS. *Scrobs* proprie *scorparum*. 'Scrofa, A sow that hath had pigges more than ones.' Cooper.

¹⁰ 'Scrobs: fossa quam scrofe maxime faciunt, Scrofa: porca. Traco: meatus, vel via subteranea.' Medulla. 'Hic scrobs: a swyn-wrotyng.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 271.

Vnde fluunt ymbres celi detaracta (catharacta A.) meatus.
 †a Diker; fossor, fossator.
 a Dikyng; fossatus.
 *to Dindylle¹; condolere (errobare A.).
 †to Dyne²; gentaculari, iantare & -ri, iantaculare & -ri.
 a Dynyr; gentaculum, iantaculum.
 †to Dinge³; verbarare, & cetera; vbi to bete.
 †Dynys (Dynise A.); dionisius, nomen proprium.
 †Diones; dionisia.
 a Dinne (Dyn A.); sonus, sonitus, tumultus, & cetera; vbi sownde.
 to make Dinne (Dyn A.); sonare, re-, tumultuari, fremere, perstrepere.

a Diocis; diocesis.
 to Dippe⁴; tingere, intingere.
 †a Diptonge (A Dypton A.); dip-tongus.
 †to Deryve (Dyryve A.); deriuare, -tor, -trix.
 †to Discharge; exonerare, -tor, -trix, & -cio.
 †Discharged; exoneratus.
 †a Dirsyng knyfe (Dyrsyng-knyffe A.)⁵; spata.
 †to Disaray (Disray or disgise A.); exornare.
 a Dische berer (A Dysbynke or A dyschberer A.); discoforus.
 †a Dische benke (Dyschbynke A.)⁶; scutellarium.
 a Dische; discus, scutellarius.
 A Discorde; vbi to debate (A.).

¹ In Jamieson we find 'To dinle, dynle. (1) To tremble. (2) To make a great noise. (3) To thrill; to tingle. 'Dinle. s. (1) Vibration. (2) A slight and temporary sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke on the elbow.' Cotgrave gives 'Tintillant. Tinging; ringing; tingling. Tintoner. To ting or towle often; to glow, tingle, dingle.' 'His unfortunate husband had no sooner notice given him upon his returne of these sorrowfull newes, than his fingers began to nibble . . . his ears to dindle, his head to dozell, insomuch as his heart being scared with gelousie . . . he became as mad as a March hare.' Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland in Holinshead's Chronicles (1576), vol. vi. p. 32, §2.

'The birnand towris doun rollis with ane rusche,
 Quhil' all the heuynys dynlit with the dusche.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ix. p. 296, l. 35.

² Ducange renders 'Iantaculum' by 'Cibus quo solvitur jejuniū ante prandium; déjeuner.' 'Iantaculum, a breakfast. Ientare. To cate meate afore dinner.' Cooper. 'Iantaculum. A dynere.' Medulla.

³ Hampole tells us that as a smith hammers on an anvil

'Right swa þe devels salle ay dyng

On þe synfulle, with-outen styntyng.'

Pricke of Conscience. 7015.

The past tense is found as *dang* in Iwaine & Gawaine, 3167, as *dong* in Havelok, 1147, and as *dung* in the Destruction of Troy, in which we also find *dongen*, *dungyn* for the past participle. O. Icel. *dengja*.

⁴ See also to Dibbe. Trevisa in his version of Higden, i. 117, speaking of the Dead Sea, says that 'what quik þing þat it be þat *duppeþ* þerynne anon it lepeþ vp aȝen.' In Wyclif's version of Leviticus xi. 17, amongst unclean fowls are mentioned the 'owle and the *deudop*' [*mergulum*], in other MSS. *deuedoppe*.

⁵ This appears to mean a 'dressing knife.' To *durse* in the Northern Dialect means to 'spread or dress.' See Dryssyng knyffe, below. 'Spata. An instrument to turne fryed meate; a sklise; also a like tooke that apothecaries use.' Cooper. 'Spata. A broad swerd. Spatula. A spaude. Mensciula. A dressyng knyff.' Medulla.

⁶ 'Scutellarium. Locus ubi scutella reponuntur: *rais-selier*, lieu où l'on serre la vaisselle: ol. *escueillier*.' Ducange. Now called a *dresser*. A.S. *benē*, O. Icel. *bekk*, a bench. 'Scutellarium. A dysshborde.' Medulla. 'Fercula, ber-disc. Discifer, vel discoforus, disc-þen.' Aelfric's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26. 'Inventarium 12th April 1576 . . . Item a cubburd, a *dishbenck*, viij', a maske fat, a gile fat, a worte troughe, a dough trough, a stand, vj' viii.' Inventory of John Case 1576, *Richmondshire Wills and Invent.* (Surtees Soc. vol. 26), p. 260. See *Dressoure*, below.

to Discorde; *Absonare, distare, dissonare, delirare, discordare, dissentire -ri, discrepare, depacisci, defidere, diffidere, variare, differre, diuersare, diuersificare.*

a Discordance; *discordancia, desonancia, discrepancia, variacio.*

Discordande (Dyscordyng A.); *delirus, me[di]o co[re]pto, discors, dissonus, inconcinuus, incongruus, inconueniens, ineptus, disconueniens.*

a Discordynge of voces; *diaphonia.*

†a Discordynge of wylle; *diastasis.*

Discencion; *discensio.*

a Discrecion; *discrecio, des[c]ertitudo, & cetera; vbi wysdome.*

Discret; *discretus, disertus; vbi wyse.*

†to Discusse¹; *discutere.*

†to Disfigure; *decolorare.*

to Disherett (Dyshery A.)²; *exheredare, exhereditare.*

†to Dishonor; *vbi diswyrshippe.*

†to Disspare³; *desperare.*

†a Dispare; *desperacio.*

to Dispende⁴; *vbi to expende.*

to Dispence; *dispensare.*

to Disspice; *contempnere, & cetera; vbi despyse.*

Disspysynge⁵; *spernax, spernens, contempnens.*

a Dispite, or a dissipsisynge; *despeccio, contemptus.*

to Dispose; *vbi to ordane (A.).*

Dispraysynge; *deprauacio, vituperacio, & cetera; vbi blāmyng (A.).*

†to Disprayse; *deprauare, & cetera; vbi to blame (A.).*

to Dispule; *vbi to robbe (A.).*

a Disputacion; *disputacio, altercacio, disceptacio.*

to Dispute; *disputare, altercari, disceptare.*

†Dissate; *vbi dessate.*

†Dissave; *decipere, & cetera; vbi to begyle.*

†Dissauabyll; *deceptorius, philogisticus.*

†a Dissauer; *deceptor, & cetera; vbi a begyler.*

†to Desseise⁶; *disseisire.*

†a Disseiser; *disseisitor.*

¹ 'Discutio. To cast or shake of or downe; to remoue; to examine or discusse.' Cooper. Spencer used the word *discuss* in its primary sense of *shaking off*.

² 'Hwat! wenden he to *disherite* me?' Havelok, ed. Skeat, 2547.

'There comen into his lond With hors and barneys, as I vnderstond, For to *disherite* hym of his good.' Lonelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, lvi. 117. See also the Lay Folks Mass Book, ed. Canon Simmons, p. 278. 'To *disherite, exheredo*. Baret. '*Exheredo*, to *disherit*, or *disinherit*.' Cotgrave. The form *dis-heryss* occurs in Barbour's Bruce, ii. 107. 'Ofte þer byep men and wyfmen and children *deserited* and *yexiled*.' Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 30.

³ See also Despere. '*Despero*. To *myshopyn*.' Medulla.

⁴ 'To *dispende, dispendere*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Despens*. Expense, cost, charge; or expenses, disbursements, layings out, costs and charges. *Dispenser*, to *dispend*, *spend*, *expend*.' Cotgrave. In the Cook's Tale, the 'prentys' is described as 'free of his *dispende*.' Cant. Tales, 4387; and in the Legende of Goode Women, Phillis, l. 97.

'Me lyste nat vouchesafe on hym to swynke, *Dispenden* on hym a penne ful of ynke.' See also P. Plowman, B. x. 325. '*Dispensor*. To *dyspendyn*.' Medulla.

⁵ MS. a Disspysynge.

⁶ In Dan Jon Gavrynge's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), we are told that it is a violation of the 10th Commandment if we have 'wetandly or willfully gerte oure euene cristyne lesse paire patremoyne or paire heritage, or falsely be *dyssesseide* of lande or of lythe.' Ducange gives '*Dissaisiare*, possessione deturbare, *dépouiller quelqu'un d'une chose*. *Dissaisitor*, qui dejicit a possessione, *usurpateur*.' and Baret says, '*Dissezeine, dejectio vel ejectio; to disseze, ejicere, deturbare, deturbare possessione*.' See also Robert of Brunne, ed. Hearne,

a Distance¹; *distancia*, & cetera;
vbi debate.

to Distemper; *distemperare*.

Distinctly (Distinctly A.); *distincte*,
prolixè, *aduerbia*.

†to Distreyn²; vbi to streyne (A.).

†to Distresse; vbi to stresse (A.).

†to Disworschipe; *dehonorare*.

†a Disworschepp; *dehonoracio*.

Diuerce; *diuersus*, *varius*.

†to Dyuerce; *diuersificare*, & cetera;
vbi to discorde (*differe*, *distare*,
distat, *impersonale*, *refert*, *diuer-*
sare, *variare* A.).

Dyuersyly; *diuerse*, *differentes*, *di-*
uersimodi, *discordanter*, *multi-*
mode, *multiformiter*, *multifarie*.

a Dyuersyte; *diuersitas*, *distancia*,
lirin grece.

†to Divine; *auspicari*, *diuinare*, *com-*
mentari, *comminisci*, *vaticinari*,
theologiari, *theologicare*.

†a Divine; *theologus*, *theologista*.

†a Dyuinynge; *Auspicium in vo-*
latu auium, *Augurium in sono*
vocis efficitur, *aurispicium vltro*
vouit; *augustus*, *Auspiciatus*, *aus-*
picacio, *diuinacio*, *presagium*.

†A Diuinyng afore; *premancia* (A.).

†a Dyuinynge be fyre; *piromancia*.

†a Diuinyng be water³; *jdroman-*
cia.

†a Diuine (Dyuinour A.)⁴; *aus-*
pex, *augur*, *auspicator*, *diuinator*,
diuinatorius, *participium*, *carmi-*
nator, *aruspex*, *sertilogus*, *ariolus*,
mathematicus, *fiton*, *fitonissa*, *ma-*
gus, *extispex* (*theologus*, *theologista*
A.); & cetera; vbi a wyche.

†a Diuision; *diuicio*, *distinccio*, *iun-*
das, *thomos*.

D ante O.

to Doo; *exigere*, *agere*, *per-*, *facere*,
efficere, *perficere*, *operari*, *patrare*,
comple, *implere*, *consumere*, *ex-*
equi; *claudere*, *concludere*, *termi-*
nare, *decidere*, *finire*, *perpetrare*,
deducere in medios, *actus commit-*
tere, *facessere*, *facture*, *gerere*,
faxosis *facitare*.

to Do a way; *abolere*, *delere*, *ascri-*
bere, *describere*, *demere*, *linere*,
auferre, *ademere*.

to Dobe (Doybe A.)⁵; *linere*, *illinere*,
corripere li.

p. 250: 'Our Kyng Sir Edward held him wele payed . . . Dissceised him of alle, 3ald it to Sir Jon:' and Romaunt of the Rose, l. 2077,

'So sore it lustith you to plesse, No man therof may you discece.'
Even so late as 1747 Carte, Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 501, speaks of incumbents being 'deprived and disseized of their livings.' 'Dejacio. To discease, or put out of possession.' Cooper. 'Dessaizi. Disseized, dispossessed, deprived, bereaved, put out of. Dessaistine. A disseisin, dispossession, &c.' Cotgrave.

¹ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 134, we read 'when the Emperour . . . saw swiche a distance amonge the systeres,' &c., and again, p. 168, after their father's death 'iij childerin made distance for a King, and that long time.' In the *Complaynt of the Ploughman*, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 339, we find—

'This comneth in by fendes, For they would that no men were frendes.'

To bring the christen in distaunce,
And again, p. 83—'Sir David the Bruse

Was at distance,

When Edward the Baliolfe
Rade with his lance.'

² 'Who felth double sorwe and hevynesse But Palamon? that love destrayneth so.'

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 595.

³ 'Idromancia. Soth seying in watere.' Medulla. A. adds, *geomancia fit per pulcrem vel terram. Siromancia [Cheiromancia] est per Inspeccionem manuum*.

⁴ 'A diuiner, a coniecturer of things to come, mundes; divination, or soothsaying, mantice.' Barlet. 'Anone as the night past the noble kyng sent

For Derinours full duly & of depe wit.'

See also an Ouerloker.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. Text Soc.), 13835.

⁵ See also Dawbo and Dawber.

a Dober; *linitor*.

Dohyd; *linitus vel litus*.

a Dobyng; *litura, superduccio*.

†Dodir¹; *cuscuta*.

†to Doffe²; *exuere, deponere, depanare, denudare*.

Doge; *canis, caniculus & cula, canicularis & re, canicus, caninus participia, catulus, catellus, catellulus, catulaster, catula, catellula*.

a Doghter; *filia, nata, filiola, genita*.

†a Doghter husbände; *gener*.

a Doyng a-way³; *delacio, litura*.

†a Doyng welle; *beneficencia, beneficis, benefaciens*.

†a Dokañ⁴; *paradilla, emula, farella*.

a redi Dok; *lappacium, Acutum (lappacium, Acutum, a rede doke A.)*.

*Dollyd⁵; *defrutus*.

Dollyd as wyne or ale⁶; *Defunctus, rapidus; rapiditas, vappa, dolyng (A.)*.

Dolour; *dolor, & cetera; vbi sorowe (A.)*.

A Dome; *coma⁷, censura, arbitrium, discreccio, decretum, examen, iudicium, sententia, crisis grece, censorinus, creticus, iudiciarius, decretalis*.

a Domesman; *arbitr, voluntate, iudex lege fit, censor, creticus, preses, pretor, prefectus, proconsul, tribunus, iudiciarius, pretorius & prefectarius participia (tribunal, tribunale sunt sedes Iudicis, eripse Juxta A.)*.

†a Domesman sete; *tribunal & tribunale vel ipse iudex*.

¹ Cotgrave gives '*Podagre de lin*. The weed Dodder,' of which Lyte, Dodoens, p. 398, says, 'It is a strange herbe, without leaues, & without roote, lyke vnto a threed, muche snarled and wrapped together, confusely winding itself about hedges and bushes and other herbes. . . . This herbe is called in . . . Latine *Cassytha*, in shoppes *Cuscuta*; of some *Podagra lini*, and *Angina lini*.' 'There be other wedes not spoken of, as dee, nettyles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme.' Sir A. Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, leaf Di bk. Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, says, '*Doder* groweth out of herbes and small bushes, as miscelto groweth out of trees, and nother of bothe grow out of the grounde:' and again, p. 90, '*Doder* is lyke a great red harpe stryng: and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space.'

² 'To doffe, for do of, *exuere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'And thou my concelle doo, thow doffe of thy clothes.' Morte Arthure, 1023.

³ MS. a-day.

⁴ Baret gives the saying 'in docke, out nettle,' which he renders by '*exeat urtica, pericella fit intus amica*.' 'A docke, herbe, *lapathum*.' Manip. Vocab. Ducange defines, *paradella* as 'anethi silvestris species, sorte d'aneth sauvage.'

'As like 3c bene as day is to the night, Or doken to the fresche dayesye.'

Or sek-cloth is unto fyne cremesye,

The King's Quair, Bk. iii. st. 36.

A. S. *docce*. 'Docce, lapacium.' Wright's Vocab. p. 67: '*ea-docca, nimphea*,' *ibid.* p. 31.

⁵ 'Of new pressed wine is made the wine called *Cute*, in Latin *Lapa*; and it is by boiling the new pressed wine so long as till that there remaine but one of three parts. Of new pressed wine is also made another *Cute*, called of the Latines *Defrutum*, and this is by boiling of the new wine onely so long, as till the halfe part be consumed, and the rest become of the thickness of honey.' *Maison Rustique*, p. 622. '*Defruto*. To boyle newe wine.' Cooper. '*Defructus*. Ded.' Medulla. '*Defrutum vinum*, gesoden win *vel passum*.' Alfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 27. See also Palladius on Husbandrie, p. 204, l. 484, where we are told that three sorts of wine '*Defrut*, carene & sape in oon manere Of must is made,' the first being made 'of deservyng til [the muste is] thicke.'

⁶ '*Vappa*. Wine that hath loste the vertue: naughtie dead wine.' Cooper. Compare our expression 'dead' as applied to ale. In W. de Worde's *Boke of Kerynge*, pr. in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 154, l. 20, we are warned to 'gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke for it wyll breke ye scabbe.' '*Dowled*, or *Dull'd*. Dispirited, abated, dull.' Whitby Glossary. See also *Palde* as *Ale*, below.

⁷ '*Coma*. A Jugement.' Medulla.

Doyñ; *factus*.

vu Doyñ; *infectus*.

*a Donett¹; *donatus*.

†a Donett lerner (lernyng A.); *donatista*.

to Do on newe²; *encenniare*.

to Do parfytyl; *perficere*.

†Dorame (Dorem A.)³; *dunelina*, *dunelinensis* participium.

a Dore (Doyre A.); *hostium*, & cetera; *vbi* A *gate*.

a Dormowse; *glis*.

*a Dorsur⁴; *dorsorium*.

a Dorture⁵; *dormitorium*.

a Dosañ; *duodena*.

to Dote (Doyt A.)⁶; *desipere*, *desipiscere*.

*a Dottrelle⁷; *desipa*.

†to Do to; *addere*, *adherere*, *adhibere*, *adidere*, *adiungere*.

Dowbylle; *duplex*, *duplus*, *binus*, *binus*.

¹ In P. Plowman, B. v. 209, Avarice says—

‘Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my *donet* to lerne;’ that is, as Prof. Skeat remarks, ‘my primer.’ *Donet* is properly a grammar, from *Donatus* the grammarian. ‘*Donatus*. A donet, et compositor illius libri. *Donatista*. A donatrice: quedam heresis.’ Medulla. ‘The *Donet* into Cristen Religioun,’ and ‘The folwer to the *Donet*’ are titles of two works of Pecoock, often quoted in his *Repressor*. In the Introduction he says—‘As the common *donet* berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *Donet*, or Key to Cristen Religioun.’

² MS. Do on now: corrected by A. ‘*Encennia*. Newe halowynge off cherchis.’ Medulla. ‘*Encennia*. Renouation; amonge the Jewes the feaste of dedication.’ Cooper. Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 105, says ‘*Encennia* is as myche as renewinge in our speche.’ The word is still retained at Oxford. Greek *ἐγκαίνια*, from *καῖος*, new.

³ The city of Durham.

⁴ Amongst the duties of the Marshal of the Hall as given in The Boke of Curtasye (Sloane MS. 1986), pr. in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 189, we find he is

‘*Pe dosurs*, cortines to henge in halle.’

and in the description of the house from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Wright for the Warton Club, 1855, p. 4, we find,

‘The *dosers* alle of camaca, The bankers alle of taffaca,

The quysschyns alle of veluet.’

See also Hallynge.

⁵ In the Abbey of the Holy Ghost, pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 50, l. 10, we read—‘*Scrifte sall [make] thi chapitir, Predicacione sall make thi frateur, Oracione sall make thi chapelle, Contemplacione sall make thi dortour.*’ Baret gives ‘A Dortour or sleeping place, a bed-chamber, *dormitorium*.’ In Mr. Aldis Wright’s ed. of De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, p. 160, occurs the word *Dortocrere*, that is the superintendent of a dormitory. See also *ibid.* p. 193; and also the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 117, and Introduction, p. xxxiii.

⁶ ‘To dote, *delirare*; a dottle, *delirus*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Me punched þe alde mon wole *dotie*.’ Laganon, i. 140. In the Pricke of Conscience amongst other signs of a man’s decaying old age it is said that

‘His mouth slavers, his tethe rotes, His wyttes fayles, and he ofte *dots*.’ l. 785.

The word also occurs in P. Plowman, A. i. 129.

‘*Fou dotest* daffe, quap heo, dulle are þi wittes.’

‘A doter or old doting fool, a rauer.’ Baret. Scotch *doit*, to be confused; Icel. *dotta*, to slumber; Dutch *daten*, *duttin*, *delirare*, *desipere*. ‘*Desipio*. To dote; to waxe foolish; to play the fool.’ Cooper. See Jamieson, s. v. *Doit*, *Doytt*. ‘*Radoté*. An old dotard, or doting fool. *Radoter*. To dote, rave, play the cokes, erre grossly in vnderstanding.’ Cotgrave. ‘He is an old *dotard*, or a iocham; deth hangeth in his nose, or he is at dethes dore, *Silicernus est*.’ Horman. ‘What þe deuel hat; þou don, *dotet* wrech?’ Allit. Poems, iii. 196; see also *ibid.* ii. 286, iii. 125, and Wyclif, *Eccles.* xxv. 4.

⁷ ‘Why then . . . do you mocke me, ye *dotrells*, saying like children I will not, I will, I will, I will not.’ Bernard’s *Terence*, 1629, p. 423. ‘*Fenne þe doide* on dece drank þat he my3t,’ Allit. Poems, ii. 1517.

to Dowbylle; *duplare, duplicare, binare.*

Dowbylle; *duplatus, duplicatus, binatus.*

†Dowbyl tonged¹; *bilinguis.*

†to Do welle; *benefacere.*

A Dowfe; *columbus, columba, columbulus, columbula.*

a Dowfe cote²; *columbar, columbare.*

†to Dowke³; *emergere.*

†a Dowker; *emergator.*

†a Dowle of a whele⁴; *stellio.*

Downe; *deorsum, insum.*

Downewarde.

†to Dowe⁵; *dotare, tuare (Dotare, est dotem dare, & cetera; vbi Dewry A.).*

a Dowry; *dos, dotalicium; dotalis.*

to Dowte; *cunctari, dubiari, -tare, herere, hesare, mussare, mussitare, horrere, tutibare, vacillare; ver-*

sus: †Ambigit, & dubitat, & fluctuat, hesitat, heret.

a Dowte; *Ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitacio, dubium, dubitancia, cuncta, cunctacio, heresis, hesitacio, hesitacium, hesitacula.*

¹ See also Dubylle tonged.

² Amongst the 'comedytys off the parsonage . . . off the benefyce off Oxned' we find mentioned 'A *doskouse* worth a yere xiiij^s iiij^d,' Paston Letters, iii. 232. And in the Will of John Baret, of St. Edmund's Bury, in Bury Wills, &c. (Camden Soc. p. 24), are mentioned a 'berne and *dufious*,' a form interesting as showing the pronunciation.

³ Palsgrave gives 'I *douke* under the water. *Je plonge en leaue.* This bounde can *douke* under the water lyke a ducke;' and Sherwood has 'to *douke, plonger.*' 'To *douke, urinare.*' Manip. Vocab. '*Mergo.* To drowne in water; to deepe.' Cooper. Jamieson has 'Dowkar, s. A diver. S. G. *dokare, Belg. duycker.*' The participle *doukand* occurs in the Alliterative Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 4091. 'Hic *merculus, a dokare.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 253. '*Mergo.* To drynkelyn.' Medulla. Withals mentions amongst his list of water-birds 'A *Dobchic, or Dowker,*' our water-hen. W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165, speaks of '*la cercele (a tele) et ly plounjoun (a doke, doukere).*'

⁴ Halliwell gives '*Doule.* A nail sharpened at each end: a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.' In Ducange we find '*Stecco.* Vox Italica, spina, festuca, palus: *epine, paille, pien.*' From this the meaning would appear to be 'wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the felloe of a wheel together;' and not, as rendered by Sir F. Madden, 'fellyes of a wheel.' But in the description of Solomon's Temple we read in Purvey's version, 3 Kings vii. 33: 'Sotheli the wheelis weren siche, whiche maner wheelis ben wont to be maad in a chare; and the extrees, and the naue stockis, and the spokis, and *douelis* of tho wheelis, alle thingis weren jotun:' where Wyclif's and the other MSS. read 'felijs.' In the Vulgate the verse runs as follows: 'Tales autem rotæ erant, quales solent in curru fieri: et axes earum, et radii, et canthi, et modiolii, omnia fusilia.' Neckham, in his description of the several parts of a cart says—

spokes jauntes feleyes radii dico radiorum
'in modio aptari debent radii in cantos transmittendi, quorum extremitates i. rote orbiculate.

stelliones dicuntur, videlicet orbite. De Utensilibus, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 108. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, fol. B. 4 bk. says that 'wheles . . . be made of nathes, [naves] spokes, fellyes, and *doules*,' and in the Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club), p. 211, we find—'Item for ij hopis to the exiltre, and for ij *dowlezes* to the trendrell, viij^{lb}, xij^d.'

⁵ '*Douer.* To indue, endow, or give a dowry unto.' Cotgrave. '*Dotu.* To geue dowary.' Medulla. In a tract on 'Clerkis Possessioneris' (English Works of Wyclif, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, pp. 122-3), Wyclif writes 'for þes skillis and many mo þe angel seyd ful soþe whanne þe chirche was *dowid* þat þis day is venym schod into þe chirche;' and again, p. 124, 'prestis þas *dowid* ben so occupied aboute þe worlde and newe seruyce and song . . . may not studie and preche goddis lawe in contre to cristis peple.' See also p. 191, '*dowid* with temperal and worldly lordschippis;' and Exodus xvii. 17.

Dowtfulle; *Ambiguus, Anceps, dubius, ambiguus quod in ambas, potest partes, dubium quod in quam partem venturum sit ignoramus, hoc est anceps, crep[er]us, didimus, dubitans, dubitativus, hesitativus, hesitabundus, meticolosus, verendus.*

Dowtfully; *Ambigue, cunctatim, dubie, dubitanter.*

Dowtles; *vbi with owte dowte.*

D ante R.

*Draf¹; *segisterium, Acinacium, brasipurgium.*

†a Drag²; *Arpax, luppus, trudes.*

*a Dragie³; *dragetum.*

*Dragence or nedder grysse (*gresse A.*)⁴; *dragancia, basilisca, herba serpentaria vel serpentina.*

a Draghte; *haustus.*

a Dragoñ; *draco, dracona, draconiculus.*

†a Dragoñ hole.

a Drake.

a Dramme; *dragma.*

a Draper; *pannarius, trapezata.*

†a Drapryr⁵; *pannarium.*

¹ *Draffe* appears to have been a general term for refuse. Cotgrave gives '*Mangeaille pour les pourceaux, swillings, washings, draff, hogswash,*' and in the Manip. Vocab. *draffe* is translated by *excrementa*. In the later version of Wyclif, Numbers vi. 4 is thus rendered: 'thei shulen not ete what euer thing may be of the vyncer, fro a grape dried til to the *draff*,' where the marginal note is 'In Ebreu it is, fro the rynde til to the litil greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' Other MSS. read: '*draff*, ether casting out after the pressing.' See also Eccl[us]. xxxiii. 16 and Hosea iii. 1: 'Thei byholden to alyen goddis, and louen the *darstis* [*draffs* P. *vinacia*, Vulg.] that leueth in hem aftir pressing.' In P. Plowman, B. x. 9, we read—

'Noli mittere, man, margerye perlis
Amanges hogges, jat han hawes at wille,
pei don but dryuele per-on, *draffe* were hem leuere.'

And Skelton in Elinor Rummyng, l. 171, says

'Get me a staffe The swyne eate my *draffe*.'

So also in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 84,

'Lo, Dawe, with thi *draffe* Thou liest on the gospel.'

'No more shall swich men and women come to the Ioye of paradise, that louyn more *draffe* and *drestes*, that is, lustes and lykynge of the flesshe, but they amende hem or they deye.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 569. Jamieson gives 'Draff, s. Grains. Draffiv. Of inferior quality. Draff-pock. A sack for carrying grains.' In the Reeve's Tale Johan exclaims—

'I lye as a *draff-sak* in my bed.' C. Tales, 4206.

O. Dutch *draff*. The term is still used in Yorkshire for brewer's grains, and also more generally for waste matter, from which the food element has been extracted, as *pig-draff*, the scrap-food of pigs.

² 'That daye ducheryes he delte, and doubbyde knyghttes,

Dresses dromowndes and *draggis*, and drawene vpe stonys.'

Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3614.

'A drag to draw things out of a well or like place, *harpago*.' Baret. '*Lupus*. An hooke to drawe things out of a pisse.' Cooper.

³ In Liber Albus, p. 558, we find an order—'Item, qe nul ne vende groserie, ne espicery, poudres, *draggis*, confitures, nautices choses, fors par le livres qi contignent xv. unces.'

'A *dragée* of the yolkes of harde eyren.' Ord. and Regul. p. 454. Palsgrave has 'Carawayes, small confetes, *dragée*,' and Cotgrave '*Dragée, f.* Any jonkets, comfets or sweet meats, served in at the last course (or otherwise) for stomacke-closers. *Dragcoir*. A confet-boxe.'

⁴ '*Dracontium*. Dragon wort or dragens.' Cooper. Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, p. 72, recommends the use of *Dragons* as a specific for the plague. Harrison, Descript. of England, ii. 34, says that the sting of an adder brings death, 'except the iuice of *dragons* (in Latine called *Draconculus minor*) be speedilie ministred and dronke in stronge ale.'

⁵ Cooper defines *pannarium* as a 'pantrie,' but here the meaning appears to be a draper's shop. In Sir Ferunbras, l. 4457, it means simply cloth; 'Of *draperye* we ledeþ gret fuyssoun, And wolpeþ þer-wyþ to Agremoun, to þe Amyral of þis land.' 'Hail be 3e marchans wiþ 3ur gret packes of *draperie*.' Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 154.

†a Drawe of nowte (A Draffe of Nowte A.)¹; *Armentum*, -*tarium*, -*tariolum*.

to Drawe; *trahere*, *at-*, *con-*, *tractare*, *at-*, *con-*, *deducere*, *detrachere*, *vehere*, *con-*, *ad-*, *c-*, *re-*, *vectare*, *con-*.

to Draw to; *illicere*, *allectare*, *attrahere*, *attractare*, *aduehere*, *adducere*.

†to Draw cutte²; *sortiri*, *consortiri*.

†to Draw a schipe³; *remulare* (*remulcare* A.).

a Drawe brige; *ponstracticus* (*ponsfracticus* A.).

to Draw on longe or on lenght⁴; *crastinare*, *pro-*, *longare*, *differre*, *protelare*, *prorogare*, *protrahere*, *protendere*; versus:

¶ *Prorogo, protelo, procrastino, sunt nota sensus*

Eiusdem: tribus hijs prolongo connumerabis.

to Draw oute or vp; *educere*, *elicere*, *extrahere*, *euaginare*, *euellere*, *excerpere*, *eximere*, *vellere*, *re-*, *c-*, *con-*, *vellicare*, *eradicare*, *explantare*, *extirpare*.

†to Draw vp hares; *expilare*, *depilare*.

to Drawe water; *Anclari*, *ex-*, *haurire*, *ex-*.

a Drawer; *vector*.

a Drawynge; *haustus*, *hauritorius* *participium*.

†a Drawynge whele (qweyllle A.)⁵; *Ancla*.

*Drake or darnylle (Drawle or darnelle A.)⁶; *zizannia*.

A Dreffylle⁷.

to Drede; *contremere*, *expauere*, *expauescere*; versus:

¶ *horreo, formido, metuo, timeo que tremesco (timesco A.),*

Et tremo, cum pauco, trepido, pauidoque pauesco.

pautilare, turgere, vereri.

a Drede; *formido*, *horror*, *metus religionis* *est*, *pauor* *dicitur motus incertus*, *timor*, *tremor*.

Drefulle; *Attonitus*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*, *formidolosus* *homini pertinet*, *formidinosus pertinet loco*, *formidulosus*, *meticulosus*, *metuendus*, *timoratus*, *timorosus*, *tremo-*

¹ A team of oxen. Jamieson has 'Drave, s. A drove of cattle.' A.S. *dráf*, a drove, and *neát*, horned cattle. 'Armentarium. A drove of neet.' Medulla. 'Hoc armentum; a dryfte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. Compare Nowthyrd, below.

² In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 35, l. 4, we read, 'Perforce, Seris, lat vs drawe cut, and drawe out his yen on whom the cut wol fülle And þei drove cut; and it felle vpon him þat ȝafe the conseil.' In drawing lots a number of straws were held by some one of the company: the others drew one apiece, and the lot was considered to have fallen on him who drew the shortest, i. e. the one cut short: cf. Welsh *cutan*, to shorten; *cutta*, short; *cuttes*, a lot. The French practice was that the lot should fall on him who drew the longest; hence their phrase, '*tirer la longue paille*.' Prof. Skeat's note to Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 793. See also Prologue, 835, 838, & 845. 'To draw cuts or lots. *Sortior*.' Gouldman. 'Drawe cutte or lottes. *Sortio, sortior*.' Huloet.

³ '*Remulco*, Ablatus est. unde Submersam nauim remulco reducere, Cesar, &c. . . . By tyding cables about an whole and sounde ship, to drawe vp a ship that is broken and sunke. *Remulcus*. A little boate or barge seruing to drawe, or to unlade great vessels. *Remulco*. To draw with an other vessell a great shippe that is vnwildie.' Cooper. '*Remultum*. *Funis, quo navis deligata trahitur vice remi*; unde *Remultare, navem trahere, vel navem Remulto trahere*.' Ducange. '*Remulcus*, toh-line.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

⁴ MS. on lyto: corrected from A.

⁵ '*Antlia*. A poompe, or lyke thing to draw up water.' Cooper. '*Ancla*. A whele off a drauth welle.' Medulla. See also Whele of a drawe whele.

⁶ See also Cokylle, and Darnelle, above. 'Dawke or Darnell, which causeth giddinesse in the head, as if one were drunken. *Lolium*.' Withals. In the Supplement to Archbishop Aelfric's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 55, *zizania* is glossed by 'laser,' and *lolium* by 'hopen,' which is generally supposed to be rosemary.

⁷ Perhaps the same as 'Driffle. A drizzling rain.' Jamieson.

sus, *pavidus qui assidue timet, pauens qui ad tempus timet, trepidus, terribilis, terribulosus, verendus, stupidus, timidus, toruus.*
 †a Dregbaly¹; *Aqualiculus, porci est ventripotens.*
 Dreggis²; *fex, feculencia, calcos, grece, muria olei est.*
 a Dreme; *oraculum, sompnium, visum.*
 to Dreme; *sompnare.*
 a Dremet; *sompnator.*
 to Dresse; *porrig[er]e, intendere; et ille intendit an[im]um suum; jntensare, dirigere, tor³, tria, & cetera verbalia.*
 a Dryssynge knyffe⁴; *spata, farcularium.*
 Dressoure⁵.
 to Dry; *Arifacere, siccare, ex-, haurire, dissiccare, e.*

to be or wex Dry; *Arere, ex-, arescere, ex-, mercare, e.*
 Dry; *Aridus, siccus, inaquosus, xeron vel xeros grece.*
 †a Dry erth; *Arida.*
 †A Dryste of snawe. (A.).
 †a Dry feste (Dryfast A.)⁶; *xerofagia.*
 a Drynes; *Ariditas, siccitas.*
 a Drynke; *pocio, poculum, potus.*
 to Drynke; *bibere, con-, potare, con-, e-, haurire; versus:*
 ¶ *Poto, do potum; poto, sumo michi potum.*
Calicare; bibit qui aliquid relinquit, ebibit qui totum bibit. bibimus ex necessitate, Potamus ex voluntate. Sebibere est seorsum bibere.
 †to yif a Drynke; *potare, poculare, pocionare, im.*

¹ 'Aqualiculus, Ventriculus, sed proprie porcorum pinguedo super umbilicum.' Ducange. 'Ventriculus. The stomache. Aqualiculus. A parte of the belly; a paunche.' Cooper. Baret also has 'a Pauch. *Rumen Aqualiculus.* A pauch, or gorbelle guts, a tunbellie. *Ventrosus, ventricosus.*' 'Aqualiculus: ventriculus porci.' Medulla. Perhaps the meaning here is the dish 'haggis.' The *Ortus Vocabulorum* gives 'Onasus, i.e. tripa vel ventriculus qui continet alia viscera. A tripe, or a podynge, or a wesant, or haggis.' and Cotgrave has 'Gogue. A sheepes paunch, and thence a haggas made of good herbes, chopt lard, spices, eggs, and cheese, the which incorporated and moistened with the warme blood of the (new-killed) beast, are put into her paunch, and sodden with other meat.' Withals says 'Illa porcorum bona sunt, mala reliquorum. The intrals of Hogges are good (I thinke he meaneth that which wee commonly call Hogges-Harslet).' See Hagas, below.

² 'Dreggis and draffe' are mentioned in P. Plowman, B. xix. 397. 'Muria. The ouerst drest off oyle. *Fex. Drestys. Amurca. Drestys off oyle.*' Medulla. 'The dregges or drest of wine. *Feces, crastamenta.*' Withals. O. Icel. *dregg.*

³ 'Hec mensacula, a dressyng-knyfe.' John de Garland in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 256. 'A dressyn-knyfbord. *Scamellus.*' *ibid.* p. 200. Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen, according to the Inventory taken in 1459, contained 'j dressyng knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij treys, j streynour, &c.' Paston Letters, i. 490. Again *ibid.* iii. 465, in Dame Eliz. Browne's Will are mentioned 'ij dressing knyffys, ij lechyng knyffys, ij choppyng knyffys.' 'A dressing knife. *Culter diversorius vel popinari.*' Withals. Horman gives: 'The dressyng knyfe is dulle. *Culter popinari hebet.*' See also Dirsyng knyfe.

⁴ See Dische benke, above. 'Dressoure or boorde wherupon the cooke setteth forth his dishes in order. *Abax.*' Huloet. 'Dressar where mete is served at.' Palsgrave. 'A dressing boorde. *Tabula culinaria.*' Withals. 'At dressour also he shalle stonde.' *Book of Curtasye*, 557.

⁵ The plain diet adopted by men in training. 'Xerophagia, Gr. ξηροφαγία, Aridus victus, arida comestio. Gloss. Lat. Gall. Sangerm. Xerofagia, *seiche comestion.* Hec cum athletic ad robur corporis, tum Christianis ad vivendi sobrietatem et castimoniam in usu fuit. Tertull. de Jejunio cap. 1: "Arguunt nos quod . . . Xerophagias observemus, siccantes cibum ab omni carne, et omni iurulentia, et uvidioribus quibus-que pomis." Idem cap. ult.: "Saginentur puziles et pyete Olympiei: illis ambitio corporis competit, quibus et vires necessarie, et tamen illi quoque Xerophagiis invalescunt." Ducange. 'Xerophagia. Dry mete.' Medulla. Xerophagus it will be seen is used hereafter for Frute etc.

A Drynker; *bibax, bibio, bibo, bibulus.*

†a Dryster¹; *dissiccator & -trix, & cetera a verbis.*

*to Dryte (Drytt A.)²; *cacare, egerere.*

to Drywe (Dryffe A.); *Agere, Agitare, ducere, e-, fugare, minare, impellere ut ventus in-pellit navem.*

to Drywe (Dryffe A.) away; *Abigere, fugare.*

a Drywer; *Agitator, minator, & cetera a verbis.*

†a Drywer (Dryfer A.) of nawte³; *Abactor, Armentarius.*

a Dromydary⁴; *dromedus, drome-*

darius est custos dromedorum & ponitur pro ipso animali.

†a Drone⁵; *Asilus, fucus.*

a Drope; *gutta est gravioris humoris ut mellis; guttula est diminutivum, guttosus participium; stilla est levioris ut aque; vel dicitur gutta dum pendet vel stat, stilla cum illa cadit; stillicidium, mitos, grece.*

†from Drope to drope⁶; *guttatim, guttim.*

to Droppe; *stillare, dis-, guttare, guttitare.*

þe Dropsye; *idropis; jdropicus qui patitur infirmitatem.*

¹ 'Dryster. (1) The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. (2) One whose business it is to dry cloth at a bleach-field,' Jamieson.

² 'To dryte, for [or] shyte. *Cacare.*' Manip. Vocab. In Havelok, ed. Skeat. l. 682, Godard addresses Grim as 'fule drit cherl

Go hepon; and be eueremore Pral and cherl, als þou er wore.'

In the Glossary to Havelok, the following instance is given of this word, from an ancient metrical invective against Grooms and Pages, written about 1310,

'Than he zeue hem cattles *dryt* to luere compaunge,

3et hym shulde arewen of the arrerage.' MS. Harl. 2253, leaf 125.

In P. Plowman, A. vii. l. 178, we read—

'An hep of Hermytes hentem heom spades,

And doluen *drit* and donge, to dutte honger oute.'

See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathews, p. 166, where, inveighing against the abuses amongst the priests, he says—'þei sillen in manere þe spiritual lif of cristis apostillis and discipulis for a litel *drit* and wombe ioie,' a phrase which, slightly altered, appears also at the last line of the same page, 'sillynge here massis & þe sacrament of cristis body for worldly muk & wombe ioie.' See also *ibid.* pp. 166 and 182. O. Icel. *dryta*.

³ See a Drawe of nowte.

⁴ 'A Drumbedarie. *Dromedarius, Elephas, Elephantus.*' Withals. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, Balan when sending a messenger to Mantrible to warn the Bridge-warden of the escape of Richard of Normandy, 'Clepede til hym Malyngras, þat was ys Messenger. And saide to hym, "þeo wys and snel, And tak þe dromodarye þat goþ wel And grayþe þe on þy ger." l. 3825.

'Quy was don his counsaile;

And charged olifans and camails.

Dromedaries, assen, and oxen.'

King Alisander, ed. Weber, 3407.

'Dromedarye, a beast not vnlike a Camel, besides that he hath ii. bowunches on his backe and is verry swyfte, and can abstayne from drinckinge thre dayes when he worketh. *Dromedarius, Dromada*, whereof the one is the male, the other the female.' Huloet.

⁵ In Pierce the Ploughman's Crede (ed. Skeat), l. 726, we read—

'And right as *dranes* doth nought

But drynketh up the hony.'

Huloet says 'Drane or dorre, whyche is the vnprofitable bee hauynge no styng: *Cephentes, fucus*, some take it to be a waspe, or drone bee, or humble bee.' 'Drane or humble bee, *bourlon.*' Palsgrave. 'Drane bee, *fucus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Bourdon. A drone or dorre-bee.' Cotgrave. A. S. *dran, dran*.

⁶ 'Guttatim. Dropelyn.' Medulla. Harrison, ii. 58, uses 'dropmeales,' one of a numerous class of adverbs compounded with A. S. *mel*, a bit, portion, of which *piecemeal* alone survives.

*Drovy¹; *turbidus, turbulentus*.
to make Drovy; *turbare*.
to Drowne; *mergere, com-, de-, e-, di-, in-, mersare, mersitare*.
Dronkyn; *ebrius, ad diem multum bibisse signat ebrius, et semper bibere signat temulentus*.
†to be Dronkyn; *decubriare, madere, per-, re-, marescere, madesco, per-, re-*.
†to make Dronkyn; *decubriare, ebriare, inebriare*.
a Dronkynnes; *bibacitas, ebrietas, tumultencia*.
D ante V.
Dubylle; *binus, binarius, biplex, duplex, geminus, bifarius*.
to Dubylle; *vimare, binare, duplare, duplicare, geminare, con-, in-*.

†a Dubylles; *biplicitas, duplicitas*.
Dubylle-tonged; *Ambiloquus, bifarius, bilinguis*.
†Dubylle-zates²; *bifores*.
*a Dublar³; *dualis, & cetera; vbi a dische*.
a Dublet⁴; *diplois*.
†a Duchery; *ducatus*.
a Duches; *ducissa, ducella diminutivum*.
Dugthy⁵; *vbi worthy*.
a Duke; *dux; versus: ¶ Illic dux est miles, hic hec dux sit tibi ductor*.
a Dukke; *Anas, anatinus, anatinulis, id est pullus anatis; Anatinus*.
Dulle; *ebes, obtusus*.
to be Dulle; *asininare, ebere, ebescere, ebetare*.

¹ In the Pricke of Conscience, 1443, we read in the Lands. MS. 348—

‘Now is weidir bryght and schinonde Now is dym droubelonde;’
and in Psalms iii. 2—

‘Loverd, how fele-folded are þai, þat drove me, to do me wa.’
‘Per faure citees wern set, now is a see called,’
‘þat ay is drouy and dym, & ded in hit kynde.’

Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1016.

Caxton, *Descr. of England*, 1480, p. 14, speaks of the water of a bath as ‘*trobly* and sourer of saour.’ Maundeville, in describing various methods of testing the purity of balm, says, ‘Put a drope in clere watre, in a cuppe of sylver, or in a clere bacyn, and stere it wel with the clere watre; and if þe bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the watre schalle neuere trouble; and if þe bawme be sophisticate, that is to seyne, countrefeted, the water schalle become anon trouble.’ In Lonelich’s History of the Holy Grail, E. E. Text Soc. ed.

Furnival, xxxi. 332, the ninth descendant of Nasciens is likened in his vision to
‘A flood that in begynneng was Trouble and thikke in every plas.’

See also ll. 243, 352 and 537, and xviii. 95. Hampole, P. of Conscience, 1318, says—

‘Angres mans lyf clenses, and proves, And welthes his lif trobles and droves;’
and he also uses the word *droeyng*, tribulation. Dutch *droef, droeve*, troubled; *droeven*, to trouble, disturb. See Skeat’s *Mæso-Gothic Diet. s.v. Droljan*. ‘*Turbidus*. Truly or therke.’ Medulla. ‘*Tatouiller*. To trouble, or make foul, by stirring.’ Cotgrave. The word still survives in the North. Wyclif, *Select Works*, ii. 333, says: ‘þe wynd of Goddis lawe shulde be cleer, for *turbulenes* in þis wynde must needis *turble* menis lyf.’ and again i. 14, ‘medle wiþ mannus lawe þat is *trobly* water.’

² The Medulla (St. John’s MS.) explains *bifores* by ‘a *trelis* wyndowe,’ and MS. Harl. 2270, by ‘*duble* wyket.’

³ ‘A dysche oþer a *dobler* þat dryȝtyn ones serued.’ E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1146. See also *ibid.* ii. 1279. In P. Plowman, B. Text, xiii. So, we read—

‘And wished witterly with wille ful eyre, Were molten lead in his maw.’

þat disshes & *dobleres* biȝor þis ike doctour,

Ray gives ‘*Doubler*, a platter (North); so called also in the South.’ Tomlinson (in Ray) says—‘A *Dubler* or Doubler, a dish; and Lloyd (also in Ray) says—‘*Dubler* in Cardiganshire signifies the same.’ The French *doublier* meant (1) a cloth or napkin; (2) a purse or bag; (3) a platter. See Roquefort. Jamieson has ‘*Dibler*. A large wooden platter.’

⁴ ‘*Dipolis* [read *Diplois*]. A *dobelet*.’ Medulla.

⁵ A. S. *Doktig*.

to make Dulle; *ebetare, obtundere*.
 a Dullnes; *ebitudo, declivitas*.
 Dumme; *mutus, elingvatus sine*
lingua est, elingvis habet linguam
set eius caret usu.

to be Dume; *Mutere, mutescere, mu-*
tire, de-ob-. (A.)

Dumme; *vbi dom*.

†Dunne¹; *vbi a duke*.

†to make Dumme; *elingvare*.

Dunge; *ruder, & cetera*; *vbi muk*.

a Dunoke (Dune not A.)²; *curuca*.
Avis que ducit cuculum, linosa
idem secundum quosdam.

a Dure (Duyr A.); *hostium, & cet-*
era; *vbi a zate*.

†from Dure to Dure; *hostiatim*.

a Dusane; *duodena*.

*a Duselle³; *clipsedra* (A.).

a Duste; *pulver vel -is; pulverius,*
pulverulentus.

D ante W.

a Dwarghe⁴; *tantillus*.

to Dwelle; *colere, ac-, in-, habitare,*
in-, herere, in-, manere, per-,
mansare, mansitare, morari, com-
morari, conuersari.

a Dweller; *Accola, jncola*.

a Dwellynge; *cultus, habitacio, jncol-*
latus, mansio, mansula, mansi-
uncula; mansionarius.

a Dwellynge place; *vbi a mauen (vbi*
Place A.).

Capitulum 5^m E.

†E ante B.

to e bbe; *refluere, redundare*.
 au Ebbynge⁵; *refluxus, malina*.

†E ante C.

†the Eclypse (Eclipsis A.); *eclipsis;*
eclipticus.

¹ Harrison, *Descr. Eng.* ii. 13, mentions amongst other waterfowl, the *dunbird*, which is perhaps what is here intended, and may possibly be the Dunlin, *Tringa vulgaris*, a species of sandpiper. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*, is also known as the Dun-diver, and a North American species of duck still retains the name of Dunbird.

² Cotgrave gives *s. v. Mari*, '*Mari cocu*. An hedge-sparrow, Dike-smowler, Dunnecker; called so because she hatches and feeds the cuckoes young ones, esteeming them her own.' Cooper explains *Curruca* as 'the birde that hatcheth the cuckowes egges; a titlyng' *Duncock*, from *dun*, the colour, as *ruddock* = redbreast, from *red*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 17, mentions amongst the birds of England the '*duncock* or redstart.' Withals gives Pinnocke, or Hedge-sparrow, which bringeth up the Cuckoo's birdes in steade of her owne. *Curruca*. '*Hec lonfca, Anglice, donek*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 252.

³ The faucet of a barrel. In Robert of Gloucester we read, '*Hii caste awei the dosils pat win ori abroad*.' p. 542. It is also used in the North for 'a plug, a rose at the end of a water pipe, or a wisp of straw or hay to stop up an aperture in a barn.' See Mr. F. K. Robinson's Whithy Glossary. Thus in version of the Seuyng Sages in MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 36, leaf 139, quoted by Halliwell, we have—

'And when he had made holes so fell And stoppyd every oon of them with a *doselle*.
 'Imprimis, a holy water tynnell of silver and gylte, and a *dassell* to the same, silver and gylte.' Inventory of Plate of Worcester Priory, in Greene's Hist. of Worcester, vol. ii. p. v. appendix. 'A *dosylle*; *hic ducellus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. See also Spygott. '*Clypsidra*. A tappe or a spygot.' Medulla.

⁴ A. S. *dweorg, dweorh*. '*Tantillus*. A dwerwh.' Medulla. '*Jo rey ester un pety neym (a dwarw, dweruf)*.' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. '*A dwergh yode on the tother syde*.' Ywaine & Gawin, 2390.

⁵ '*Malina*. Heah-floed.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57. '*Malina*. Oceani incrementum. Inde urbi Mechlinensi in Brabantia, quam veteres aliquot scriptores et Galli *Malinus* vocant, nomen inditum quidam arbitrantur: Quasi *Maris linam*, eo quod accessus recessusque maritimi hic statio fit, inquit Corn. Van Gestel in Hist. sac. et prof. archiep. Mechlin. tom. i. p. i.' Carpenter's Supp. to Ducange. 'I ebbe, as the see dothe. *Je reflotte*. It begynneth to ebbe, lette us go hence betyme.' Palsgrave.

¶ E ante F.

Efter (Eft or An oþer tyme A.);
*Alias, deintegro, iterum, denuo,
 denouo, rursus, rursum, secundo.*

¶ E ante G.

an Ege (Egge A.)¹; *Acies, acumen.*
 an Eg (Egge A.); *ouum, ouiculum,
 ouulum; versus:*

¶ *Est vilis ouis que non valet
 tribus ouis.*

tan Ege schelle; *putamen*².

an Eghe³; *oculus, talmus*⁴, *ocellus,
 pupilla, Acies est visus oculi;
 (versus:*

¶ *Est Acies belli, cultelli, visus
 ocelli A.)*

tone Eghyd; *monoculus, monotal-*
*mus*⁴.

an Eghelyd; *cilium, palpebra, pal-*
pando.

an Eglyle; *aquila; aquilinus; ver-*
sus:

¶ *Sunt aquile documenta tibi
 preclara, docet te
 Rex auum qua sis lege regen-*
mus homo.

*Vos alit hic Auis examinat
 astra volatu,
 Visitat & visu longius vna
 notat.*

Esto tui iudex, viuas sublimi-
ter, esto

*Providus & laudes alitis huius
 habes.*

*Victu sublimis, visu subtilis,
 amans ius,*

*Exemplis aquile rex eris ipse
 tui.*

†Egpte (Egypp A.); *egiptus, egip-*
ciacus.

Egrymon; *Agrimonia (A.)*.

E ante K.

†to Eke; *vbi to hepe.*

an Ekname⁵; *Agnomen, dicitur a
 specie vel accione, agnominacio.*

†an Eker; *Auctor, Augmentator, -trix.*

†an Ekyng⁶; *adungma, augmen-*
tum, auccio, augmentacio.

†Ekyng of a worde.

E ante L.

an Elbowe; *lacertus.*

†An Eland⁷; *Mediampnis, medi-*
ampna (A.).

¹ In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Fastolfe, 1459, Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 468, we find 'Item. vj bolles with oon coverecle of silver, the *egges* gilt;' and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, 587, the Pardoner in the dark runs against a pan when

'The *egge* of the panne met with his shyn And karf a two a veyn, & the nexte syn.'

² 'Putamen. A shale; a parynge.' Cooper. 'Putamen. A shell, paring, the rind,

cup.' Coles. 'He fondith to creope ageyn in to the *ayschelle*.' K. Alisaunder, 576.

³ 'pat sight he sal se with gestly *eghe* With payn of dede pat he moste dreghe.'

A. S. *eage*, O. Icel. *auga*. Pricke of Conscience, 2234.

⁴ Representing apparently the Greek *ὀφθαλμος* and *μυρὸφθαλμος* respectively.

⁵ 'Agnomino. To calle nekename. *Agnomen*, an ekename, or a surname.' Medulla. The word occurs in the Handling Synne, ed. Furnivall, 1531, 'zeuef a man a vyle *ekename*.'

See P. Nekename. A. S. *caca*, an addition, increase. Icel. *auka-nafn*, a nickname.

⁶ 'Augeo. To moryn. *Augmentum*. An ekyng.' Medulla.

'3iff þu takesst twizzes an Þu finndesst, butt a wunnderr be,

And ekesst itt till fowwre, Þe fulle tale off æxe.' Ormulum, ll. 16352-5.

'He *ayked* his folk with mikel on an.' Early Eng. Psalter, civ. 24. A.D. 1315

'I etche, I increase a thyng. *Je augmente*. I *eke*, I increase or augment. My gowne is to

shorte for me, but I wyll *eke* it.' Palsgrave.

⁷ 'Eland, an island.' Craven Glossary. '*Mediampnis et Mediampna* est insula in medio ampnis vel aque dulcis.' Ortus. Leland constantly uses *Mediampnis* in the sense of an island, thus we frequently find such sentences as, 'it standeth as a *Mediampnis* yn the Poole.' *Itinerary*, ed. Hearne, vii. 25. For the plural he uses the Latin form, as, 'the river of Tame maketh two *Mediampnes* betwixt Tamworth Towne and Hopwais Bridge.' *Itinerary*, viii. 115.

†Elde¹; *senecta, senectus, senium, annositas, antiquitas, etas, etacula, longeuitas, vetustas, auitas*; verus:

¶Euum dic totum, pars temporis dicitur etas.

*an Eldfader²; *socer (socrus uxor eius A.); socerinus participium.*

*an Eldmoder; *socrus.*

an Ele (Eyle A.); *Anguilla; Anguillar.*

†an Ele bed; *Anguillarium.*

an Elefaunte³; *eliphaz, elephants; eliphantinus, elephantus.*

*an Elfe⁴; *lamia, eumenis, dicta Aber, quod est bonum, & mene, defectus.*

†Elfe lande.

pe Elemente; *elementum; elementarius.*

Elles; *Alias, Alioquin.*

Elleuen; *undecim; undecimus, vndenus, vndenarius, vndeces.*

†an Elleenen sythes; *vndecies.*

*an Ellyltre⁵; *Alnus; alnicetum est locus ubi crescunt.*

¹ The primary meaning of *elde* is age simply, as in *Lazamon*, 25913,

'*Elde hefe heo na mare Buten sihtene 3ere.*'

Compare 'All be he neur sa young off *eld*,' *Barbour's Bruce*, xii. 322; and again *ibid.* xx. 43, where we read how Robert's son David, who was but five years of age, was betrothed to Joan of the Tower 'that than of *eld* had sevin 3er.' Cf. *Lonelich's Holy Grail*, xxii. 118, 'So fine a child & of so 3ong *elde*.' But subsequently the word was restricted to the sense of *old age*, as in 'And if I now begyne in to myne *eld*,' *Lancelot of the Laik*, ed. Skeat, 3225, and in the *Miller's Tale*, C. T. 3229, where we are told

'Men schulde wedde aftir here astaet, For *eld* and youthe ben often at debaat.'

A. S. *eald, ald*. Compare *Eueneldes*.

² Used in both senses of *grandfather* and *father-in-law*: see *Jamieson*. Ray in his *Glossary of North Country Words* gives '*Elmother*, a stepmother, Cumberland.' In *Barbour's Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xiii. 694, we are told that the king married his daughter to Walter Stewart,

'And thai weill soyne gat of thar bed Callit Robert, and syne was king
Ane knaiff child, throu our Lordis grace And had the land in gouernyng.'

That eftir his gude *eld-fadir* was

'*Eldfather, avus; eldmoder, avia*,' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* 205. Lloyd derives it from Welsh *ail* = second. In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 76, l. 1189, it is said of Adam that he

Bath his father and moder be-forn; And at his erthing all lede.'

Wyclif, *Works*, i. 181, says, 'a child is ofte lyk to his fadir or to his modir, or ellis to his *elde fadir*,' and again in the *Prol.* to *Eccles.* p. 123, he speaks of 'myn *eldefader* Jhesus.'

Lazamon also uses the word: 'He wes Marwale's fader, Mildburze *alderader*,' iii. 246. See also Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 40, and *E. Eng. Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 122. Cf. also G. Douglas, *Lineados*, Bk. vi, p. 195, l. 26, ed. 1710, where it is used to translate *socer*, and at p. 55, l. 43, he speaks of Hecuba as '*elmdoder* to ane hunder.' *Avia*. An *eld modere*. *Socrus*. An *eljde modere*. *Medulla*.

³ See also *Olyfaunte*.
⁴ '*Lamia*. A beaste that hath a woman's face, and feete of an horse.' Cooper. '*Satirus*. An *elie* or a mysshapyn *unne*.' *Medulla*. In the *Man of Lawe's Tale*, 754, the forged letter is represented as stating that

'the queen deluered was The moder was an *elf*, by auenture

Of so horrible a fendly creature . . . Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerye.'
and in the *Chanoun's Yemannes Tale*, 842, Alchemy is termed an '*elvisch* lore.' Horman says: 'The fayre kach chaunged my chyld. *Striz, vel lamia pro meo suum parvulum, suppositum*.' In *Aelric's Glossary*, Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 60, we have *elf* used as equivalent to the classical *nymph*: thus we find '*Oreades*, munt-elfen; *Dryades*, wudu-elfen; *Hamadryades*, wyld-elfen; *Naiades*, see-elfen; *Castalides*, dun-elfen.' '*Pumilus*. An *elfe* or dwarfe.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

⁵ '*Aulne, Aune*. An aller, or Alder-tree.' Cotgrave. '*Eller*. The alder.' *Jamieson*. In *P. Plowman*, B. i. 68, we are told that Judas 'on an *eller* honged hym,' where other readings are '*elrene*, *helderne*, *elberene*, *hiller-tre*.' '*Billortre, Sambucus*.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 191. '*Ellurne, Sambucus*.' *ibid.* p. 140. In the same vol. p. 171, the gloss on W. de Billesworth renders *de aune* by '*allerne*.' The translator of *Palladius On Husbandrie* speaks of '*holgh ellestikes*,' iv. 57, where the meaning is evidently *elder*.

an Elne¹; *vlua, vluula; vlnalis, vlnarius.*

an Eloquence; *deseritudo, eloquentia.*

Eloquent; *eloquens, desertus.*

*an Elsyn²; *Acus, subulu (fibula A.).*

E ante M.

*an Eme; *Arunculus, patruus; verus:*

¶ *Patruus a patre pendet (sit A.). Arunculus ex genitrice.*

†an Eme son or doghter³; *patruelis, ex parte patris, consobrinus ex parte matris.*

þe Emeraude (Emoraude A.)⁴; *emoroide, emorois; emoroissus qui putitur talem infirmitatem.*

þe Emygrane⁵; *emigraneus.*

an Emp[er]our; *cesar; cesareus, cesarianus, cesariensis, augustus; imperator; imperialis participium; accionator, induperator.*

†an Emprice; *imperatrix.*

†an Emypre; *imperium.*

†an Emplaster⁶; *cataplasma, emplastrum.*

E ante N.

†to Enchete; *fiscare & -ri, con-, in-, eschaetare.*

†an Encheter; *fiscator, con-, fiscarius, con-, eschatorius, eschaetor.*

to Encrece; *increscere.*

an Encresynge; *crementum, incrementum.*

an Ende; *effectus, euentus, exitus, finis; finitiuus participium; meta, modus, terminus.*

to Ende; *conficere, per-, complere, consummare, finire, de-, dif-, exferre, terminare, sopire, finire, determinare & -ri, ad effectum deducere.*

†Endles; *eternus, eo-, perhennis, perpetuus, perpes, & cetera; ubi everlastinge.*

¹ 'Ulna. An ellyn.' Medulla. 'Elne or elle, ulna.' Huloet. See also Jamieson, s. v. Elne. A. S. *eln*, O. Icel. *öln*, *alín*, Lat. *ulna*. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 129, we have 'I shalle zeve to the ij ellene of lynone clothe for to lappe in þy body when that thou arte hongid.'

² 'Elsen, an aule, a shoemaker's aule.' Hexham, Netherduytech Dict. 1660. 'Subula. An awle that cordiners doo use for a bodkin.' Cooper. 'Alesne, an awle; or shoemaker's bodkin.' Cotgrave. The Medulla gives 'Subula. An elsyn. Est instrumentum subula sutoris acutum.' 'Ballons great and smale, iiij'. A box of combs ijs. vj ounces of sanders vjd. In *elsou* blayds and packnedles, ix^d. In brunt-stone, treacle, and comin, xiiij^d. Inventory of Thos. Pasmore, in *Richmondshire Wills and Inventories*, Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 269.

³ 'Patruelis. Coosens germanies; the children of two bretheren.' Cooper. ⁴ 'Eméroides or pyllis, a sicknesse.' Palsgrave. 'An emorade, emaragdus.' Manip. Vocab. 'A wild or vsuaurie figge; also it is a disease in the fundament called the *hemoroides* or the Piles.' Baret. 'Hemorrhues. Called ordinarily the Emroids or Piles.' Cotgrave. See Wyclif, *Deuteronomy* xxviii. 27. In the *Complaynt of Scotlande*, ed. Murray, p. 67, the author speaks of 'ane erb callit barba aaron, quhiik vas gude reuieid for emoroyades of the fundament.' In a Poem on Blood-letting pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 190, it is said, 'A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also, The emeraudis for to undo.' See also þe Figes hereafter.

⁵ Cotgrave gives 'Migraine, f. The megrim, or headach. Hemicraïne, m. The Meagram, or headache by fits.' 'Emigranea, dolor capitis, megraine.' Ducange. 'Migrim, a sicknesse, chagrin, maigre.' Palsgrave. 'Migrim, hemecrania.' Manip. Vocab. 'The megrim, a paine in one side of the head.' Baret. 'Emorows. Flyx off blode, or the emorowdys.' Medulla. 'Migrumme. Hemeranea.' Huloet. See P. Mygreyme, and compare Mygrane, below.

⁶ We are told in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 649, that the root of the Affodyll is 'good against new swellings and impostemes that do but begin, being layde vpon in manner of an *emplaster* with parched barley made.' See also *ibid.* p. 93. In the 'Pilgrimage of the Iyf of the Manhode,' Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright p. 201, Death says to the Pilgrim, 'Mawgre alle the boxes and *emplastes* and oymenentes and empassionementes sum tyme I entre in.'

†It is Endit; *Explicit (et explicit iste liber A.), explicit.*
 to Endite¹; *dictare, in-*
 an Enditer²; *dictator, indictator.*
 an Enditynge; *dictura, dictamen.*
 †to Enforse³; *vbi to [be] a-bowte-*
warde.
 †Enge⁴; *vbi a medew.*
 an Engine; *aries, ingenium, ma-*
china.
 an Enmy; *Aduersarius in pugna,*
emulus in studio, inimicus in uidea,
hostis; hostilis, inimicalis.
 †to make Enmy; *inimicari.*

†an Enmy slaer; *homicida.*
 an Enmyte; *Aduersitas, emulacio,*
inimicitia, hostilitas.
 Enoghe; *satis, sufficiens.*
 †Entyrlly⁵; *intime.*
 to Entremett (Entermet A.)⁶; *in-*
tromittere.
 to Entyce; *vbi to jntyce.*
 to Enter; *ingredi, ingruere, inire,*
intrare, introire, irruere: versus:
¶[Intra]t homo, bruma sic in-
gruit, irruit hostis.
 an Entry; *Accessus, Aditus, Ag-*
gressio.

¹ See also Indite. 'I endyte, I make a wrytyng or a mater, or penne it. *Je dictie.* He writeth no verry fayre hande, but he endytceth as well as any man. Write thou and I wyll endyte: *tu escripras et je composeray, or je dicteray or je coucheray le langage.*' Palsgrave.

² 'And whan the *dyteris* and *writeris* of the kyng weren clepid.' Wyclif, Esther viii. 9.

³ 'Whate schall pou do when pou schalle goo thy waye vnarmed, and when thyne ennyes schalle assayle the and enforce pam to scle the?' Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 46b. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxvii. 21, we are told that when Joseph's brethren wished to put him to death Reuben 'enforside to delyuere hym of the hondys of hem;' and in *Sir Ferumbas*, the Saracen, after his duel with Oliver, though sorely wounded, 'enforcede hym per to arise vpon ys fete.' l. 782. 'I enforce my selfe, I gather all my force and my strength to me, to do a thyng, or applye me unto the uttermoste I may to do a thyng. *Je esuertuc.* He enforced hym selfe so sore to lyfte this great wayght that he dyd burst hym selfe.' Palsgrave. 'Naaman enforcid hym pat he schuld haue take þo giftis.' Wyclif, Select Wks. ed. Matthew, p. 378. See also Maundeville, p. 137, and Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 11. Compare Fande, below.

⁴ 'Ings. Low pasture lands.' Whitby Glossary. 'The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is confounded with *pasture* itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for *river-side*.' Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid. Yorkshire, E. Dial. Soc. 'Ings. Low-lying grass lands.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. See also Ray's Glossary. A. S. *ing*; Icel. *eng*, a meadow. Lye gives '*Ing-wyrt*, meadow-wort.' In the *Farming and Account Books* of Henry Best of Eluswell, York, 1641, published by the Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 32, we read, 'In a moist yere hardlande-grasse proveth better then carres, or ing-growndes, and ridges of lande better then furies, for water standinge longe in the furies spoyleth the growth for that yere.'

⁵ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 171, we read, 'He praythe the *enterly*, pat þou make for him of this litle quantite a shirte.' Cooper renders *intimus* by 'intierly beloved; a high & especial friende: *intime*, very inwardly; from the bottoome of the hearte.' In *Polit. Rel. and Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 41, the word is used as an adjective: 'besochinge you euer with myn *enterly* hert.'

⁶ 'S'entremette de, to meddle, or deal with, to thrust himself into.' Cotgrave. 'Who euer scheweth him lewld . . . he is worthi to be forbode fro *entermeting* with the Bible in eny parte ther-of.' Peacock's *Repressor*, i. L45. 'Of folys that vnderstoude nat game, and can no thyng take in sport, and yet *intermyt* them with Polys.' Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, ed. Jamieson, ii. 33. See also P. Plowman, C. Text, xiv. 226, and *King Alisaunder*, ed. Weber, 4025. In the Eng. Translation of the Charter of Rich. III. to the Fishmongers' Company, in Herbert's Hist. of Twelve Livery Companies, iv. 22, is an order that 'No foreyn shall *entermet* hym in the forsaide Cite.' Cf. Liber Albus, pp. 77, 397, where the phrase '*intromittere* ac' is used in the same sense. '*Profor.* To entermentyn.' Medulla. See also to Melle, below.

†to Entyrdyte¹; *interdicere*.
 †an Entirdytnge; *interdictum*.
 an Entrelle; *vbi* A tharme.
 to Entyrchaunge; *Alternor* (A.).
 Entirchawngeably; *Alternatim* (A.).

E ante P.

†the Epyphany; *epiphania*.
 †an Epistelle; *epistola, litera*; *epistolaris*.

E ante Q.

†Equivoce; *equivocus, omonimus*².
 †Equinoccioñ; *equinoccium, equiduum*³.

E ante R.

*an Erane (a spyder or an Attercopp)⁴; *Aranea, Araniola; Araneus*.

an Erande; *negocium*.

*to Ere (Eyr A.); *vbi* to plughe (plowghe A.).

an Ere of corne⁵; *spica, Arista, Aristella*.

an Ere: *Auris hominum est, Auricula brutorum, Ansa est olle, Ansula diminutivum; Auricularis, Auricus*.

†an Erepyke (Eyrpyke A.)⁶; *Aurifricium, Aurifodum*.

an Erle; *comes, comicellus*.

an Erle dome; *comitatus*.

†an Erle wyfe (or a countess); *comitissa*.

†Erle (Erelys A.)⁷; *Arabo, Arra, & cetera; vbi* hanselle.

¹ 'This bisshopes . . . *entreditede* al this lond.' Rob. of Gloucester, p. 495.

'Him & his fautours he cursed euerilkon And *entredited* pis lond.'
 R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, p. 209.

² MS. *omonimus*. Compare *Evyñ* of voce, below.

³ *Equidiale*. The leuell of the yere.' Cooper. '*Equidium*. Hevynheed off day and nyth.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Ac wat etestu, that thu ne lize,

Bute *attercoppe* an fule vlize?'

Owl and Nyghtingale, 600.

'Eir corumpit a finge anoon, as it schewip weel by generacioun of flies and arcins, and sicke othere.' The Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. 'His cordes er bot *erayne* thredes.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 117^{bk}. 'In the towne of Schrowysbury setan iii^{men} togedur, and as they seton talkyng, an *atturcoppe* com owte of the wow3, and bote hem by the nekkus alle pre.' Lyf of St. Wenefride in Pref. to Robert de Brunne, p. cc. Caxton in his edition of Trevisa, speaking of Ireland, says, 'ther ben *attercoppes*, blodesoukers and cestes that doon none harme,' p. 48; and in the *Game of the Chesse*, p. 29, he says that 'the lawes of somme ben like vnto the nettis of *spynecoppis*.' See drawings of an *atter-coppa* of the period in MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. iii., which by no means agree with the notion of its being a spider. '*Loppe*, fleonde-naeddre *vel* *attor-coppe*.' Alfrie's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24. '*Araneus*, an adercop, or a spynner.' Stanbridge's *Vocabula*, sign. d ii. Jamieson gives 'Attercap, Attir-cop, and Ettercap. A spider.' '*Attercop*, a venomous spider.' Pegge. '*Arain*, a spider, & Lat. *aranea*. It is used only for the largest kind of spiders. Nottinghamshire.' Ray's Glossary. '*Erayne*, a spider.' Nominale. '*Aranta*. An erany.' Medulla. See also Mirc's Instructions for Parish Priests, p. 59, l. 1937, and Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 138, l. 945. A. S. *ator, altor, ator*; O. Icel. *etr*, poison, venom.

⁵ See also *Awne*, above.

⁶ '*Auriscalpium*. An eare picker.' Cooper. In the Inventory of the Jewels, &c. of James III. of Scotland, taken in 1488, are mentioned 'twa tuthpikis of gold with a cheyne, a perle and *crepikc*.' Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 391. 'In this combe cace are your yu-rie & box combes, your cisors, with your *eare pickers*, & al your other knacks.' Florio, *Second Frutes*, p. 9.

⁷ See also to *Handfestp*. In *Itali Meidenhad*, ed. Cockayne, 7, we find 'his ure lavedr gived ham her as on *erles*.' See also *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 2687, and G. Douglas, *Euclid*, xi. Prol. l. 181. Horman says, 'I shall gyne the a peny in earnest or an erest peny. *Arabahem dabo*.' '*Arles* or *Earles*, an earnest penny.' Ray's Glossary. '*Arles-penny*, earnest money given to servants.' Kersey. 'To *arle*, to give a piece of money to confirm a bargain. *Arles, erlis, arlis pennie, arle penny*, a piece of money given to confirm a bargain.' Jamieson. '*Arre*. Arnest or hansale.' Medulla. Gaelic *earles*, from *earal*, provision, caution. The following curious extract is from MS. Ashmole, 860,

to Erre; *delirare, deuiare, exorbitare, Arrare.*

†to yife Erls (Erls A.); *Arrare, in-, sub-*

†an Erryng; *erratus, error; Arraticus corpore & loco, Arraticius animo, erroneus.*

an Erse; *Anus, culus, posteriora.*

an Erse wyspe¹; *memperium.*

þe Erthe; *terra, humus, Arida tellus; versus:*

¶*Ops, humus atque solum, rea, terra vel arida, tellus:*

terrenus, terreus, terrestris; versus:

¶*humor humum reddit, terram terit vsus aratri,*

Estque solum, solidum, sed tellus tollit in altum.

*an Erthe dyñ, or an Erthe qvake²; *terremotus.*

†an Erthe vesselle; *fictilis (A.).*

E ante S.

†an Eschete³; *eschatea.*

†to Eschete; *eschatarea.*

an Esche⁴; *fraxinus; fraxinus, fraxineus; fraxinetum est locus ubi crescit.*

an Ese (Eyse A.); *edia, ocium.*

Esy; *ediosus, secundus, secundatus, humilis, levis & suavis.*

†Esy of gate; *gracilis.*

to make Esy; *humiliare, lenire, prosperare, secundare.*

*an Esynge⁵; *domicilium, tectum.*

an Espe⁶; *tremulus.*

leaf 19:—*‘Ex libro Rotulorum Curie Manerii de Halfeld, iuxta insula[m] de Azholme, in Com. Ebor. —Curia tenta apud Halfeld die Mercurii proximo post festum Anno xi Edwardi III, Robertus de Roderham qui optulit se versus Johannem de Ithen de eo quod non teneat conuencionem inter eos factam & unde queritur quod certo die et anno apud Thorne conuenit inter predictum Robertum & Johannem, quod predictus Johannes reddidit predicto Roberto diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iij ob. et super predictus Robertus tradidit predicto Johanni quoddam obolum earles, per quod proprietates dicti diaboli commemoratur in persona dicti Roberti ad habendam deliberacionem dicti diaboli, infra quartam diem proximam sequentem. Ad quam diem idem Robertus venit ad prefatum Johannem et petit deliberacionem dicti diaboli secundum conuencionem inter eos factam, idem Johannes predictum diabolum deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult, &c., ad grave dampnum ipsius Roberti lx solidi, et inde producit sectam, &c. Et predictus Johannes venit, &c. Et non dedit conuencionem predictam; et quia videtur curie quod tale placitum non iacet inter Christianes, ideo partes predicti adjournatus usque in infernum, ad audiendum iudicium suum, et utraque pars in misericordia, &c.’* Quoted in Mr. Peacock’s Gloss. of Manley, &c.

¹ ‘I wolde his eye wer in his ers.’ P. Plowman, B. x. 123. See also under A.

² *‘Terremotus. An erdyn.’* Medulla. In the A.-Saxon Chronicles, under the year 1060, it is mentioned that, ‘On ðisan gere wæs micel corþdync,’ ed. Earle, p. 193. Amongst the signs of the day of Judgement Hampole tells us ‘Pestilences and hungers sal be And erthedyns in many contre.’ *Pricke of Conscience*, 4035. And again— ‘þe neghend day, gret erthedyn sal be.’ *Ibid.* 4790. A. S. *eorð dyne.* ‘Bren it ðhunder, sanc il erðedine.’ *Genesis & Exodus*, ed. Morris, 1108, and see also l. 3196.

³ Fr. *eschoir*, to fall; that is lands fallen or reverting into the hands of the lord or original owner, by forfeiture or for want of heirs of the tenant. See *Liber Custumarum*, Glossary, s. v. *Escaeta*. Thus in *Rauf Coilyear*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Murray, 761, Charles promises to give Rauf ‘The next vacant’

That hapis in France, quhair sa euer it fall, Forfaltour or fie waird.
‘Fallen in Escheat for lacke of an heir, caduca hereditas.’ Baret. ‘I fall, as an offyce, or larkes, or goodes falleth in to the kynges handes by reason of forfeiture. *Je eschoys.*’ Palsgrave.

⁴ ‘*Esch.* The ash, a tree.’ Jamieson. A. S. *æsc*.
⁵ In P. Plowman, C. Text, xx. 93, we read of ‘Isykeles in *euesynge*.’ Baret gives ‘Easing of an house, *suggrundatio*, and Hulot ‘Evesynge or eves settyng or trimmyng. *Imbricium, Subgrundatio.*’ Jamieson has ‘*Easing*, and *easing-drap*, the eaves of a house.’ In the *Ancient Rite*, p. 142, we are told that ‘þe niht fuel iden *euesynge* bitowened recluses, þat wunep forþi, under chirche *euesynge.*’ ‘Evese mi cop, *moun top.*’ Wright’s *Vocab.*

p. 144. ⁶ Tremble. An ashe or aspen tre.’ Cotgrave.

†an Essoyn of courte¹; *essonium*.
 †an Esquier; *vbi* A squier (Esqwyer;
vbi Sqwyere A.).
 þe Esto; *oriens*; *eous*, *orientalis*.
 þe Estewynde; *eurus*.
 Est Northe (A.).

E ante T.

Ethroglett (Ethrocllett A.)²; *ethroclisis*, *diversiclinium*; *ethroclitus*.
 to Ete; *epulari*, *con-*, *comedere*, *commessare*, *vessi*, *con-*, *edere*, *con-*, *ex-*, *fagin* *grece*, *mandare*, *manducare*, *papare*, *prandere*, *pransare*, *pransitare*.
 †Eteabylle; *comessibilis*, *edilis*.
 †an Eter; *comestor*.
 an Etynge; *commestio*, *commessacio*.
 Etynge; *edax*, *edaculus*, *edens*.
 an Etynge place; *pransorium*.

Etyn; *commestus*, *estus*, *esus*, *mansus*, *pransus*.
 †halfe Ettyñ; *Semesus* (A.).
 E ante V.
 †an Ev tre (Ewetre A.)³; *taxus*; *taxinus*.
 †an Ev stok; *taxum*.
 †Eve⁴; *eua*, *virago*.
 an Evylle; *vbi* sekues.
 Eveñ; *equus*, *co-*, *equalis*, *equabilis*, *par*, *compar*, *parilis*.
 to be Evyñ; *equipollere*, *equivalere*.
 †Evyn agayñ; *e contra*.
 †to make Evyn⁵; *congire*, *detubere*, *equare*, *con-*, *ex-*, *parificare*.
 an Evyn-hede; *equalitas*, *equanimitas*, *equipollencia*, *equidencia*, *parilitas*.
 †Evyn of voce; *equiuocus*, *omominus*.

¹ The origin of this word is doubtful. Ducange considers it to have the same root as *soin*, care, from Lat. *sonnium*, implying thoughtfulness, anxiety. Hickes (Dissert. Epist. p. 8.) derives it from Mæso-Gothic *sunia*, truth, as meaning a plea based on truth; see Ducange, s. vv. *soniare* and *sunnis*. The words *assoigne*, *essoigne* in Early Eng. were used as signifying an excuse or impediment of any kind; thus in Cursor Mundi, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, p. 139, l. 2266, 'That shend thing is withouten *assoigne*.'

'*Essonia*, *excusatio causaria*, *ejuratio vadimonii propter impedimentum: empêchement de se présenter; excuse donée par un plaideur qui ne peut comparaitre*.' Ducange. Jamieson gives 'Essonyie. An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law. *Essonyier*. One who legally offers an excuse for the absence of another.' O. Fr. *essoigne*. 'Ther avayleth non *essoigne* ne *excusacioun*.' Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, p. 271. See also Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, i. 102.

² This cannot but be a corruption of *heteroclitus* = *ἑτερόκλιτος*, which exactly corresponds in meaning with the Latin *diversiclinium*. Cf. Sete of Angellis hereafter, which is rendered by *dindimus*, '*nomen eteroclitum*' = *heteroclitum*, on account of its plural being *dindima*. Ducange gives '*Heteroclitum*. *Diversiclinium: lieu où plusieurs chemins se réunissent. Diversiclinium*. Locus ubi diverse viæ conjunguntur: *carrefour*.' See also Gateschadylle, below.

³ This word is inserted again in the MS. after Euerlastynge.

⁴ This is illustrated by a passage in the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, ll. 631, 634, where we are told that when Eve was brought to Adam,

'*Virago* gaf he hir to nam;

For hight sco *virago*,

For maked o þe man was sco.'

And similarly Lyndesay in his *Monarchie* says—

'And *Virago* he callit hir than,

Quhilk Eua efterwart wes namyt.'

Quhilk is, Interpret, maid of man:

E. E. T. Soc. ed. Hall, 1865, Bk. i. l. 773.

So also in the Chester Plays, p. 25—

'Therefore shee shall be called, I wisse *Virago*, nothing amisse,

For out of man tacken shee is, And to man shee shall draw.'

Andrew Boorde in his *Breviary of Health*, p. 242, says, 'when a woman was made of God she was named *Virago* because she dyd come of a man.' '*Virago*. A woman of stout and manly carriage.' Cooper.

⁵ '*Congio*. To waxen evyn.' Medulla.

*Evyndeltes¹; *coetaneus, coevus, colectaneus, equicus.*

†Euenly; *Eque, equaliter, equanimiter* (A.).

†to wax Euen; *vesperare, advesperare* (A.).

†Euen sang²; *vespere, pulsantur vesperi, psalmi qui cantantur* (A.).

†the Euensterñ; *vesperus, vesper & vesperrgo, et idem planeta dicitur venus* (A.).

†p^o Euen tyde; *Crepusculum, vesperium, vespera, vesper; vespertinus, vesperta dea noctis* (A.).

Euerlastyng; *eternus, & cetera; vbi a-lastyng.*

Euyrmare; *inperpetuum, ineternum, & cetera; vbi Alway* (A.).

†Euvry (Evoure A.)³; *ebur; eburneus.*

E ante X.

an Example; *exemplum, exemplar, exemplum est dictum vel factum alicuius autentice persone mutatione dignum, sed exemplar est ad cuius similitudinem ad fit simile, jdea, parabola, paradiogma.*

to yif Exampille; *exemplificare, scandalizare.*

to Examyñ; *examinare, cribare, ventulare*⁴, -tor.

†an Exemplar; *exemplar, Exemplarium* (A.).

an Examynacioñ; *examinacio.*

Examynd; *examinatus, cribatus, ventulatus.*

an Excusacioñ; *excusacio.*

to Excuse; *excusare, disculpare.*

Excusyd; *excusatus.*

†an Execucioñ; *execucio.*

†to Execute; *caequi.*

an Executor; *executor, -trix.*

to Exile; *relegare, proscribere, & cetera; vbi to outelawe.*

an Exile; *exilium, acucula.*

†to Expende; *dispensare, dispendere, disponere, ex-, expendere.*

†an Expense; *inpena, expensa vel expense.*

†to Expo[w]nde; *commentari, comminisci, aperire, discutere, disserere, edisserere, edissertare, excutere, explanare, exponere, interpretari.*

an Expow[n]dyng; *commentum, edicio, expositio, interpretacio; interpretabilis.*

an Expownder; *expositor, interpres.*

an Extorcioñ; *distorcio ex iniuria, rapina, seccio.*

to do Extorcioñ; *contorquere, de-, ex-, exigere.*

an Extorcioner; *exactor, & cetera de verbis predictis.*

¹ 'Coetaneus. Of evyn age.' Medulla.

'And swa wass Crist soþ Godess witt
A33 inn hiss Faderr herrte,

All wiþþ hiss Faderr efennald
Inn eche Godeunndnesse.'

Ormulum, ll. 18603-6.

'Earst ha wakenede of him þa 3et þa he wes in heuene, for neh wið him euenhald.' *Itali Meidenhad*, p. 41. Wyclif in his version of Galatians i. 14 has, 'And I profite in Jurge aboute many myn euene eldis [euene eldis P. coetaneos, Vulg.] in my kyn,' and in 1 Peter v. 1, 'Therefore I, euene eldre, [consenior] biseche the eldre men that ben in 3ow, &c.' See also Daniel i. 10.

² 'Vespere. To evyn. Vespere est tempus circa horam nonam et horam pulsandi.' Medulla. In the Myroure of our Lady, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Blunt, p. 12, *Vespere, et mane et meridie narabo et annunciabo* is rendered 'by the morow, at pryme tyme, & at none, and at euensonge tyme, &c.'

³ In Sir John Fastolf's *Bottre*, 1459, were 'ij knyves in a schethe, haftys of eury, withe naylys gilt.' Paston Letters, i. 488.

⁴ MS. *dentulare*.

Capitulum 6^m F.

F ante A.

- a Face; *facies, vultus*.
 † Fasyngis of lokis¹ (A.).
 A Facon²; *falco* (A.).
 † Facitt; *faciscia* (A.).
 to Fade; *vbi* to welowe.
 Fader; *genitor*.
 a Fader; *pater, paterculus, parens, genitor, propagator, abba* græce, *abia*; *paternalis, patrenus, patrius, patruelis, participia*.
 to Fadyr; *genitare* (A.).
 a Faderles chylde; *pupillus, orphanus, orbus*.
 †a Fadirles childe hous; *orphantrophium*.
 a Fader slaer; *patricida*.
 *to Fage³; *Adulari, Assentari, Assenciare, Assentiri, blandiri, de-, blandificare, delinere, palpare*.
 a Fager; *Adulator, blanditor, blandicellus, blandus, palpo*.
 †a Fagyng; *blandicia, blandicella, blandicies, adulacio, adulatus, blandimentum, delinicio, delimentum (delinimentum A.), oleum, vt in psalmo: oleum autem*

- peccatoris non inpinguet, & cetera*⁴.
 Fagyng; *blandus, blandulus, blandiciosus*.
 a Fagott; *fasciculus (malliolus A.), & cetera; vbi A byrden*.
 Fayne; *vbi mery*.
 Fare; *pulcher, decorus, speciosus, specialis, formosus, bellus, venustus, aprius, delectabilis; versus: Ad celi decora nos perduc, verga decora*.
Conspicuous, conspicabundus, blandus, decusatus, eligans, politus, ornatus, vultuosus.
 Fayrly⁵; *ornate, venuste, formose, & cetera*.
 †to make Fare; *colere, componere, ornare, ad-, ex-, comare, venustare, con-, de-, decusare, redimere, decorare, stellare*.
 a Fayrnes; *pulcritudo, decusacio, decor, euprepia, forma, species, specimen*.
 Fayre of speche; *effabilis, eloquens, facundus, lepidus*.
 a Fayer; *nundine, feria*.

¹ Halliwell gives 'Fassings. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c.' and Jamieson 'Faisins. The stringy parts of cloth, resembling the lint (sc. *caddis*) applied to a wound. Feazings. Roxburgh.' 'Coma, feax.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'His fax and berde was fadit quhare he stude.' Gawin Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. ii. p. 48, l. 13. A.S. *feax*, O. Icel. *fax*, hair.

² See Fawcon.

³ 'To fage. *Adulari, fingere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'po þat most fagen and plesen þee soonest goon away and deysceuen þee.' XII Chapitres of Richard, Heremite de Hampton, Camb. Univ. Libr. MS. Ff. v. 30, leaf 144. Wyclif has in Judges xiv. 15, 'And whanne the seuenthe day was nyȝ, thei seiden to the wijf of Sampson, *Fage* to thi man, and meue hym, that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme;' where Purvey's version is, 'Close thin hoseboude.' So again Wyclif says 'It is manere of ypocritis and of sophists to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men but for yvel entent.' Wks. ed. Arnold. i. 44.

⁴ The reference is to Psalms cxli. 5. The word *oil* in the sense of flattery occurs, so far as I know, only in the phrase 'to bere up' or 'hold up oil': thus in *Richard the Reddes*, iii. 186, we have 'for brayngye and for bostyngye, and *beringe yppon oilles*,' and in Gower, iii. 172, where the false prophets tell Ahab to go and prosper—

'Anone they were of his accorde

Prophetes false mony mo

See also *ibid.* p. 159, and Trevisa's Higden, iii. 447: 'Alisaundre gan to boste and make him self more worþy þan his fader, and a greet deel of hem þat were at þe feste hilde up þe kynges *oyl*,' [*magna contrivantium parte assentiente*.] Compare the modern phrase 'to butter a person up,' and Psalm lv. 21, and Proverbs v. 3. See *Notes & Queries*, 6th, Ser. i. 203.

To bere up oile, and alle tho

Affermen that, which he hath told.

⁵ MS. Fayrly.

a Fayre speche; *effabilitas, eloquencia, fecundia, lepos, lepor*; versus:

¶ *Kure fugo lepores, in verbis quero lepores*;

Nam lepus est animal, lepor est facundia fandi.

†to bere fro Fayers; *denundinare.*

a Faythe; *fides.*

a Faythe breker; *fidefragus.*

Faythfully; *fiducialiter.*

to Falde; *plicare, in-, com-, plectere, voluere, con-, rugare.*

To vnfalde; *explicare, extendere, deuoluere, & cetera*; *vbi to shewe.*

a Falde; *caula, ouile.*

A Falde of clothe; *plica (A.).*

*a Faldynge¹; *Amphibalus.*

a Faldynge; *plicacio, fleccio, conuolucio, & cetera de verbis.*

†au vn Foldynge; *explicio, deuolucio, & cetera.*

†a Fayle; *defectus, defeccio.*

to Fayle; *deficere, fatiscere.*

Falghē² (Falowe A.); *terra sacionalis, seminalis, nouale, noualis.*

to Falowe (A.).

a Falle; *lapsus, casus.*

*pe Falland Euylle³; *epilencia, co-*

micius vel comicialis, morbus caducus, noxa, gerenoxa, epilensis; epilepticus qui patitur illam infirmitatem.

to Falle; *cadere, concidere, oc-, de-, ruere, cor-, labi, procidere, ruinare*; versus:

¶ *Occido dum labor, occido dum gladiabor.*

†to Falle be-twne (to Faylle betweyne A.); *intercedere eorum ci.*

†to Falle in; *incidere, irruere, ingruere.*

†lyke to Falle; *ruinosus, et, domus est ruinosa.*

†Fallynge; *caducus, cadabundus, cadens, deciduus, occiduus.*

†a Fallynge; *ruina.*

False; *falsus, fallax, mendax, falsidicus, falsarius, deceptorius, dolosus, subdolos, sediciosus, fraudulentus, callidus, versutus, astutus, versipellis, infidus, per-, altriplex, pellax, omnis generis, in verbis est malefidus, raser, pseudolus, pseudo.*

†a False Accusere; *calumpniator, -trix.*

¹ Amongst the comynolities of Ireland mentioned in the Libel of English Policy, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 186, we find—'Irish wollen, lynyn cloth, *faldynge*.'

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden says of the Irish that they wear 'blak *faldynges* instede of mantels and of clokes [*vice palliarum phalangis nigris utitur*].' Vol. i. p. 353. 'Also I gyff to Alice Legh my doghtor my chamlett kyrtil and my wolsted kyrtil, my best typett, my *faldyng*, &c.' Will of Margaret Starkey, 1526, Chetham Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 13. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, has 'washe your shepe there-with, with a sponge or a pece of an olde mantell, or of *faldynge*, or suche a softe cloth or woll,' fo. E^r.

² 'Faugh-land, fallow land.' Kennett, MS. Lans. 1033. See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. D. Soc. In *Havelok*, ed. Skeat, 2509, Godard, when sentenced to death, is bound and drawn

'un-to þe galwes,
Nouth bi þe gate, but ouer þe falwes'

³ In the account of the death of Herod given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 678. l. 11831, we are told that 'þe falland euil he had,' where the Cotton and Gottingen MSS. read 'þe falland gute.' 'Fallinde euil ich cleopie licomes siennesse.' *Aneren Biue*, p. 176. 'Apoplexia, the falling evil.' R. Percyvall, Spanish Diet. 1591. 'Epilencia. The fallyng evyl.' Medulla. See Andrew Boorde's 'dyete for them the whiche haue any of the kyndes of the *fallyng sykennes*,' in his 'Dyetary,' ed. Furnivall, p. 294. The same author says (*ibid.* p. 127) that 'the foule euyll, whiche is the *fallyng sykennes*,' is the common oath of Scotchmen. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 13, says that quail 'ouelic with man are subject to the falling sicknes.' 'The falling ill. *Comitialis morbus, morbus caducus*.' Withals. 'Epilepsia, vel caduca, vel larratio, vel comitialis, brace-coðu, fylle-seoc.' Altrie's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19.

a Falsed (Falshede A.); *falsitas*,
fraus arte fit, fraudulencia, dolus,
dolositas, fucus, fallacia, deceptio,
astus, meander, trica, prestigium,
verbum, pellacia, pellicio, ver-
sucia.

†a False sayer; *falsidicus*.

to do Falsely; *falsificare, falsare*,
fallere, falsitare.

Falsely; *fraudulenter, dolose, decep-*
tuose, & cetera.

†to Fame¹; *famare*.

a Fame; *fama* (nomen A.).

Fame²; *spuma; spumousus* (A.).

†Famus; *famosus*.

*a Fan³; *capisterium, pala, vannus*,
ventilabrum.

†to Fan; *ventulare.*

†to Fande (Faynde A.)⁴; *conari*,
niti, con-, & cetera; vbi to be
abowtewarde.

*a Fayne of a schipe⁵; *cheruchus*,
& cetera; vbi A weder coke.

*a Fanon⁶; *fanula, manipulus.*

a Fantasy; *fantasia, fantasma*,
fusma, lemur, falmos grece;
fantasticus.

A Funtum⁷; *fantasma* (A.).

¹ 'Famo. To ffamyn.' Medulla. The compound verb to *defame* is now used. 'Fama. The noyse or brute of a thyng.' Cooper. In the Complaint of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 313, we are told, that

'If a man be falsely *famed*, Than wold the officers be agramed,
 And wol make purgacioun, And assigne him fro tounne to tounne.'

'False and fekyll was that wyghte That lady for to *fame*.' Sir Tryamour, 20.
 And so also, 'Help me this tyde, Ageyn this pepyl that me doth *fame*.' Cov. Myst. p. 139.
 See also Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 391. 'Defamo. To mislose.' Medulla.

² A. S. *fām*, Ger. *faum*, foam, froth.

³ 'Capisterium. A fane. Ventilabrum. A wyndyl or a fan.' Medulla. A. S. *fann*.
 'Ventilo. To wyndyn or sperslyn.' Medulla. See also Wyndowe, below.

⁴ Hampole tells us that devils surround a dying man and

'pai sal *fande* at his last endyng Hym in-to wanhope for to bryng.'
 A. S. *fandian*. Pricke of Conscience, 2228.

⁵ 'Cheruchus. A top off a mast or a Veyne.' Medulla. In the Romance of Sir Eglamour,
 ed. Halliwell, 1192, where a ship forms part of a coat of arms, we read—

'Hys maste of syltyr and of golde, And of redd golde was hys *fane*,
 The chylde was but of oon nyght olde, Hys gabulle and hys ropy everechone
 And evyr in poynte to dye: Was portrayed verely.'

'Upon his first heed, in his helmet crest, There stode a *fane* of the silke so fine.'

Hawes, *Passetyme of Pleasure*, xxxiii. 8.

'Cheruchus. The fane of the mast or of a vayle (! sayle), *quia secundum ventum movetur*.'
 Ortus Vocab. 'Fane of a steple, *uirsort, vaniere*.' Palsgrave.

⁶ '1566. Wintertounne . . . one old vestment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *faunel*
 . . . Wrought in the Isle of Axholme . . . one amis, one albe, a slotte, a *ffaunell*,
 a corporax.' Lincolnshire Ch. Goods, pp. 164, 169. 'Manipulus: *quedam vestis sacer-*
dotalis.' Medulla. In Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, p. 59, l. 1917, we read—

'3af þe wouste stole or *fanoun*, Passe forth wythowten turne.'

When þou art in þe canoun,

See also the Lay Folks Mass-Book, pp. 167-8, where it is spelt *phanon*. In the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, pt. ii. ch. viii. sign. Lii. the author writing of the Indians says, that 'for thei sette muche by beautie, thei cary aboute with them *phanelles* to defende them from the sonne,' where the meaning seems to be a 'kerchief.' See Ducange s. v. *Fano*. Francis Morlay in his Will dated 1540, bequeathed 'to the reparation of and annourment of the qwere of Saynt Katryne in Melyng church vj^s viij^d, with a vestment of blakke chamlett, albe, stole, and *fannell* therto belongyng.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c., Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 21.

⁷ 'Worlissche riches, how-swa þai come, I hald nocht elles but filth and *fantome*.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1197.

Wyclif renders Psalms cxviii. 37 by 'turn min eghen þat þai *fantome* [*vanitatem*] ne se.'
 'Hit nis but *fantum* and feiri.' Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, p. 134. In the Wyclifite version of St. Mark vi. 49, the disciples seeing our Lord walking

a Fardelle¹; *involucrum*.
 †a Farntikylle²; *lenticula, lentigo, nevus, sessio*.
 †Farntykyld; *lentiginosus*.
 to Farce³; *farcire, in-, re-, con-, suf-, dif-, consipare, replere, furtare, re-, con-, farcinare, re-, diffurtare, de-*.
 a Farsynge; *farcimen, farcimentum*.
 a Farte; *bumbum, bumba, pedicio, trulla*.
 to Farte; *pedere, con-, turpiter sonare, oppedere, id est contra pedere*.
 to Fare wele; *valere, vale, valele*.
 to Faste; *ieiunare, abstinere*.
 a Faste; *ieiunium, abstinentia*.
 Faste; *firmus, & cetera; ubi sekry*.

a Fastnes; *firmitas, securitas, constancia, stabilitas*.
 *Fastyngange (Fastynggayng A.)⁴; *carniprium*.
 *a Fatte⁵; *cupa, cupula, curia, curula*.
 †a Fattmaker; *cuparius*.
 Fatte; *pinguis, aruinosus, bussus, crassus, crassatus, crassulentus, obesus, saginatus*.
 †to make Fatte; *crassare, con-, de-, id est valde crassare, in[p]inguare, inpinguere, inescare, lardare, saginare*.
 †to be Fatte; *crassere, crescere, cressari, pinguescere, in-, gliscere, pinguere, in-, pinguifieri*.

on the sea, 'gessiden him for to be a *fantum*.' 'Forsope it is but *fanteme* pat 30 fore-telle.' William of Palerne, 2315. See also Gower, iii. 172. '*Fantasma*, a ghost, a hag, a robin goodfellow, a hobgoblin, a sprite, a iade, the riding hagge or mare.' Florio.

¹ 'A fardell, or packe that a man beareth with him in the way, stufte or carriage, *sarcina*. A little fagot, or fardell, *fasciculus*.' Barret. 'A fardel. *Sarcina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Who would fardels bear?' Hamlet iii. 1. Low Lat. *fardellus*.

² In the Thornton MS. leaf 285, is a receipt 'to do awaye *ferntikilles*.' Chaucer in the Knight's Tale, 1311, in describing 'the grete Emetrens, the Kyng of Ynde,' says there were

'A fewe *fraknes* in his face y-sprent,
 Betwixen yelwe and blake somdel y-ment.'

'*Farnatuckles*, freckles.' Tour to the Caves, E. Dial. Soc. O. Icel. *frekna*, A. S. *fræcn*. '*Lentigo*, Plin. A specke or pimple, redde or wanne, appearing in the face or other part.' Cooper. '*Nevus*: *macula que nascitur, Anglice, a wrete. Lenticula. A frakyn. Lentiginosus. Ffrakeny* or spotty.' Medulla. Turner in his Herbal, 1551, p. 169, says: 'Rocket healeth al the fautes in the face layd to with honey, and it taketh away frekles or *fayrntikles* with vinegre.' See also Ferntykyll, below.

³ 'To farce, to stuffe or porre in, *differcio*.' Barot.

'Of alle þo thynges þou make *farsure*, And *farse* þo skyn, and perboyle hit wele.'

Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 26.

⁴ The form *Fastyngong* occurs several times in the Paston Letters, thus—'As for the obligacyon that ye shuld have of the parson of Cressyngham, he seith he cam never at Cressyngham syth he spake with you, and that he be-heste it you not till *Fastyngong*.' i. 194, ed. Gairdner. See also i. 110, 378, ii. 70, 83 and 311. 'Thomas Greme-ton will . . . hath occupied seene ester xix. yere, unto *fastyngong*, the xx yere of the king.' Howard Household Books, 1481-90, p. 117. 'Vpoun the xix day thairof, being *fastrinsrin*, at tua houis efter none, George lord Seytoun come to the castell of Edinburgh.' Diurnal of Occurrents, 1513-1575, Pannatyne Club, 1833, p. 259.

'And on the *Fastyngs-ewyn* rycht

To the eastell thai tuk thair way.'

In the beginning of the nycht,

Barbour's Bruce, Bk. x. l. 372.

See also the Ordinances of the 'Gild of St. James, Lenue,' pr. in Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, p. 69, where it is appointed that four general meetings are to be held in each year, the third of which is fixed for 'ye Soundeday next after *Fastyngonge*.' Laughey mentions *Fastingham-Tuesday. Fastens-een* or *een*, Shrove Tuesday.' Ray's Glossary. '*Seragesima*. The Sunday before Fastgong. *Quinquagesima*, The Sunday on Fastyngong. Medulla.

⁵ 'A fat or a vat. *Orcula*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Cupa*. A cuppe or a flat.' Medulla. 'A fat. *Vas*.' Withals. 'Fatte, a vessall, *querue*. Fatte, to dye in, *cauier a taivre*.' Palsgrave. 'Whenne thou haste fyllyd up thy lede, bere hit owere into a *fatt*, and lett hit stand ij.

a Fattnes; *arvina, arvinula, crassitas, crassitudo, crassities, sagina, saginula, pinguedo.*

a Fawcoñ¹; *herodius, falco.*

a Falconer; *falconarius.*

to Fauet; *favere, Aquiescere, Aspirare.*

†a Fauerer; *factor, duplicarius, qui fauet utrique parti.*

†Fauerabylle, or fauerynge; *fauens, fautorius.*

a Fauour; *fauor, aura, gratia.*

†a Fawne; *hinnulus.*

†a Fawchoñ²; *rumphea, framea, spata, spatula.*

†Fawthistelle³; *labrum veneris.*

F ante E.

Febylle; *imbecillus; vbi wayke.*

to make Febylle (to Febylle A.);

Attenuare, debilitare, infirmare,

diluere, effeminare, enervare, eui-

rare, & cetera; vbi to make wayke.

a Febyllnes; *debilitas, imbecillitas, & cetera; vbi wayknes.*

Febylly; *debcliter, imbecilliter, & cetera.*

Fedd; *pastus, cibatus.*

to Fede (Feyde A.); *cibare, curare, pascere, de-; versus:*

¶ *hec tria signat curo, medior, volo, pasco.*

a Fedyr; *penna, pluma, plumella.*

†to Fedyr; *pennare, plumare.*

†to vn Fedyr; *expennare, explumare.*

†a Fedyr bed; *fultrum, plumale, lectus plumalis.*

†Fedyrles or with owtyñ feders; *inplumis.*

†to be Fedyrde; *plumere.*

†Federid or fulle of fedyr; *plumosis.*

a Fee⁴; *feodum.*

to Fee (Feeffe A.)⁵; *feoffure.*

a Fefment; *feoffamentum.*

days or iij.' Porkington MS. in Wright's Carols and Songs, Percy Soc. p. 87. 'Apon that rocke þer was an eghe þat was alway droppande dropes of water, and be nethe it þer was a *fatte* that ressayed alle the droppes.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, John's Coll. MS. leaf 112bk. 'Quyl I fete sum quat *fat*, Fou be fyr bete.' Allit. Poems, B. 627.

'I schal fete you a *fatte* 3our fette for to wasche;' *ibid.* 802.

'Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor ine a wel fyeble *ut.*' Ayenbite of Inuyt, p. 231. See also St. Markarete, p. 18, St. Juliana, p. 31, &c.

¹ 'Herodius. A gersfaloon.' Medulla. 'Herodius. Ardeola: *héron.*' Ducange. The Medulla further describes it as a bird '*que vincit aquilam.*'

'Made the *falcon* to floter and flushe flor auger.' Wright's Political Poems, i. 389.

'Thus foulýd this *fukyn* on flyldis aboute.' *Ibid.* i. 388.

² 'Falcon, a wood kuife or sword.' Barct. 'Hec *spata*, A° fawchon.' Wright's Vocab. p. 195. 'Gye hath hym a stroke raghte With hys *fawchon* at a draghte.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 157.

³ According to Lyte, Dodoens, p. 522, this is the 'Card thistel or Teasel' (*Dipsacus fullonum*), which he says is called 'in Latine *Dipsacum* and *Labrum Veneris*,' and in Englishe Fullers Teasel, Carde Thistell, and Venus bath or Bason.' He adds that the root 'boyled in wine and afterwarde pounde untill it come to the substance or thickness of an oyntment, healeth the chappes, riftes, and fistulas of the fundament. But to preserue this oyntment, ye must keepe it in a boxe of copper. The small wormes that are founde within the knoppes or heades of Teaselles, do cure and heale the Quartayne ague, to be worne or tyed about the necke or arme.' *Fawthistelle* would be *Fah pistel* (coloured thistle) in A. Saxon, but the word does not appear in Bosworth.

⁴ See Ducange, s. v. *Feudum*.

⁵ 'Feoffment signifies *donationem feudii*, any gift or grant of any honours, castles, manors, messuages, lands, or other corporeal or immoveable things of like nature, to another in fee; that is, to him and his heirs for ever.' Bount's Law Dictionary.

'Thanne Symonye and Cyuile stonden forth bothe,

And vsoldeth þe *feffment*, þat fals hath ymakid.' P. Plowman, B. ii. 72.

'Inel with his sikel speche *feffth* bi this chartre To be prynees in pryde, &c.' *Ibid.* l. 78.

'An caas of this iij^o maner ben tho that ben *feffid* in othere mennys landis.' Peacock's Repressor, ed. Babington, p. 398. 'Whanne the said *feffers* and excentours expresseli or priueli . . . graunten and consenten as bi couenant, &c.' *Ibid.* p. 399.

to Feghte; *pugnare*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to fyghte.

†a Feehouse¹; *bostar*, -*aris*, *medio* *producto*.

to Feyne; *commentari*, *comminisci*, *confingere*, *ingere*, *dis-*, *dissimilare* est *ingere* se *nescire*, *simulare* est *cum quis non vult facere quod facit*.

Feyned; *fictus*, *ficticius*.

a Feynere; *commentator*, *fictor*, *simulator*.

a Feynyng; *faccio*, *ficcio*, *figmentum*, *figmen*, *commentum*.

Feynyng; *Ficticiosus*, *facciosus*.

a Felay (Felowe A.)²; *consors in premio*, *comes in via*, *sodalis in mensa*, *collega in officio*, *socius in labore* vel *pocius in periculo*, *complex*, *socius in malo*; *versus*:

¶ *Est consors, sociusque, comes, collega, sodalis.*

Dat sors consortem, comitem via, mensa sodalem,

Missio collegam, socium labor efficit idem.

Est complex³, socius-hic bonus, ille malus.

a Felde; *campus*, *Agellus*, *Ager*, & *cetera*; *versus*:

¶ *Campus, Agellus, Ager, rus, ortus & ortulus, Aruum.*

Aruum, campus, Ager, rus sic diversificantur:

Messibus est Aruum tectum cum flore vel herba,

Dum seritur sit Ager, & semen conditur illo;

Campus dicatur cum fructibus expoliatur.

Incultum rus est veluti sunt pascua silue.

territorium; frugifer, Arualis, campester, ruralis.

a Felefare (Feldfare A.)⁴; *ruriscus, campester.*

†to Feele⁵; *Abcondere*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to hyde.

to Fele⁶; *sentire*, *pre-*, *re-*.

¹ A. S. *feoh*, O. Icel. *fē*, cattle. 'Bostar. An oxes stall.' Medulla. 'Gaf hym lande and aghte and fe.' *Genesis & Exodus*, 783. See also *Oxestalle*, below.

² O. Icel. *felagi*. 'With patriarkes and prophets in Paradise to be felawes.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 12. In the Story of the Three Cocks, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 175, we read—'After that, the second cokke songe, the lady said to her maide, "what syngeth this cokke?" "this cokke seith, my felaw for his soth saw, hath lost his lyf, and lieth full lawe."'

³ MS. *complexus*.

⁴ William of Palerne, we are told, used to come home

'Ycharged wip conyng & hares, Wip fosauns and feldfares, & oþer foules grete.' l. 182. See also *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5510, and the *Babees Book*, ed. Furnivall, p. 160, l. 3, and Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 17. A. S. *feolufur*, *feolafur*. 'Feldfare or thrush, *turdus*.' Baret. Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 364, mentions 'the thrustil olde, the frosty fellefare,' an epithet which he gives to the bird from its only appearing in this country in the winter. The true fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*, is, however, a rare visitant in England, the name being commonly given to the Missel-thrush, *turdus viscivorus*, also known as the felt-thrush. 'Go, fare wel feldfare.' *Romaunt of the Rose*, 553. 'Hic campester, feldfare.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 189. 'Hic ruriscus, a feldfare: hec campester, a feldfare.' *ibid.* p. 221.

⁵ The author of the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, 14th cent., tells us that

'His [Christ's] godhed in fleis was felid The fend, that telid our fadir Adam.'

Als hok in bait, quare thorw he telid

Ed. Small, p. 12, l. 26.

In the account of his dream in *Morte Arthure* Arthur says—

'Thurgh that foreste I fiede, thare floures were heghe,

For to felle me for ferde of tha foule thynges;' ed. Brock, 3236.

'To feal, to-hide.' Kersey. 'To feale, *velare*, *abcondere*.' Manip. *Vocab.* A. S. *feolan*, O. Icel. *fila*: cf. Lat. *velare*.

⁶ To feel originally meant to perceive by the senses, not necessarily that of touch. Thus Caxton says, 'Whan he [the panther] awaketh, he gyueth oute of his mouth so swete a

Feylabyll; *sensibilis* i.e. qui sentit
& quod sentitur (A.).

a Felischippe¹; consorcium, societas, & cetera; ubi a company.

†to Felischippe; sociare, As-, con-, maritare.

a Felle for myse²; muscipula, decipula.

†A Felle³; A mowntane, A hylle, Alle is one, Alpys, & cetera; ubi Montane (A.).

to Felle; incidere, succidere.

a Fellar; succissor.

*Felle⁴; Acer, Acerbus, asper, atrox, austerus, austeris, barbarus, barbaricus, bestius, bestiarius, crudus, crudelis, dirus, effrus, feralis, ferox, furus, inmanis, immitis, impius, improbus, indomitus, inhumanus, iniquus, molestus, pro-

terus, rigidus, servus, severus, trux, truculentus, tyrannus, torvus, violentus; unde versus:

¶Crudus, crudelis, Austerus & improbus, Atror,

Est ferus, atque ferox, violentus, Acerbus & Acer:

Impius, immitis, seuusque, molestus, iniquus:

Asper, inhumanusque tyrannus, siue protervus.

Torvus & indomitus, hijs iungitur atque severus,

Predictis dirus sociabitur, & truculentus.

*to be Felle; barbarizare, crudere, crudescere, efferrare, insanire, invalescere, furere, seuire, con-, dis-, de- to make Felle; ferare.

*Felly; Acriter, Atrociter, crudeliter.

savour and smelle, that anon the bestes that felle it seeke hym.' *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 75. See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 313. In the *Early Eng. Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, B. 107, our lord is represented as saying—

'Certe; þyse ilk renke; þat me renayed hadde

& denounced me, noȝt now at þis tyme, Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to felle.' 'We saie comenly in English that we feel a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning and contrariwise when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived we do comenly say "I cannot feel his mind," or "I have no maner feeling in the matter."' Udall, *Trans. of Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, ed. 1878, p. 128.

¹ 'Felaschepe' occurs frequently in the Paston Letters both in the ordinary meaning of company, companionship, and also in the sense of a body of men; thus in vol. i. p. 83, we find both meanings in the same paragraph. 'Purry felle in felaschepe with Wilyum Hasard at Querles, and told him, &c. . . . And Marioth and his felaschep had meche grette langage, &c.' Again, p. 180, we read, 'Her was an evyll rowlyd felawschep yesterday at the schere, and ferd ryth fowle with the Undyr Scheryfe, &c.' Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus* has—'make no felaschipe with thine olde enemyes.' See also *Pricke of Conscience*, 4400. 'She said, "Ye go ofte sithes in diuerse felishippe; happily ye myght lese the Ryng, and it were grette pite to lese such a precious Iewell. therefore, my good sir, take me the Ryng, and I shall kepe it as my lyf,"' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 183. 'Antenor . . . fleenge with his felowe schippe [cum suis profugus].' Higden, *Harl. MS. trans. Rolls Series*, vol. i. p. 273. See also *Ancren Riwle*, p. 160, and *Sir Ercanbrás*, l. 5513.

² 'Pacicola i.e. muscipula. A mousfalle. Decipula. A trappe or a pyttfalle.' *Medulla. A. S. mus-felle*. See also *Mowsefelle*, below. *Muscipula* is glossed by 'a musse-stoeke' by J. de Garlande, in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 132, and by *ratnere*, that is *ratiere*, by Neckham.

³ In the *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson (Camden Society), i. 8, we find Arthur described as hunting 'by fermesones, by frythys and felles;' and in the *Morte Arthure*, 2439—

'Thow saile foonde to the felle, and forraye the mountes.'

See also *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, 1149. 'Fellish, mowntanus.' *Manip. Vocab.* O. *lecl. fall*, A. S. *fel*.

'Ther nys, I wis, no serpent so cruel, As womman is, when sche hath caught an ire.'

When men trede ouhis tail, ne half so fel, Chaucer, *Sompnour's Tale*, 2001.

'The fellist folke Been last brought into the church.'

That ever Anticrist found, Jacke Upland, in *Wright's Political Poems*, ii. 17.

'Felliche ylaute, and luggid stoll ylle.' *Ibid.* i. 389.

*a *Fellenes*; *Atrocitas*, *Acerbitas*, *Asperitas*, *Aeritas*, *Austeritas*, *barbaritas*, *crudelitas*, *cruditas*, *rigor*, *seuicia*, *seuicies*.

a *Felony*; *facinus*, *flagicium*; *facinerosus*, *flagiciosus* *participia*, *felonia*, *scelus*, *scelustus est scelereum cogitator*, *sceleratus qui facit scelus*, *scelerosus qui scelus patitur*; & sic alter cogitat, alter agit, & alter patitur.

to *Felow lande*; *barectare*.

*p^o *Felon*¹; *Antrax*, *carbunculus*.

to *Fene*; *ingere*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to *seyne*.

**Fenelle* or *fenkelle*²; *feniculum*, *maratrum* (*eius semen* A.).

†a *Fenix*, -*cis* (*Fenix* A.); *medio correpto*, *Avis unica in Arabia*.

*a *Fen*; *palus*, & *cetera*; *vbi* a *maras* (*marres* A.).

†to be *Ferde*; *obligere*; (*vbi* *dredfulle* A.).

†vn *Ferde*; *vbi* *hardy* (A.).

†a *Feret*³; *furo*, *furectus*.

†a *Fery man*; *transfretator*, *remex*.

a *Ferne*⁴; *firma*.

Ferm; *firinus*, *Ratus*.

a *Fermer*; *firmarius qui dat firmam*.

†a *Fermerer*; *infirmarius*.

a *Fermory*⁵; *infirmarium*, *infirmatorium*, *misocomium*, *valitudinarium*.

¹ 'Figges sodden (brused) and laid to, drue awaie hardnesse: they soften swellings behind the eares, and other angrie swellings called *Fellons* or *Cattes haire*s.' *Raret*. '*Antrax*: *carbunculus lapis*, or a *felson*.' *Medulla*. '*Kiles*, *felones*, and *postymes*.' *MS*. *Ashmol*. 41, leaf 37. '*Furuncle*, a *felon*, *whitlaw*.' *Cotgrave*. '*Hec antrax*, a *felun* *bleyn*.' *Wright's Vocab*. p. 267. '*Felon*, a *sore*, *entracq*.' *Palsgrave*. '*Cattes heere*, otherwise called a *felon*. *Furuncul*.' *Huloet*. *Turner* in his *Herbal*, 1551, lf. 64, says: *Cresses* . . . drieth furth angri bytes and other sores such as one is called *Cattis hare*:' and *Lyte*, *Dodoens*, p. 747, says that 'the leaves and fruite of misselto . . . , cure the *felons* or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers.'

² Compare *Hunde fenkylle*.

³ In the *Household and Wardrobe Ordinances* of *Edward II.* (*Chaucer Society*, ed. *Furnivall*), p. 45, it was directed that there should be attached to the Court 'a *ferretter*, who shal have ij *ferretes* and a boy to help him to take conies when he shal be so charged bi the steward or thresorer. He shal take for his owne wages ij^d a day; for his boy j^d ob.; and for the puture [food, &c.] of the *ferretes* j^d; & one robe yerely in cloth, or a marke in mony; & iiij^d viij^d by the yere for shoes.'

⁴ A. S. *feorma*, what goes to the support of life; *feormian*, to supply with food, entertain. The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the *Saxon Chron.* A.D. 775, mentions land let by the abbot of *Peterborough*, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in *Domesday Book*:—"Reddet *firmam* trium noctium: i. e. 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba*, or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A. S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme*, a *farm*, or anything held in *farm*, a *lease*. *Wedgwood*, s. v. *Farm*. See also *Liber Custumarum*, Gloss. s. v. *Firma*. In the *Paston Letters*, iii. 431, in a letter from *Margaret Paston* to her husband, we have the word *ferme* used in its two meanings of *rent paid*, and *land rented*. She writes—"Please you to wet that *Will. Jeney* and *Debham* came to *Calcote* . . . and ther they spake with *Rysyng* and *John Smythe*, and *haskyd* hem *rente* and *ferme* "Sir," quod *Rysyng*, "I toke the *ferme* of my master." &c." So in vol. i. p. 181, we find mentioned 'lands at *Boyton weche* *Cheseman* had in his *ferme* for v. mark.' See also *Morte Arthure*, ll. 425, 1005. *Caxton*, in the *Chron. of Englund*, p. 281, ch. 242, says: "iiij knyghtes hadden taken englund to *ferme* of the kynge."

⁵ In *William De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, ed. *Wright*, p. 205, we read, 'Herefore hath *Gracelien* maad me *aufermiere* of this place'; that is superintendent of the infirmary. See also l. 32 of the same page, and p. 193. In the *Abbey of*

† Ferne (oke Ferne A.); *polipodium*, & cetera; *vbi* brakan.

† Ferntykylle¹; *cesia*; *cesius* participium; *lentigo*, *lenticula*, *nevus*, *neuvus* diminutivum.

† Ferntykylde; *lentiginosus*, *lenticulosus*, *neuosus*, *cesius*.

Ferre; *eminus*, *procul*, *longe* (*longinquus*, *remotus* A.); & cetera; *vbi* o ferre (osere A.).

Ferre a-boute; *multum distans a via regia*.

a Ferthyng²; *quadrans*.

*a Fesande³; *fasianus*, *ornix*.

a Fesician⁴; *phisicus*, & cetera; *vbi* a ficiali.

a Feste; *convivium*.

*a Feste of holy kyrk; *festum*, *religionis est*, *festulum*, *festivitas*,

celebritas, *solennitas*; (*festivus*, *festivialis* A.).

to make Feste; *festare*, *festivare*.

to Feste; *convivare* & *convivari*.

a Fest house; *convivarium*, *convivarium*.

to Fest⁵; *Alligare*, *Ancorare*, *Annectere*, *figere*, *con-*, *in-*, *per-*, *suf-*, *fibulare*, *con-*, *firmare*, *ligare*, *nectere*.

†a Festylle⁶; *firmatorium*.

a Festyng⁶; *firmatura*, *fixura*, *ligatura*.

† Festivalle; *celeber*, *celebs*, *festalis*, *festivialis*, *festus*, *festivus*, *solennis*.

† Festyually; *festive*, *solenniter*, & cetera.

†a Fester; *cicatrix*, *cicatricula*, *festula*.

the Holy Ghost, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 50, l. 19, we read—'Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye*: Devocione salle make the cellere, &c. See also the *Myroure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, p. 30 and *Introd.* p. xxviii. 'A *fermorye*: *valetudinarium*.' Withals. 'Cum hedir, quod scho, to the *ffermery*, for þow erte nouȝt welle here.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 134. 'The monke anone ryghte wente into the *fermerye* and there dyed anone.' Caxton, *Chronicles of Englund*, ed. 1520, p. 87.

¹ See Farntikille, above.

² A. S. *ferthing*, the fourth part of a coin, not necessarily of a penny. Thus we read, 'This yere the kynge . . . made a newe quyne as the nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferthyng-nobylle*.' Grey Friars' Chronicle, Camden Soc. Caxton in his *Chron. of Englund*, 1480, p. 231, ch. 225, mentions 'the floreynne that was callid the noble pris of viij shyllinges viij pens of sterlinges, and the halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pens, and the *ferthing* of value of ix pens.' So also in *Liber Albus*, p. 574, there is an order of the King that 'Moneta auri, videlicet Noble, Demi Noble et *Ferthing* currant.' Chaucer, *Prologue*, 134, uses the word in the sense of a very small portion:—

'In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene Of greece when sche dronken hadde hire draughte.'

³ See directions for carving a *seysante* in the Babees Book, p. 27. 'Fawcons and *seysantes* of ferlyche hewes.' *Morte Arthure*, 925. From a passage in the *Liber Customarum*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, p. 82, it would seem that the pheasant was common in England so early as the beginning of the reign of Edward I.; a point on which Mr. Way seems to imply a doubt in his note. A still earlier reference to pheasants (as eaten in *this* country probably) will be found in the satirical piece, *Golyas de quodam Abbate*, in Wright's Latin Poems of Walter Mapes (Camden Society), *Introd.* p. xlii. 'The *fesaunde*, skornere of the cok by nyghte.' Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 357.

⁴ In *Lonelich's Hist.* of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 3, we are told that 'Ypocras was the worthiest *fecyscan* that was ever accompted in eny plas;' and again, l. 72, he is termed 'the worthiest *fecyscan* levenge.' See also *Ayenbite of Inweyl*, p. 172.

⁵ In *Havelok*, l. 82, we find 'in feteres ful faste *festen*;' and again, l. 144,

'In harde boundes, nieth and day, He was so faste wit yuel *fest*.'

See also *Hampole. P. of Consceienc*, 1907, 1909, and 5295.

'Al his elathes fra him þai kest,
And tille a peler fast him *fest*,

And scourges kene þai ordand þare,
To bete vpon his body bare.'

A. S. *fastan*.

MS. Harl. 496, leaf 76.

⁶ *Firmatorium*: *illud cum quo aliquid firmatur*. Medalla. Compare Dalke, above.

a Fettyr¹; *boia*, *compes*, *nervus*,
pedica, *manica est manuum*;
versus:

¶ *Compes sit furis, sed equorum*
dico nomellam,
Boiaque colla ligat, sed manus
est manica.

to Fettyr; *compeditare*.

Fettyrd; *compeditus*.

pe Feveris; *febris, febricula, tipus*.

Feverfew; *febrifuga, herba est*.

†pe Feverquartayn²; *quartana*;
quartanus.

†Fevergere³; *februarius*.

a Fewler (or Fowler A.); *auceps*,
Aucupator, *Auicularius*, *Aucu-*
piscus.

to Fewle; *Aucupari*.

A Fewylle⁴; *vbi byrde* (A.).

a Fewlynge; *Aucupacio*, *Aucupatus*.

Fewe; *paucus, rarus*.

†to be Fewe; *rarere*.

†to wex Fewe; *rarefcere*.

a Fewnes; *paucitas, paucedo, rari-*
tas.

F ante I.

a Fialle⁵; *Ampulla, fiola*.

†a Fiche⁶; *orobus, vicia*; (Versus:
Hoc vicium crimen, set vicia dic
fore semen A.)

a Fidylye⁷; *vidula, vidella, viella*.

A Fidiller; *fidulista, vidulista* (A.).

to Fidylye; *vidulare, viellare*.

†a Fidylye stik; *Arculus*.

†a dry Fige; *ficus, -i, ficus, -us, ficu-*
lus; ficetum, ficulneum est locus
vbi crescut ficus; ficulus parti-
cipium. (A dry Fige; *Carica,*
lampates, A.)

A Fige tre; *ficus, ficulnea; ficulneus,*
ficosus (A.).

†A Fige celler; *ficarius* (A.).

¹ 'Numella. A shakyl. Numellus. Shakeyld. *Boia: torques damnatorum quasi iugum, a bore: cathenæ, ut in vita Sancti Petri, posuerunt boias circa collum eius.*' Medulla.

² 'Quartana. Ffever quartayn. *Quartanus*. He that hath iiij dayes feuer.' Medulla.

³ 'I salle be foundene in Fraunce, fraiste whene hym lykes,
The fyrste daye of *Feuergere* in thas faire marches.'

Morte Arthure, 435.

'In *feurzer* Wallas was to him send.' Wallace, 363.

The same spelling occurs frequently in the Paston Letters and Robert of Gloucester.

⁴ A.S. *fugel*, a fowl, *fugelere*, a fowler.

'Thus *joulyd* this flaukyn on flyldis abouste.' Wright's Political Poems, i. 388.

'Fferkez in with the *fewle* in his faire handez.' Morte Arthure, 2071.

⁵ 'A *violl*, a little bottell or flaggon.' Baret. 'Amula i. e. *fiola*. A *fiyol* or A *cruet*.' Medulla. Wyclif in his version of *Numbers* vii. 13, speaks of 'a silueren *fiote* [a *viol* of siluere, Purvey.] . . . ful of tryed floure spreynt with oyle;' and again, v. 37, he says, 'Salauyel . . . offrede a silueren *fiote*.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden has 'a pyler pat bare a *viol* of gold,' [*phialam auream*.] Vol. v. p. 131; and in the *E. E. Allit. Poems*, B. 1476, at the feast of Belshazzar there are said to have been '*fyotes* fretted with flores & fleec of golde.'

⁶ 'A *fiche*, *vicia*.' Manip. Vocab. *Fitches* is the common pronunciation of *vetches* in many dialects at the present day. 'A rake for to hale vp the *fitchis* that lie.' Tusser, ed. Herrtage, p. 37. The Medulla renders *vicia* by 'a *fiche*,' and adds the line—

'Est *vicium crimen viciaque dicite semen*.'

'He shal sowe the sed gith, and the comyn sprenge, and sette the whete bi order, and barly and myle, and *fiche* in ther coestes.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxviii. 25. 'Fetche, a lytell pese; *uene, lentille, ueche*.' Palsgrave. The author of the trans. of Palladius on Husbandrie tells us that 'Whan this Janus xxv daies is olde,

For seede, but not for fodder.'

Is best thi *fitches* forto sowe,

Bk. ii. st. 6.

⁷ 'Neche she kouthe of menstrelcie Of harpe, of *fithele*, of *sautri*.' *Guy of Warwicke*, p. 425.

A fiddle or rebbeck, *pandura*.' Baret's Alvearie.

'Her wes *fideling* and song, Her wes harpinge imong.' *Lazamon*, ii. 530.

'I can noither tabre ne trompe, ne telle none gestes.

Farten ne *fythelen* at festes ne harpen.' *P. Plowman*, B. xiii. 230.

A.S. *fidle*, a fiddle.

†pe Figes¹; *quidam morbus, ficus*;
versus:

¶*Hic ficus est morbus, hec ficus
fructus & arbor* (A.).

to Fyghte; *bellare, pugnare, militare*.

†gratyd (Arayd A.) to Fighte; *pre-*
cinctus.

†a Fighte of giandis²; *gigantiman-*
cia.

a Fighter; *bellator, belliger*.

a Figure; *caracter, figura, ymago,*
scema, tipus; tipicus, tropicus,
architipus.

a Filbert³; *fillium vel fillum*.

a Filbert tre; *fillus vel fillius*.

to File (Fille A.)⁴; *deturpare, depu-*
rare, & cetera; ubi to defoule
(befowle A.).

to Fylle A vesselle; *Infundere* (A.).

to File; *limare, -tor, -trix, & cetera;*
verbalis -ans, -itus.

a File; *lima*.

†Filed; *deturpatus, & cetera; ubi de-*
fouled.

vn Fyled; *ubi Clene* (A.).

*a Filett; *coralla*.

†a Felett of þe bakke⁵; *pala*.

to Fille; *implere, -ad, cibare, coagi-*
tare, complere, constipare, debriare,
deplere, explere, fecundare, farcire,
inebriare, infarcire, opplere, per-
ficere, plere, re-, saturare, saciare;
saturamur cibo, saciatur animo;
stellare.

†Fyllabylle; *saciabilis & cetera* (A.).

†vn-Fyllabylle; *insaciabilis* (A.).

Filosophi; *philosophia*⁶.

a Philosophur; *philosophus*.

*to Filoure (Philowr A.)⁷; *Affilare*.

*a Filoure; *Affilatorium*.

a Filthe; *caria, caries indeclinabile*
fetor, feditas, fex, feculencia, il-
lucies, immundecia, immundicies,
liuio, luvio, lues, macula, putredo,
sordes, pus, indeclinabile; versus:

¹ See note to Emeraudis. Andrew Boorde in his Breuiary of Health, ed. 1557, chapt. 159, fol. lvi., speaks of 'a syknes named *Ficus in ano*,' concerning which he says: '*Ficus in ano* be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a fygge in a mans foundemente, for it is a postumacion lyke a fygge, or a lump of flesh in the longacion lyke a fygge: the cause 'of this impediment' is, he says, 'a melancoly humour, the whiche doth discende too the longacyon or foundement.' As a remedy he recommends, first, 'the confection of Hameke, or pyles of Lapidis lazule, or Yera ruffini, than take of the powder of a dogges hed burnt, and mixe it with the iuyce of Pimpernel, & make tentes and put into the foundement.' Withal says, '*Ficus*, a fygge: it soundeth also to a disease in the fundament, but then it is *ficus*, -ci in the masc. gender, the others be of the fem. gender, whereof thus of old, viz.: "*Hic ficus, morbus: hec ficus fructus & arbor.*"'

² See also Glandes fyghte, below.

³ Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 484. calls the filbert, *nux Phillidis*. Wedgwood says, '*quasi* "fill-beard," a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx.' But may not the name be derived from the Latin? Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 30, says, 'After Phillis philleberd This tree was cleped.'

⁴ *Hec morus*, a fylberd tre. *Hic fullus*, a fylberd tre.' Wright's Vocab. pp. 228, 229.

⁵ In William of Nassyngton's Poem on the Trinity and Unity (pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS.) p. 60, l. 180, we read that in our Lord

'Neuer was fundene gyle Ne nathyng so pat any saule myght fyle.'

And in Pricke of Conscience, l. 1210:

'Be swa clene and noght vile, Pat pou suld never more me file.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 2348, 2559, &c. A.S. *fylan*.

⁶ In the *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 1158, we read how Arthur's knights after his conflict with the giant find him lying exhausted, and proceed to examine

'His flawuke and his feletes and his faire sydez.'

and again, l. 1174, Sir Cayons engages Arthur, but is sorely wounded by a cowardly knight, who smites him 'In thorowe the feletes, and in the flawuke aftyr.' See also l. 4237.

⁷ '*Philosophus*, a *fylosofer*.' *Medulla*.

⁸ In *Sir Gawayne*, 225, mention is made of 'a dene; ax nwe dyst . . . Fyled in a fylor, fowre fote large.'

¶ *Pus pro putredo indeclinabile credo;*

Pus declinatur custodia quando notatur.

sordescula, sordescies, squalor, tabes, genetino tibi, datino tabo; versus:

¶ *Tabi dat tabo de quo non plus variabo.*

to Fynde; *comperire, jnuenire aliena, reperire que nostra sunt.*

a Fynder; *jnventor, repertor, -trix.*

† Fynde (Finyd A.); *defecatus, meratus.*

† to Fyne¹; *defecare, quod est purgare a fece.*

a Fino²; *finis.*

to Fine; *finire.*

a Fyngyr³; *dactulus, digitus, digitellus; versus:*

¶ *Pollex, index, medius, medicus, Auricularis.*

to Finger; *digitare.*

† a Fyngyr stalle (A Fyngylle stalle or thymbylle A.)⁴; *digitale.*

a Fynne of a Fysche; *pinnula, pinnula.*

a Fire; *caminus, focus, foculus, fornax, fornacula, ignis, igniculus, lar, pñr grece, pira, rokus; focarius, igneus, participia.*

to make Fire; *foculare.*

a Fire yreñ⁵; *fugillus, piricidium, (fugillaris, percussor ignis A.).*

¹ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 4911, says that at the end of the world,

First þe fire at þe bygynnyng, þat þe gude men sal þan clensen and *fine*,
Sal cum byfor Cristes comynnyng, And þe wikked men hard punnis and pyne.⁷

In the Libel of English Policy (Wright's Political Poems, ii. 187), we read—

‘If we had there pese and gode wyll, As in Londone seyth a juellere,
Tomyne and *fyne*, and metalle for to pure. Whych brought from thenis gold oore to us here,
In wyld Yrishe myght we fynde the cure. Whereof was *fynd* metalle gode and clene.’
O. Icel. *fin*a, to polish, cleanse. See Wyclif, *Isaiah* xxv. 6; Maundeville, p. 156, &c.

² ‘Gladly he chevith what so he begynne, The *fyne* thereof berith witnessing.’

Sesying not tylie he his purpose wyne, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 132.
‘Alle oure trouble to enden and to *fyne*.’ *Ibid.* ii. 134.

³ Compare the following account of the fingers in the Cambridge MS. Ff. v. 48, leaf 82:

‘Ilike a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle,
The lest fyngir hat *lityl man*, for hit is lest of alle;
The next fynger hat *leche man*, for quen a leche dos oȝt,
With that fynger he tastes all thyng howe that hit is wroȝt;
Longman hat the mydilmast, for longest fyngir it is;
The ferthe men calles *towcher*, therwith men touches i-wis;
The fift fynger is the *thowmbe*, and hit has most myȝt,
And fastest haldes of olle the tother, forthi men calles hit rist.’

In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, the names are given as follows:—

Schynnyȝt thombe schewyt fore-finger
‘*Pollet enim pollex, res visas indicat index;*
medylle-fyngur leche-fyngur acordyt
Slat medius medio, medicus jam convenit egro;
ere lytil-fyngur.’

Quas tua fert auris sordes trahit auricularis.

And in the A. S. Glossary in MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. leaf 76, we have them as under:—
‘*Pollex*, puma. *Index*, becnend. *Salutarius*, halettend midemesta finger. *Inpudicus*, æwiscberend midnesta finger. *Anularis*, hringfinger. *Auricularis*, earclæsnend.’ The forefinger is hereafter also called *Lykpotte*.

⁴ ‘*Digitale*. A theynyl. Medulla. ‘*Digitalia*. Fynger stalles; thymbles; fyngers of gloues.’ Cooper. ‘A thimble, or anything covering the fingers, as finger stalles, &c. *Digitale*.’ Baret. Lyte, Dodocens, p. 173; writing of Foxglove, says that it has ‘long round hollow floures, fashioned like *finger-stalles*.’ See also *Thomelle*, below. A. S. *steall*.

⁵ In the Romance of Sir Perceval, ed. Halliwell, l. 753, we read—

‘Now he getis hym flynt, And thenne withowtene any stynt
His *fyre-irene* he hent, He kyndlit a glede.’

See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 328, where we read ‘the Emperoure toke au yren and smote

†to stryke Fire; *fugillare*.
 †a Fire stryker; *fugillator*, est percussor ignis.
 †a Fire spewer; *igniuomus*.
 þe Firmament; *firmamentum*, celum, aer, mundus; *dimundanus*, & arceus.
 a Firre; *Abies*.
 Fyrste; *Alpha* grece, *Ante*, *Antequam*, *antiquitus*, *inchoatius*, *inicialis*, *originalis*, *primus*, *primarius*, *primitus*, *primitiuus*, *primorculus*, *primordius*, *primulus*, *primeuus*, *ut primeua etas*, *prothoplastus*, *primordialis*, *pridem*, *pristinus*, *prior*, *priusquam*.
 †þe Firste martyr; *prothomartir*.
 †þe Firste Frute¹; *primicie*.
 a Fische; *piscis*, *pisciculus* diminutivum.
 to Fische; *piscari*.
 †plenty of Fische; *piscolencia*; *piscolentus* participium.
 a Fischer; *piscator*, *piscarius*; versus:
 ¶ *Piscator prendit quod piscarius bene vendit.*
piscatorius participium, *ut piscatoria ars*.
 a Fischynge; *piscacio*, *piscatura*; *piscans* participium.

†a Fische house; *piscarium*.
 a Fisician²; *phisicus*, *phisologus* qui loquitur de illa arte.
 †Fisike³; *phisica*.
 a Fiste⁴; *lirida*.
 Five (Fiffe A.); *quinque*; *quinus*, *quinarius*, *quintuplus*; *penta* grece.
 Fyve cornerd; *pentagonum* (A.).
 Five hundreth; *quingenti*; *quingentesimus*, *quingentenus*.
 †Five sithe; *quinquies*.
 †Five tene; *quindecim*; *quindecimus*, *quintus decimus*, *quindenus*, *varius*.
 †Five tene sithe; *quindecies*.
 †Fyfty; *quinguaaginta*; *quinguaagesimus*, *quinguaagenus*, *-genarius*.
 †Fifte sithe; *quinguaagesies*.
 †Five score; *centum*, & cetera; *vbi* hundreth.
 †Five zere; *quinguennium*; *quinguennatus*.
 †of Five zere; *quinguennis*.

F ante L.

to Flee (to Fla A.)⁵; *decoriare*.
 †a Flaghte⁶; (*de terra*, *gleba*, *tirfus* A.); *vbi* a turfe.

fyre of a stone.' *Fugillo*. To smyte fyre. *Fugillator*. A fyre smytar.' Medulla. Compare W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

'De troys services sert fusil;

Est filit par fusil,

E fu de kayloun (flint) sert fusil (a fer-hyren, vir-hirne, Camb. MS.)

E blée e motu par fusil (a mille-spindele).'

See also Flint stone.

¹ 'Primicie. The fyrste fruste.' Medulla.

² 'Fisica. Fysyk.' Medulla.

³ 'Fyest with the arse, *uesse*.' Palsgrave. 'I fyest, I stynke. *Je vesse*. Beware now thou fythe nat, for thou shalt smell sower than.' *ibid*. 'Fise, *lirida*. Nominale MS. in Halliwell. 'Vesse. A fyste. *Vesseur*. A fyster, a stinking fellow. *Vessir*. To fyste, to let a fyste.' Cotgrave.

⁴ 'In þe kechene wel i knowe, am crafti men mange,

þat fast fonden alday to *fien* wilde bestes.' *William of Palerne*, 1682.

Hampole tells us that if any man knew the bliss of heaven, he woul, rather than lose it, be willing 'Ilk day anes alle quik to be *flayne*.' *P. of Conscience*, 9520.

A. S. *flean*, O. Icel. *flá*.

⁵ Jamieson gives to 'Flaughter, v. a. To pare turf from the ground. *Flaughter*, *Flaughter*, a. A man who casts turf with a *Flaughter-spade*. *Flag*. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade.' 'Cespes. A turfe or flage.' Medulla. The form *flast* occurs in Alliterative Poems, i. 57. See P. Flagge of þe erthe. Icel. *flaga*, a slab, turf; *flakna*, to flake, split.

⁶ See Fescian, above.

†a Flaghte of snawe¹; *flocus*.
 †A Flawe of fyre²; *flamma*,
gleba, & cetera; vbi sparke
 (A.).
 †to Flay³; *collidere*, *terrere*, *de-*
ex, *efferrare*, *territare*, *terri-*
ficare, *terrificare*, *timorem in-*
ferre.
 †Flayde; *territus*, *de-*, *ex-*, *terrifi-*
catus.
 *a Flayle; *flagellum*, *tribulus*, *tribu-*
lum vel tribula, *secundum hu-*
g[onem], *sed secundum alios dif-*
ferunt; *versus*:

¶ *Quo fruges terimus instrumen-*
tum tribulum fit,
Est tribula (tribulus A.) vepres,
purgat Aras tribula.
Tres tribuli partes manuten-
tum, cappa, flagellum.
Manutentum, a handestaffe, cappa,
a cape, flagellum, A swewille⁴.
(Quo fruges iactantur, Anglice,
A schouylle A.).
 a Flanke; *glum*.
 *a Flaket⁵; *flacta*, *obba*, *uter*, &
 cetera; vbi A potte.
 *a Flawne⁶; *opacum*.

¹ 'Flag. A flake of snow.' Jamieson. 'A *flawe of snawe*' occurs in the Alliterative Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, l. 1756. a flag of snow.

'La bouche me entra la aune de neuf.'

Dan. *flage*.

Walter de Bibblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 160. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 31, 'Thare begane for to falle grete *flawghtes* of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.' See also *Flyghte of snawe*, below.

² In the Morte Arthure, l. 2556, we read that Priamus and Sir Gawayne

'Feghtene and floresche withe flawmande swerde;

Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one theire helmes.'

See also l. 773; the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. 'Felle flaunkes of fyr and *flakes* of soufre.' E. E. Allit. Poems, B. 954. 'Flaught of fire. A flash of lightning.' Jamieson. Sir David Lyndesay, in his description of the Day of Judgment, says—

'As fyre *flaucht* haistely glansyng, Discend sall be most heuinly kyng.'

The Monarche, Bk. iv. l. 5556.

See also Bk. ii. ll. 1417, 3663; Cursor Mundi, p. 110, l. 1769; and Gawin Douglas, *Enecdos*, vii. ProL l. 54.

³ In the Pricke of Conscience, 2242, Hampole says—

'Na vonder es if þe devels com þan

When þe devel com to Saynt Martyn

In þe ende about a synful man,

In þe tyme of dede at his last day.

For to *flay* hym and tempte and pyn,

Hym for to tempte and for to *flay*.'

In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 69, we are told of St. Anthony that

'Swa meke and myld was he,

Flayed he fendes fell fra hyne:'

That thurght meknes, many tyme

and again, p. 27, it is said that at the end of the world—

'þe erthe þe achtaunde day Sal stir and quac and al folc *flay*.' (printed incorrectly *slay*.)

See also Alliterative Poems, ii. 960. A. S. *flégan*, O. Icel. *fléja*.

'Ceis not for to pertrubil all and sum, And with thy fellowsound reddour thame to *fley*.'

Gawin Douglas, *Enecdos*, xi. l. 970.

'Fenzies him *fleyit* or abasit to be.' *Ibid.* xi. p. 377, l. 13, ed. 1710.

'Nimeð nu gode jeme hu alle þe seouen deaðliche sunnen nuwen beon a-*veleid* þurh treowe bileaue.' *Ancren Ricle*, p. 248; see also *ibid.* p. 136.

'See Hande-staffe, Cappe of a flayle, and Swewille. 'The bucket is of fro the swepe or flayle. *Vrnila ciconie siue teloni excidit*.' Horman.

'*Hoc onufrum*, a flaget. *Hec tura*, a mowth of a flaget. Wright's Vocab. p. 257. In William of Palerne a man who is on his way to Rome 'wip two *flaketes* ful of ful fin wyne,' is so frightened at the sight of the werwolf that 'for care and drede, þe *flagetes* he let falle,' l. 1893. 'Flacon (as Flascon). A great leatherne bottle.' Cotgrave. 'Remygius took hym a *flaket* ful of holy wyne.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 293.

'*Flans*. Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies.' Cotgrave. '*Asturco*. A flawne. *Astotira*. A flawne.' Medulla. 'Fill ouen full of *flawnes*.' Tusser, p. 181. 'A flaune, custard; *galatrum*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Brede an chese, butere and milk

Pastees and *flawnes*.' *Naredok*, 643.

'*Flawne* or custard.' Baret. A kind of pancake was also so called. Nettleham feast at

a Flee¹; *musca, muscula, musco*,
(*cinomia* A.), *cinifes, indeclina-*
bile; muscetum, muscarium, mus-
cularium, muscelctum, sunt loca
vbi habundant musce; muscosus.
to Flee; *volare, con-, de-, e-, volitare.*
to Flee (or with schewe A.)²; *cauere,*
declinare, fugere, con-, dif-, ef-,
re-, pro-, fugitare, vitare, de-, E-.
† Flekked³; *Scutulatus* (A.).
† a Fletcher⁴; *flectarius, plectarius.*

a Flce flape⁵; *flabellum, flabrum,*
muscarium, muscularium.
a Fleynge; *fuga; fugitiuus, profu-*
gus.
Fleyng of fowlys; *volatus; volatilis*
(A.).
*a Fleke⁶; *cratis, craticula.*
a Fley⁷; *pulex, & cetera; vbi A*
loppe.
† Flende⁸; *recutitus, qui retrouersam*
habet pellem virilis membri.

Easter is called the *Flown*, possibly from *flavus* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year. See Babees Book, p. 173, where Flavnes are stated to be 'Chesceakes made of ground cheese beaten up with eggs and sugar, coloured with saffron, and baked in "cofyns" or crusts.' 'Hic fluto, A^o, flavne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

¹ 'A flee. *Musca*.' Manip. Vocab. A.S. *fleege*.

² 'Thay wende the rede knyghte it ware,
That wolde thame alle for-fare,

And faste gane thay flee.'

Sir Perceval, 874.

'Vor þi fleih sein Johan þe feolauscheipe of fule men.' *Ancren Rincle*, p. 160. A.S. *fleon*.

³ Spotted; streaked. In P. Plowman, B. xi. 321, we meet with

'Wylde wormes in wodes, and wonderful foules,
With flekked fetheres, and of fule coloures.'

and Chaucer, Prologue to Chanson Yemannes Tale, 565, says that

'The hors eek that this yeman rood vpon Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hye,
So swatte, that vunethe myghte it gon. He was of fome al flekked as a pye.'

Trevisa in his translation of Higden, i. 159, says that the 'camelion is a flekked best.' O. Friesic, *flekka*, to spot: cf. Icel. *flekka*, to stain, *flekkr*, a spot, stain. German, *gefleckt*. 'Scutulatus, color equi,' is quoted in Klotz's Latin Dictionary. The Medulla renders *Scutulatus* 'grey powdered, sicut equus,' while Cooper says, 'Scutulatus color, as I thynke, watchet colour'; and Gouldman, 'scutulatus color, dapple-gray or watchet colour.'

⁴ The *fleechour* was properly the man who made and set the feathers on the arrows: the arrows themselves were made by the Arrowsmith. The parliament of James II. [of Scotland] which sat in 1457 enacted, 'that there be a bower (a bowmaker) and a *fledgeor* in ilk head town of the schire.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, E. E. Text Soc. 1593, and Liber Albus, pp. 533, 732. Fr. *flèche*, an arrow.

⁵ 'Esventoir, a fan, flip-flap, flie-flap or flabel.' Cotgrave. 'A flappe to kill flies, *muscarium*.' Baret's Alvearie. 'Flabellum. A flappe or a sorge. *Muscarius*. A wearare off of flies.' Medulla.

⁶ 'Flaik, Flake, Flate, s. (1) A hurdle. (2) In plural, temporary folds or pens.' Jamieson. See Holinshed, Chronicle of Ireland, p. 178. O. Icel. *flakk, flaki*. 'Crates. A hyrdyl.' Medulla. 'A fleke: *cratic*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. Gawain Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneidos*, xi. p. 362, ed. 1710, has—

'Sum of Eueas feris besely Flatis to plet thaim preissis by and by,
And of smal wikkeris for to beild vp ane bere.'

and W. Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, ii. 146—

'This Congallus deuisit at the last,
That euerie man ane flak sould mak of tre, . . .
Syne on the nycht, with mony stak and stour,
Gart mak ane brig quhair tha passit all our.'

So also Bellendene in his version of *Dorce*, i. 117, ed. 1721, has 'This munition . . . had na out passage bot at one part, quhilk was maid by thaim with flakis, scherettis and treis.' See also Hooker's *Giraldus' Hist. of Ireland*, ii. 178.

⁷ A. S. *flea*.

⁸ The Medulla renders *recutitus* by 'he þat hath a bleryng 3erd,' while the Ortus agrees with our text, '*Recutitus*; flammol, id est *circumcisis*,' as also Hulot, 'Fleyed, or flayne, or hauinge the skynne cutte: *Recutitus*.' and again, 'Circumcised. *Recutitus*.' Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, defines it as 'martial, circumcised, cut shorte, exulcerate.' Evidently it

Flesche; *carnecula, carneus, caro*;
versus:

¶ *Carnes carnifices, carnem vendunt, meretrices.*

creos grece, sarcos grece; carnalis participium: caro secundum doctores suavis, fragilis, suavia suadet, concupiscit aduersus spiritum, prauos motus gignit, quanto plus colitur tanto plus sordet; versus:

¶ *Vilior est humana quam pellis ouina:*

Si moriatur ovis aliquid valet illa ruina.

Extrahitur pellis & scribitur intus & extra:

Si moriatur homo moritur caro pellis & ossa,

Quid tam curate nutritur inuolulis A te?

Stercoris & Fellis fellis iam mortua pellis

Expallet, liuet, fetet, cadet, atque liquatur;

Hijs gradibus corpus vermescit & incineratur.

a Fleshe cruke¹; *creagra, fuscina, fuscina, tridens, & cetera.*

†a Fleschour; *carnifex, bubalus, lanista, bouiscida, lanio, macellarius, macellio.*

A Fleschewrye²; *Carnificium, Carnarium, laniatorium (A.).*

†a Flesche schamylle³; *macellum.*

a Flese; *vellus; vellerosus.*

Flewme⁴; *flegma, fleuma, reuma.*

Flewmatykke⁵; *fleumaticus, flegmaticus, reumaticus.*

†a Flyghte of snawe⁶; *flocus niueus.*

a Flyke of bacon⁷; *perna.*

a Flint stone; *fugillum, silex; siliacus participium (fugillare, est ignem percutere A.).*

is derived from A. S. *flean*, to skin, flay. See Jew, below. The author of the Cursor Mundi speaking of circumcision says—

‘Abram tok forth his men
And did als drightin can him ken;
Him self and Ismael he scare.

And siþen all his þat car-men were,
O þrilti yeir fra he was born
Was Ysmael wen he was schorn.’

ll. 2693-2698.

¹ ‘*Creagra*. A fleshook or an aundryn. *Fuscina*. A flysh hook or a flessh hook.’ Medulla. Horman has: ‘Fette the flesshe hoke. *Da creogram.*’

² *Fleschewrye*, apparently is a place where flesh is cut or *hewed*. The word *fleschewere*, a butcher, occurs in Octovian, 750, ‘To selle motoun, bakoun, and beef, as *flesch-hewere*.’ and *fleschour* appears to be a contraction of this. ‘*Laniatorium*. A flessh stal. *Macellum*. A bochery off [or] a flessh stal.’ Medulla.

³ In the Liber Albus, p. 400, we find the old site of Newgate Market mentioned under the name of ‘Saint Nicholas Flessh-shameles;’ and in the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* Robert Langelye is said to have owned four shops in ‘*Les Flesshambles in Parochia Sancti Nicholai*.’ Andrew Boorde in his *Introduction of Knowledge*, ed. Furnivall, p. 151, says that at Antwerp ‘is the fayrest *flesh shambles* that is in Cristendome.’ A. S. *scamel*, a stool or bench.

⁴ ‘Fleame, *flegma*.’ Hulot. ‘Flegme or sniuell, *phlegma*.’ Baret.

⁵ ‘I serue of vinegre and of vergeous and of greynes that ben soure and greene, and give hem to hem that ben coleryk rather than to hem that ben *fleumatick*.’ De Degueville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 134. In the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 170, the following description is given of a *Fleumatick* person:—

‘Fleumaticus { Hic sompulentus / piger, in sputamine multus,
Ebes hinc sensus / pinguis, facie color albus.’

See also *ibid.* pp. 220-1.

⁶ See Flyghte of snawe, above.

⁷ ‘*Perna*, a flyk.’ Nominal. ‘Flick, *succidia, lardum*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Tak the larde of a swyne *flyk*, and anoynte the mannes fete therwith underneth.’ Thornton MS. leaf 304. ‘*Flick*, the outer part of the hog cured for bacon, while the rest of the carcase is called the bones.’ Forby. See P. Plowman, B. ix. 169, where we read of the celebrated ‘*fliche* of Dunmowe.’ Fr. ‘*fliche, flique de lard*, a flitch, or side, of bacon.’ Icel. *fikki*, A. S. *flice*. ‘*Perna*. A flykke.’ Medulla.

Flytyng; *vbi* stryffe (A.).

*to Flytte¹; *altercari, certare, litigare, obiurgare, catatizare.*

þe Flix²; *diaria, discenturia, lientaria, fluxus.*

a Floke of gese (geyse A.)³; *polea.*

a Floke of schepe; *grex.*

to Floke; *gregare, ag-, con-*

to Florische; *florare, con-, ef-, re-, florescere, florare.*

a Florischere; *florator.*

a Flote of a pipe⁴; *jdraula.*

a Floure; *flos, flosculus, flosillus.*

þa Floure hille; *floretum, florarium.*

Floure; *Ador, indeclinabile, similago, simula, amolum.*

†Flory; *Adoreus, florulentus, floralis.*

†Fluande: *fluens, ef-*

a Flude (Fluyde A.); *cathaclismus, infernalis est, diluvium, Fluctus, fluctulus, fluentum, flumen, fluor, fluuius; fluuiialis, fluuiosus, diminutivum; fluxus.*

a Fludegate (Fluydgate A.)⁵; *cinoglocitorium.*

†Fludy; *Ampnicus, fluuiialis, fluuiosus.*

to Flue (Flwy A.); *fluere, ef-, con-, de-, e-, inter-, sub-, super-, re-, fluctuare, fluctare, fluuiare, superundare, torrere, vacare.*

a Fluynge; *exundacio, fluxus, inundacio, ledo.*

Fluynge; *defluus.*

þa Fluke⁶; *pecten, & cetera; vbi* A playce.

a Flure (Flwyr A.); *Area.*

¹ 'Contentiosus. geflitful.' Alfric's Glossary.

'Wistly a-noþer werkman, þat was þer be-side,

Gan *flite* wiþ þat fulpe, þat fornest hadde spoke.' William of Palerne, 2545.

We find the pt. tense in Sir Amadace, ed. Robson, xxxvi. 6, 'þus *flote* Sir Amadace.' In Bernard's Terence, 79, we have the Latin *iurgavit eum* rendered by 'he did *flite* or chide with him.' 'Litiyo. To stryue or fyte.' Ortus. See also the *Book of Curtasye*, pr. in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 178, l. 54, where we are warned

'In peese to ete, and euer eschewe To *flite* at borde; þat may þe rewe.'

See also *Cursor Mundi*, p. 386, l. 6681. A.S. *flitan*. In Trevisa's Higden, ii. 97 is mentioned '*flitwryte*, amendes i-doo for chydynge,' [*emenda proveniens pro contentione*.]

² 'By thend of October go gather vp sloes,
Haue thou in a readines plentie of thoes,
And keepe them in bedstraw, or still on the bow,
To staie both the *flize* of thyselfe and thy cow.' Tusser, p. 52.

³ 'Lienteria. The flyxe.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Polia. A fllok off bestys.' Medulla.

⁵ In Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 117, we read of 'reedes and *fluytes* and shalmuses.' See also *ibid.* p. 123. 'A faucet, or tappe, a flute, a whistle, a pipe, as well to counseigh water, as an instrumente of musicke, *fistula, tabulus*.' Baret. 'They *flouted*, and they taberd; they yellyd, and they cryed, ioyinge in theyr maner, as seemyd, by theyr semblaunt.' Lydgate, *Pylgremage of the Sowle*, bk. ii. p. 50, ed. 1859.

⁶ See also Clowe of flodegate, above. 'A flode-gate: *sinoglostorium*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Si il soit trove qe ascuns tiels, gorcez, fishgarthez, molyus, mille-dammez, estankez de molyus, lokkez, hebbyngwerez, estakez, kideux, hekkez, ou *flodegates* sont faitz levez, enhauncez, estreiez, ou enlargerz encountre mesme lestatuit.' 1472, Stat. 12 Ed. IV. cap. 7.

⁷ 'Flook, fish, *pectunculus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Flook, flounder.' Junius. 'Flookes or flounders, *pectines*.' Baret. Cooper renders *pectines* by 'scallops.' 'Flounders or Floukes, bee of like nature to a Plaice, though not so good.' Coggin, *Harve of Health*, 1612, p. 141. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 20, mentions the '*fluke* or sea flounder.' In Morte Arthure, 1088, the Giant, with whom Arthur engages, is described as 'flat-mouth-de as a *fluke*, with heryande lypys.'

See also l. 2779, and Harrison's *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 20. The word is still in common use. A.S. *fluc*.

F ante O.

Fodyr; forago (farrago A.), pabulum, pastus (farris farrago pannorum dico forago A.).

to Fodyr¹; pabulare.

†Foge; Reuma, vnumia (A.).

a Foyle²; pullus.

a Folke³; gens, plebs, populus, turba.

to Folowe; Assequi, sequi, con-, ec-, sectari, ab-, demulare, Emulari. Exequimur mortuum, consequimur ad fidem, persequimur fugientem, & prosequimur cum officio fungimur, imitatur moribus; succedere (A.).

a Follower; imitator, secutor, sequax.

a Folowyng; imitacio, sequela, sequacitas, zelus.

Folowyng; demulus, emulus, imitatorius, sequax, sequaculus.

†to Folowe y^e fader in maners; patrisare.

†to Folowe⁴ y^e moder in maners; matrizare.

†Folowyngly; consequenter, porro.

*a Folte⁵; blas, baburru, blatus, bardus, garro, ineptus, nugator, morio.

†Fonde; Arepticius, Astrosus, babilger, babilus, baburru, brutus, demens, desipiens, exensis, fatuus, Follus, ignarus, ignauus, imperitus, incircumspectus, indignans,

ineptus, indiscretus, infrunitus, insensis, insulsus, lunaticus, nescius, presumptuosus, simplex, stolidus, stultus, temerarius; ignorans qui aliquid scit, jnsocius qui nihil s[ci]t, jnsipiens qui non attendit pericula futura (stultus A.) qui, si attendit, non cauet.

†to be or wax or to make } Fonde; brutere, brutewax or } cere, demutare, & -ri, fatuare, Follere, follescere, stultizare.

†a Fondnes; baburru, demencia, deliramentum, fatuitas, ignavia, ineptia, inercia, simplicitas, stulticia, temeritas.

†Fondely; stulte, insepienter, fatue; inepte, ignaue.

†a Fondespeche; stu[t]tiloquium; stultiloquus participium.

For⁶; pre, pro, propter, quia, si.

to Forbere; deferre.

to Forbed; Abdicare, abnuere, arguere, ut: arguo te ne malificos imiteris; jnhebere jnperio, prohibere iure, interdicare, vetare, custare, dehortare.

A Forbidder; prohibitor, abdicator, jnhibitor, interdictor.

*a Forfett⁷; forisfactum, forisfactura.

to Forfett; forisfacere.

A Forbott⁸.

¹ 'With her mantle tucked vp Shee fothered her flocke.' Percy Folio. Loose Songs, 58. 'Forsothe that woman hadde a foddred calf in the hows.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xxviii. 24. O. Icel. fōðra.

² 'A sole, pullus equinus.' Baret. 'Pullus. A cheken or a fole.' Medulla. See also Colte, above. ³ MS. Fokke.

⁴ MS. fowlo. 'Matrizo. To folowyn þe moder.' Medulla.

⁵ 'Blas. Softe; delicate; wanton; that cannot discern things; blunt; foolish; he that vayneþ boasteth him selfe. Morio. A foole.' Cooper. The Medulla gives 'Baburru. Polyhed or sothfastnes,' and renders bardus by 'stultus, ebes, ineptus, turidus.' 'Folet. A pretty foole, a little fop, a young coxe, none of the wisest.' Cotgrave. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 141, l. 2303, we read—

'Fendes crepte þo ymages wiþ-inne And lad follet men to synne.'

See also Robert de Brunne's Hist. of England, Rolls Series, ed. Furnivall, 4527 and 7229.

⁶ MS. a For.

⁷ 'Ffande to fette that freke and forfette his landes.' *Morte Arthure*, 557.

⁸ A prohibition or thing forbidden. Thus in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 42, l. 612, we are told that God gave to Adam Paradise

'als in heritage,
To yeild þerfor na mar knaulage,

Bot for to hald it wel vubroken
þe forbot þat was betuix þau spoken.'

a Foreste; *foresta*.

¶ *Aforestare, est forestam facere.*

¶ *Deaforestare est forestam destruere.*

to Forge; *ubi to smethe (A.).*

to Forgete; *descire, dediscere, obliuisci, obliuioni tradere, ignor[ar]e; unde versus:*

¶ *Hoc ignoramus quod notum non memoramus,*

Illud nescimus quod nunquam mente subimus,

Obliuiscemur prius hoc quod in Arte docemur.

a Forgetter; *inmemor.*

Forgetyll¹; *letergicus, obliuiosus.*

a Forgettynge; *Annescia, obliuio.*

to Forgisse; *donare, con-, dimittere, ignorare, ignoscere, indulgere, remittere, veniam dare.*

a Forge[ue]nes (Forgiffnes A.); *indulgentia, remissio, remedium, venia.*

a Forhede; *frons.*

a Forke; *furca, furcella, furcula, tridens cum tribus dentibus (videns cum duobus dentibus A.).*

Formabylle; *ubi ordinate.*

a Forme; *forma, formula, formella, duca, idea.*

to Forme; *formare, informare.*

a Fornas²; *caminus, epicaustorium, fornax.*

a Forome (A Forme or A stule A.)³; *sponda, spondula diminutiuum (fultrum, scamnum A.), & cetera; ubi A stule.*

pe Forparte of y^e hede; *cincipul.*

to Forsake; *Abrenunciare, cathezizare, deficere, derelinquere, deserrere, jncile relinquere, voluntate desertare, desinere, desolari, dimittere, linguere, renunciare, respuere.*

Forsakyn (Forsaking A.); *desolatus, desolatorius.*

Forsothe; *Amen, Autem, certe, enim, enion, eciam, equidem, nempe, nimirum, profecte, quippe, reuera, siquidem, vtiq[ue], vero, vere, quidem, quoque, porro, veraciter, quoniam, quineciam⁴, quinimmo, quinin, veruntamen.*

*to Forspeke⁵; *fascinare, hugo; versus:*

¶ *Nescio quis teneros oculus michi fascinat Agnos,*

et fascinare, i.e. incantare.

a Forspekynge; *fascinacio, facinus, facinum.*

The word occurs not infrequently in conjunction with God's; thus we have in a charm for the tooth-ache from Thornton MS. printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 126—

'ix. tymes Goddis forbott, thou wikkyde worme, Thet ever thou make any rystynge,' In the Percy Folio MS. ed. Furnivall and Hales, *Robin Hood, &c.*, p. 18, l. 59, vol. i. we read—"Now, Marry, gods forbott," said the Sheriffe, "that euer that shold bee." In Sir Ferumbras when Alorys proposes to Ganelon to leave Charles to his fate—

"Godes for-bode," Gweynes sede, "jat ich assentede to such a dede."

The expression also occurs twice in Stafford's *Examination of Abuses*, 1581, New Shakspero Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 73, where it is spelt 'God sworbote.'

"God forbott," he said, "my thank war sic thing

To him that succourit my lyfe in sa euill ane nicht." *Rauf Coilzear*, 746.

A. S. *forbod*. Compare P. *forbode*.

¹ 'Forgetlesnesse, nutelnesse, recheles, shamfestnesse, drede, Ortrowe, Trowdeleas, Trust, wilfulness' and 'Misleue,' are in *Early English Homilies*, ed. Morris, ii. 71-3. said to be the ten things opposed to due confession. *Forgetel*, forgetful, occurs in Gower, ed. Pauli, iii. 98: 'Forgetel, slowe, and wery sone of every thing.' A. S. *forgyt*.

² 'Fornax. A flowerys.' Medulla. 'A Fornace. Fornax.' Manip. Vocab.

³ 'A forme, bench, scamnum.' Manip. Vocab. 'A fourme to sit on, a settle, sadile.' Baret.

⁴ MS. *quinceciam*.

⁵ *Fascinare*. To forespeak, or forlooke.' Cooper. 'To forespeak, or beewitch, *fascinare*, incantare, charmer. A forespeaking, *fascinatio*, charmerie. Unhappie, forespoken, *inominatus*, malheureux.' Baret. 'To forespeak: *fascinare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sythen told me

a Forster¹; *forestarius, lucarius, veridarius.*

to Forswere²; *Abiurare, per-, deierare, detestari, peierare, & cetera.*

a For[s]werynge; *Abiuracio, deieracio, detestacio, peieracio, periuracio, periurium.*

Forswerynge; *abiurans, periurans, & cetera.*

a Forswerer; *periurus.*

*For y^e naynste; *Ab intento.*

*to Forthynke³; *penitere, & -ri, depo[nens], compungere.*

*a Forthynkyng; *compuncio, contricio, penitencia.*

an .vn Forthynkyng; *inpenitencia.*

Forthynkyng; *penitens.*

vn Forthynkyng; *inpenitens.*

†to Forthirre⁴; *preferre, prerogare.*

Forthirmer; *ullerius.*

a Fortune; *fortuna, & cetera; vbi a happe.*

to Fortune; *Fortunare, & cetera; vbi to happyng.*

†pe Forwarde of a bateylle⁵; *Acies.*

Forqwhy; *quia, quoniam, quumquidem.*

†A Fostalle; *vestigium (A.).*

a Fotestepe; *bilalassum, peda, vestigium.*

Foule; *Aceratus, deformis in corpore, turpis in anima, enormis, fedus, fedosus, felidus, imundus, inornatus, inpolitus, lutosus, lutulentus, cenosus, maculatus, maculosus, obscenus, pollutus, putridus,*

a clerk that he was *forspokyn.* Townley Myst. p. 115. Ford also uses the word in his *Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 1: 'My bad tongue *Forespeaks* their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.'

¹ *'Hic forestarius; a foster.'* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

'3it I rede that thou fande

Than any *forster* in this lande

MS. Cantab. ff. v. 48, leaf 50, in Halliwell.

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206, we read—'I am the Emperours *Forster*, that dwelle here, and have the keyng of this forest;' and again, p. 207, 'he callid to him the *forster*.'

² 'As afore God they ben *forswore*, Of alle our synnis, God, make a delyueraunce.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 241.

'*Periurus*. Forsworn. *Periurium*. Forsweryng.' Medulla.

³ '*Peniteo*. To forthynkyn.' Medulla.

'That the Lollardis *Forthinken* ful soore.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 73.

In *Morte Arthure*, 4252, the king says—

'In faye sore me *for-thynkkes*

That euer siche a false theefe so faire an end haues;'

and in *Alisaunder*, ed. Skeat, 446, the Spartans and Phocians in the battle

'*forthoughten* hem alle

pat euer bei farde to fight wip Philip þe keene.'

'Thesus came in to Galilee, preching . . . and seiynge, For tyme is fullfilid, and þe kyngdam of God shal come niȝ: *forþynke* þee, (or do þee penaunce) and beleue þee to þe gospel.' Wyclif, St. Mark i. 14, 15. On the constructions and uses of this verb see Prof. Zupitza's note to *Guy of Warwick*, l. 954. 'I forthynke, I repente me. *Je me repens*. I have forthought me a hundred tymes that I spake so roughly to him. I forthynke, I bye the bargayne, or suffer smerte for a thyng.' Palsgrave.

⁴ 'Should holy church have no hedde? Who should her rule, who should her redde?'

Who should be her governaile?

Who should her *forthren*, who should availe?'

The Complaint of the Ploughman, in Wright's Political Poems, i. 336.

In the *Ancien Riwe*, p. 156, we are told that solitude and contemplative life are the great helps to grace: 'swuðest auanced & *furdreð* hit.' A. S. *fyrðrian*. 'I forder one, I set hym forwarde. *Je auance*.' Palsgrave.

⁵ 'The forward or vanguard, *primus ordo*.' Baret.

'In the kynges *forwarde* the prynce did ride

With nobill lordis of grett renowne.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 280.

Harrison tells us that Strabo states that 'the Galles did sometime buy vp all our maistiffes to serue in the *forwards* of their battels, wherein they resembled the Colophonians, &c.' *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 41.

sordidus, spurcus, squalidus, vilis.

to make Foule; *vbi* to defoule (fyle A.).

to be Foule; *federe, putrere, sordere, -descere, de-, squalere, turpere, -pescere, de-, vilere, de-, vilesce, de-*.

a Foulness; *deformitas, enormitas, feditas, immundities, macula, obscenitas, sanies, pollucio, putredo, soditas, spurciciu, squalor, tabes, tabi, tabo, turpitudine, vilicias.*

†a Foule speche¹; *eygota* (Egloga A.), *turpiloguim.*

†a Foule speker²; *spuridicus, turpilouus.*

a Foule wynnyng; *turpilucrum.*

Fouly; *turpiter, enormiter, viliter, deformiter, & cetera.*

Foure; *quatuor, quartus, quaternus, quaternarius, quadruplus, tetras, grece.*

Foure cornarde; *quadrangulus, quadratus, quadrangulatus.*

†Foure days; *quatrduumus.*

Foure Falde; *quadruplex.*

Foure foted (Fowre fute A.); *quadrupes, quadrupedius.*

Foure hundrethe; *quadringenti, quadringentesimus, quadringenus, quadringenarius.*

†Foure hundrithe sythes; *quadringesies.*

Foure schore; *vbi* aghty.

Foure tene; *quatuordecem, quartus decimus, quater denus, quaterdenarius, tescerecdecades* (teserecdecades A.)³.

Foure tene sythys; *quaterdecies, quadragesies.*

Forty; *quadraginta, quadragesimus, quadragenus, quadragenarius.*

†Foure jere; *quadriennium, quadriennus, quadriennis.*

a Fox; *vulpes, vulpecula, vulpinus.*

†Fox Fire⁴; *glos, glossis.*

†Fox gloue⁵; *apium, branca vulpina.*

F ante R.

Fra; A, Abs, Ab, de, E, ex.

Fra a-bowne; *desuper.*

¹ 'Eglota. A werd off goote.' Medulla. See Gayte Speche. Possibly there were some indecent eclogues in Latin. Cf. Theocritus.

² MS. Foule speker. 'Spuridicus: Sordida dicens.' Medulla.

³ That is τεσσαρακαιδεκάτης, fourteen years old.

⁴ This appears to be that phosphoric light which is occasionally seen in rotten trees or wood. See Brand's *Pop. Antig.* ed. Hazlitt, iii. 345-57, and Wright's *Superstitions, &c. of the Middle Ages*, where he speaks of the *sfollets* or *jeux-follets*, a sort of *ignis fatuus*. Fox here is probably O. Fr. *fox=fol* or *fols*, *fatuus*, applied to things having a false appearance of something else, as *arvine folle*, barren oats.

'Glos, glossis; lignum vetus est de nocte serenum:

-Ris tibi dat florem, -sis lignum, -tis mulierem.' Ortus.

• Glos, -ssis, m. Hygen. est lignum putridum. Rotten wood.

Glos gloris flos est: glos glotis femina fratris,

Gloss glossis lignum putre est, de nocte relucens,

Ris tibi dat florem, sis lignum, tis mulierem.' Gouldman.

• Discite quid sit glos, lignum, vel femina, vel flos.

Glos, glossis, lignum vetus est de nocte serenum;

Glos, glossis, lingua illius filius glossa;

Glos, gloris, flos illis gloria dos est;

Glos eciam glori dicetur femina fratris:

Hoc glos est lignum, hec glos est femina fratris.'

Medulla, Harl. MS. 2257.

⁵ 'Salimca, gauntelee, foxes-glove.' MS. Harl. 978, ff. 24bk. 'Fim, camglata, foxes-glove.' *Ibid.* Cotgrave gives 'Gantlee. The herbe called Fox-gloves, our Ladies-gloves and London buttons.'

Fra be 3onde; *deultra*.

†Fra dore to dore; *hostiatim*.

Fraght of a schippe (Fraght or lastage of A shipe A.)¹; *saburna*.

Fra hyne forward²; *Amodo, de cetero, deinceps, inposterum*.

Fra hyne; *hinc, jstine, inde, il-linc*.

*a Frale (Fraelle A.) of fygis³; *palata*.

a Fratovre⁴; *refectorium*.

A Fray⁵; *v[ü]l[i] striffe (A.)*.

†a Frayturer; *refectorarius*.

Fra thense; *jlluc, jnde*.

†Fra man to man; *virilim*.

*a Franchemole (Frawnehmulle A.)⁶; *lucanica*.

•pe Fransy⁷; *frensis; freneticus qui patitur infirmitatem*.

†Fra oder stede; *Aliunde, de Alio loco*.

¹ 'To fraite a shippe, *implere navim*. Lastage, or balast, wherewith ships are euen peised to go upright. *Saburra*.' Baret's Alvearie. See Lastage, below.

² 'Amodo. Frio hens fforwarde.' Medulla.

³ 'And panne shal he testifye of a trinitec, and take his selawe to witnesse.

What he fonde in a *freyel*, after a freres lyuynge.' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 94.

'Fraysle, a basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts.' Kennett's Paroch. Antiquities. 'Bere out the duste in this fygge fraysle. *Asporta cinerem in hoc syrisco*.' Hornman. *Frail* is still used in Essex to mean a rush-basket. Baret in his Alvearie gives, 'A fraile of figges, *fiscina fisorum: Caban plein de figues*. A little wicker basket, a fraile, a cheese fat, *fiscella, petit panier d'oster*.' 'Three frails of sprats carried from mart to mart.' Beaum. & Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, ii. 4. Low Lat. *frælum*, a rush-basket or mat-basket. '*Frælum, fiscina; panier de jone, cabas: O. Fr. fraiaus, frayel*.' Ducange. 'Cabas. A fraile (for raisins or figs).' Cotgrave. See also Glossary to Liber Albus, s. v. *Freelle*. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 511, in treating of the various kinds of Rush, mentions 'The fraysle Rushe or panier Rushe,' and adds 'they vse to make figge frayles and paniers therewithall.'

⁴ In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127, the Pilgrim tells us that in the Castle (of Religion) at which he at last arrived, 'There was perin dortour and cloister, kirke, chapeter, and *fratour*:' and again, l. 128, 'The lady with the gorgere was pe *frayturer* pereof.' Hornman says, 'Monkes shulde sytte in the frayter. *Monachi comedere in cenaculo non refectorio*.' 'Atemperance serve in the *fratour*, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure be over alle, that none over mekilke nere over lyttill ete ne drynke.' MS. Linc. A. i. 17, leaf 273, quoted by Halliwell.

'If a pore man come to a frere for to aske shrifte,
And ther come a ricchere and bringe him a gifte;
He shal into the *freitur* and ben imad ful glad.'

Wright's Pol. Songs, Camden Soc. p. 331.

⁵ Harrison in his Description of Eng. i. 277, tells us that if any 'happen to smite with staffe, dagger, or anie maner of weapon, & the same be sufficientlie found by the verdict of twelve men . . . he is sure to loose one of his eares, without all hope of release. But if he such a one as hath beene twice condemned and executed, whereby he hath now non eares, then is he marked with an hot iron vpon the cheeke, and by the letter F, which is seared deepe into his flesh; he is from thenceforth noted as a barratour and *fray maker*, and therevnto remaineth excommunicate, till by repentance he deserue to be absolved;' and again, p. 225, he mentions '*frainmakers*, petie robbers, &c.' '*Guerroyeur*, a warrior, a fray-maker.' Hollyband.

⁶ '*Lucanica*. A puddying made of porke, a sausage.' Cooper. Junius, s. v. *Moll*, says, 'a French moile Chancero est cibus delicatior, a dish made of marrow and grated bread.' In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 50, directions are given that tansy-cake shall be served 'with *fraunche mele* or oþer metis with alle.'

⁷ 'Dawe, I do thee wel to wite *frentlike* am I not.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 85. '*Frenesis*. The frenesy.' Medulla. '*Phrenitis*. An inflammation of the brayne or skinnies about it, rysyng of superfluous blond or choler wherby some power animall is hurtel and corrupted.' Cooper. 'He felle in a *fransye* for ferseness of herte.' *Morte Arthure*, 382b.

Frawarde¹; *clienus, aduersus, contrarius, discors, discrepans, discordans, impaciens, mussans, pleu-
osus, rebellis, lans, renurmurans,
scenus, susurrans, tumultuosus,
& cetera; vbi proude.*

a Frawardnes; *Aduersitas, contra-
ritas, discordia, & cetera.*

Fra whynse (Fra hense A.); *vnde.*
Fraunco; *francia, gallia.*

A man of Fraunce (A Franche
man A.); *francus, francigena,
gallus, galla est mulier illius pa-
trie; gallus.*

†Free; *largus, & cetera; vbi large.*
Fre; *liber, liberalis.*

a Fredome; *libertas, vindicta, vt:
consecutus est plenam vindictam
i.e. libertatem.*

to Frese; *gelure, con-, congelascere.*

Frese clothe (to Freyss clothe A.)².

Frely; *gratis, gratuite, sponte, spon-
taneus, ultro, ultroneus, voluntarie,
voluntarius.*

*Fremmyd³; *extre, externus.*
to make Fremmyd; *exterminare.*

a Frenschip; *Amicicia⁴, Amicabilitas,
humanitas.*

a Frende; *amicus, necessarius, proxi-
mus, alter ego; versus:*

¶ *Alter ego nisi sis, non es mihi
verus Amicus;*

*Non eris Alter ego, ni mihi sis
vt ego.*

†to make Frende; *Amicare, Amicum
facere, Amicari esse Amicus, fede-
rare, conciliare, re-; versus:*

¶ *Si quis Amicatur nobis, sit
noster Amicus;*

*Cautus Amicat eum quem mu-
nere reddit Amicum.*

†to be Frende; *Amicare & -ri.*

Frendly; *Amicalis, Amicabilis, hu-
manus, Amicus, & comparatur
Amicior, Amicissimus.*

Frendly; *Amicabiliter, Amicaliter.*

vn Frendly; *inhumanus, inimicus;
inhumane, inhumaniter.*

a Frenge⁵; *sinbria, & cetera; vbi a
hemme.*

a Frere; *frater; fraternus partici-
un.*

¹ Hampole. *Pricke of Conscience*, 87, tells us that the fate of man is
'if he fraward be to wende Til pyne of helle pat has na ende.'

And also that Vanity

'Mas his hert ful hawtayne And ful fraward til his souerayne.' *Ibid.* 256.

² 'Frise, to frizzle, curl, crisp.' Cotgrave. Frize cloth was coarse and narrow, as opposed to the broad cloth; this is clearly shown in the following passage from the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 83:—'I pray 3ow that 3e wille do byen some frise to maken of your child is gwnys . . . and that 3e wyld bye a 3erd of brode clothe of blac for an hode for me of xliij³ or iiij³ a 3erd, for ther is nether gode cloth ner god fryse in this twyn.' Frisers, or makers of frize cloth, are mentioned in Liber Albus, pp. 723, 735. Baret says, 'Frise, or rough garment that souldiers used, a mantle to cast on a bed, a carpet to laie on a table, a dogsuaine. *Gausape.* Garmentes that haue long wooll, or be frized, *pece vestes.* A winter garment, a frize or furred garment. *Chimastrum.*' 'Than Geroner, and a twelue other with hym, arrayed them lyke rude vylayne marchautes in cotes of fryse.' Berners, *Froissart*, vol. ii. p. 340. Caxton, in his Trans. of Gueffroi de la Tour l'Andry, sig. e. ij, speaks of 'burell or fryse.' By the Statute 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. vi. it was enacted that 'All Welsh Frises . . . shall contene in length at the water six and thirty yards at the most, yard and inch of the rule, and in breadth three quarters of a yard, and being so fully wrought, shall weigh euery whole pece eight and forty pound at the least.'

³ *Frens* is still in use in the Northern Counties for 'a stranger.' A. S. *fremede*.

'I hafe bene frendly freke and fremmede tille othere,' *Morte Arthure*, 3343.
See also *ibid.* ll. 1250, 2738. &c. The phrase 'fremid and sibbe,' occurs in Wright's Pol. Songs, 202, and in Rob. of Gloucester, p. 346, with the meaning of 'not related and kin.'

⁴ MS. *Amicicia*.

⁵ 'A frenge, *sinbria*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A frenge, a hemme, a gard of a garment cut, *lacinia.* A fringe, hemme, skirt, or welte, *sinbria.*' Baret.

Fresche; *insulsus, recens.*

to Frete¹; *fricare, con-, & cetera;*
vbi to rubbe.

a Fre wille; *libitum, libitus, liberum*
Arbitrium.

to Fry; *Frigere, fricare, con-*

p^e Fryday; *dies veneris, feria sexta,*
sextata.

a Fryyng; *frixura, frixatura.*

a Fryyng panne; *fricatorium, fricatorium, sertago, patella, frixatoria.*

*to Friste²; *induciare.*

†Fristelle³; *fistula.*

†a Frithed felde (Fyrthefelde A.)⁴;
excipium.

*a Froke⁵; *cucullus.*

*a Froske⁶; *agrecula⁷, ranci, ranula,*
ranella, rubeta.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, when Priamus is wounded there is an account of a 'Foyle of fyne golde' containing a liquid, the virtues of which were such that

'Be it frette on his flesche, thare synnes are entamede

The freke schalle be fische halle within fowre howres.' l. 2708.

Fr. *frotter*, to rub; see *Prote*.

² Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 124—

'Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene,

Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,

No langere wold he *frest*.'

'The thryde branche es to *frayst* and lene To thaym that uede has and be poure mene.'

Harl. MS. 2260, leaf 71.

O. Icel. *fresta*. Cf. Dan. *friest*, a truce.

³ A flute. 'With trompes, pipes and with *fristele*.' *Ywayne & Gaucin*, 1396, in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* i. 59. '*Fistula*. A pype, a melody. *Fistula ductor aque sic fistula cana sonora. Fistulor*. To syngyn with pype.' *Medulla*.

⁴ *Frithed* is fenced in or inclosed, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 590: '*frithed* in with floreines.' From the O. H. G. *fridu*, peace, protection, or inclosure, we have the A. S. *friþ*, used in composition in the sense of inclosed; see Bosworth, s. v. *friþ-gard*. In M. English *frith* is frequently used for a wood, but properly only for one inclosed as distinguished from the open forest: cf. '*friþ* or forest, toun or fild.' *Sir Amadas*, lxxi; *William of Palerne*, 2216, 'Out of forest and friþes, and alle faire wodes,' and *Polit., Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 56, 'both by *frith* or foreste.' *Lazamon*, iii. 287, tells us of Athelstan, 'hu he sette sciren, and makede *frið* of deoren,' where the meaning is 'deer-parks,' as also in i. 61—'3e huntied i þes kinges *friðe*' [later text *parc*]. See also Thomas of Erceeldoune, 319, where Dr. Murray explains '*frythe* or felle' by 'enclosed field or open hill.' The word is still preserved in many dialects; see Pegge's *Kenticismus*, E. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, &c.

⁵ In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 270, in the account of expenses at the funeral of Sir J. Paston we find—'For a cope called a *frogge* of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm, xxvi^s viij^d.' In the *Treatise de Utensilibus* of Alexander Neckham, in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 101, we have *collobium* glossed by 'froge' and 'roket.' 'Frocke or cassoock. *capum*.' Baret. '*Cucullus: vestis capiciata*.' *Medulla*. See Ducange, s. v. *Cucullus*. In *Allit. Poems*, ii. 136, in the parable of the man without a wedding garment he is said to have been 'A þral . . . unþryuandely cloþed. No no festiual *frok*, but fyled with werkes.'

⁶ In the Description of the Giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1080, we are told that

'His frount and his forheuede, alle was it ouer,

As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semede.'

In Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, &c., already quoted, p. 159, we read—'I am thilke that make my subgis dwelle and enhabit in fennes as *frossches*.' See also Causton's *Reynard the Fox*, ed. Arber, p. 37. '*Agredula*. A lytyl frosch. *Rana*. A frosch. *Ranunculus*. A lytyl frosch.' *Medulla*. See *Archæologia*, xxx. 373, where it is stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are 'lyke the *frossys* fet.' Wyclif uses *frosch* in *Psalmus* lxxvii. 45, and cv. 30, and *froskes* occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, ed. Morris, 2977, where we read—

'Polheuedes, and *froskes*, & podes spile

Bond harde egipte fole in sile.'

See P. Crowken. A. S. *fros*, O. Icel. *froskr*.

⁷ MS. *agrecula*.

a Froste; *gelu indeclinabile, pruina alba est.*

Frosty; *gelidus, pruinosis, pr[u]inalis.*

to Frote¹; *vbi to Rube (A.).*

†a Fronte²; *frontispiciu, vt frontispiciu ecclesiuaru.*

to Frubische³; *elimare, eruginare, erubiginare, expolire, rubiginare.*

a Frubischer; *eruginator.*

*a Frugon⁴; *vertibulum, pala, furca ferrea.*

†Frumyte⁵; *frumenticium.*

a Frunte; *frons.*

*a Fruntalle⁶; *frontale.*

a Frute; *fructus, viros grece.*

†a Frute eter⁷; *xirofagus, vel xirofaga.*

Frutefulle; *fructuosus, fructifer, frugifer.*

†Fruteurs (Frutys A.)⁸; *collirida.*

F ante V.

a Fude; *Alcio, Alitus, pastus.*

¹ John Russell in his Boke of Nurture (Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 19), amongst his 'symple condicions' of good behaviour at table says—

'Your hands *frote* ne rub, brydelynge with beest vpon craw.'

See also Lonelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 502, where we read of 'a precious stone of merveillous kynde,' which was naturally so hot,

'that non man therwith him self dar *frot*.'

'If thou entrist in to the corn of thi frend, thou schalt breke eiris of corn, and *frote* togidere with thi hond.' Wyclif, Deut. xxiii. 25. '*Frotinge* of iren and whetstones pou schalt hire [*cotis ferri fricamina*].' Trevisa's Higden, i. 417. See also Ancrer Riwle, p. 284. Compare *Frere*.

² '*Expolio*. To pulsyn, gravyn, or flurbysbyn.' Medulla. '*Fourbir*. To furbish, polish, burnish, make bright.' Cotgrave. '*Lic eruginator* : *anglice*, forbushere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195.

³ '*Vertibulum*. A threshold or a flurgone.' Medulla. '*Fourgon*. An oven-fork (termed in Lincolnshire a *frugin*) wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it.' Cotgrave. See also Colrake, above.

⁴ '*Flesch fluriste* of fernysone with *frumentee* noble.' *Morte Arthure*, 180. The following recipes for the manufacture of *Furmenty* are given in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, pp. 91 and 121: '1. For to make *Furmenty*, Nym clene wete, and bray it in a mortar wel that the holys gon al of and seyt yt til it breste and nym yt up, and lat it kele and nym fayre fresch broth and swete mylk of Almandys or swete mylk of kyne and temper yt al, and nym the yolks of eyryn, boyl yt a lityl and set yt adoun and messe yt forthe wyth fast venyson and fresch moton. 2. For to make *Formenty* on a Fisheday—Tak the mylk of the Hasel Notis, boyl the wete wyth the aftermelk til it be dryyd, and tak and colour yt wyth Saffroun, and the first mylk cast therto and boyle wel and serve yt forth.' In Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c., we have, '*Furmenty*, a preparation of creed-wheat with milk, currants, raisins and spices in it.' See also *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 7.

⁵ '*Frontayle* for a woman's head, some call it a fruntlet, *frontale*.' Huloet. In the Paston Letters, i. 489, we find in the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects, 1459—'Item j anter clothe, withe a *frontell* of white damaske, the Trynete in the myddys . . . Item ij curtaynes of white sylke, withe a *frontell* of the same, withe fauchouns of golde.' See also *ibid.* iii. 470.

⁶ The following recipe for the manufacture of *Fritters* is given in *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39:—

• With eggs and floure in batere pou make,
Put berme per to, I undertake:
Coloure hit with safrone or pou more do;
See also p. 55, where in a 'maner of service on flesche day,' occur 'rysshene and pome-dorres and *fruter* in fore.' In *Household Ordinances*, p. 450, is given the following recipe for 'Turtellytes of *Frutere*. Take fygges, and grind hom small, and do therto poulder of clowes, and of pepur, and sugar, and saffron, and close hom in foyles of dogh, and frie hom, and flawme hom with honey, and serve hit forthe.' See also p. 449. '*Fritter*, or pancake, *frita, lagatum*. A kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers, *collira*.' Baret. Ash-Wednesday is in Yorkshire known as *Frutere*-Wednesday, from *fritters* being eaten on that day. *Collirida* has already occurred as the latin equivalent for a Crameake.

Take powder of peper and cast per to,
Kerve appuls overtwert and cast berin,
Frye hom in grece, no more ne mynne.

†Fuelle¹; *focale*.

Fueller (Feweller A.); *focarius*.

†Fuike (Fuyke A.)²; *lanigo* (*lanugo* A.).

Full but (Fulbuyt A.)³; *precise*.

a Fule (Fuyll A.); *stultus* (*labur-rus* A.), & cetera; *ubi folte & ubi fonde*.

Fulharde⁴; *temerarius*.

to Fulfylle; *su[p]plere vicem Alterius*, & cetera; *ubi to filla*.

a Fulfylung; *Additamentum*, *supplimentum*.

Fulle; *Affluens*, *copiosus*, *fecundus*,

fertilis, *habundans*, *irriguus*, *lentes grece*, *optimus*, *plenus*, *sociatus*, *sufficiens*, *uber*, *ubertuosus*.

Fully; *Affutim*, *Affluenter*, *copiose*, & cetera.

*a Fulemerd⁵; *fetontrus* (*fetotrus* A.).

†^c Fulle moyne; *plenilunium*.

a Fullnes; *Affluencia*, *Abundancia*, *plenitudo corporis vel anime est*, *plenitas cuiuscunque rei*, & cetera.

†Fulsomly⁶; *fulim*.

†Fune (Fwne A.)⁷; *paucus*, *parus*, & cetera; *ubi fuwe*.

¹ O. Fr. *fouaille*, from L. Lat. *focale*.

² 'Fukes, locks of hair.' Ray's North Country words. Bailey's Dict. gives 'fax, the hair.' A.S. *feax*, the hair. In the *Morte Arthure*, 1078, in the description of the Giant with whom Arthur has an encounter, we are told that

'His fax and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 418, l. 7244, we have an account of how Dalilah with a 'schere' cut off Sampson's hair—

'And till his foos sco him be-kend;

For thoru his fax his force was tint.'

Al moight þai þan do quat þai mint

Cooper defines *Lanugo* as 'the softe heares or mossinesse in the visages of children or women; also in fruited or herbes, as in Clarie, &c.; the doune feathers in brides, &c.' Jamieson gives 'Fug. Moss. Fuggy. Mossy.'

³ Wyclif in his Tract, 'How Satan & his children turnen werkis of mercy upsodoun, &c.' English Works, ed. Mathew, p. 213, uses this word; he says 'worldly clerkis ful of pride, symonye, coueityse, & oþere synmys ȝeuen fulbut conseil aȝenst þe holy gost, &c.' Horman says, 'I shal hyt the marke ful but at the next tyme. *Collineabo scopum proximo iactu*.' and again, 'It standeth fulbut agynst Caleys. *Sessoriacum e regione contuetur*.' In Udall's *Apophthegmes* of Erasmus, ed. 1877, p. 29, we read, 'Socrates met full but with Xenophon in a narrow back lane.' See also R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, p. 473, l. 13637.

⁴ 'Nis heo to mucche cang, oðer to folherdi, þat halt hire heaved baldeliche uorð vt ipen open kernal, ȝeo hwile þat me mit quarreus wiðuten asaileð þene castel?' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 62. 'Temerarius. Foolhardie, rash, unadvised.' Cooper. *Temerarius*. Foolhardy. *Temeritas*. Foolhardynes.' Medulla.

⁵ 'A fitch or fullmart.' Cotgrave, s. v. *Belette*. 'A fulmer or polcatte, *martes*.' Baret. 'And whan they have broughte forth the theyr byrdes to see that they be well kepte from the gloyd, crows, *fully-martes*, and other vermyne.' Fitzherbert's Husbandry. See Jamieson, s. v. *Fowmarte*, and Ray's Gloss. s. v. *Fowmart*.

'Fox and fullmard, togidre whan they stooðe,

Sange, be still, the cok hath lowe shoön.'

Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 220.

'*Peides*. A Fulmere.' Medulla. '*Hic fetontrus*: a fulnard.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220.

⁶ *Fulsum*, in the sense of plenteous, occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 2153, where the seven 'years of plenty' in Egypt are termed 'ðe vij. fulsum yeres.' The substantive *fulsumhed*, abundance, plenty, occurs in the same poem, l. 1548. In *William of Palerne*, 4324, we read—

'þann were spaciil spices spendid al aboute,

Fulsumli at þe ful, to eche freke þer-inne.'

⁷ The form *fone* occurs several times in the *Pricke of Conscience*; thus at l. 762 we read:

'Now, he says, my fon days here,

Fon men may now forty yher pas,

Sal enden with a short tyme here.

And foner fifty als in somtym was.'

and again at l. 2693—

'Many spekes and in buke redes

Of purgatory, but fon it dredes.'

Funelle¹; *Infusorium* (A.).
 a Funte²; *fons, baptisterium*.
 a Furlande²; *stadium; stadialis*
participium.
 a Furre (Fuyr A.)³; *lira, porca,*
sulcus; (versus:
¶ Pollice tango liram, facio cum
vomere liram A.).
 †to Furre; *sulcare, sulcum facere*.
 a Furre; *furratura, furrura, pen-*
ula.

to Furre; *Furrare, penulare*.
 a Furrer; *furrator, penulator*.
 †a Forthe⁴; *natorium*.
 Fustian⁵; *fuscotinctum*.
 a Fute; *pes; pedalis participium*.
 Fute be fute; *peditentim*.
 †Futeles; *inpes*.
 †a Fute balle⁶; *pila pedalis*.
 a Fute man; *pedes, pedester*.
 †a Fute of a brige⁷; *pila*.
 A Fute stepe; *vbi fotestepe (A.).*

Capitulum 7^m G.

G ante A.

to Ga arly; *manitare*.
 to Ga; *Ambulare, per-, pre-, ad-,*
declinare, demigrare, digradi,
incedere, meare, migrare, vi-
are, ippe grece; versus:

¶ *Ambulo vel gradior, eo, vado,*
deambulo, pergo.
Additur hys spacio, vel itin-
ero, vel proficiscor.
Predictis iunge tendo cum cur-
ro, mouere.

¹ 'Infundibulum, a funnell.' Stanbridge.

² This seems to be only an error of the scribe for *furlange*, and not another form of the word. 'The fourtedele a *furlange* betwene thus he walkes.' *Morte Arthure*, 946. 'Stadium. A Furlonge.' Medulla.

³ 'Sulcus. A Fore. *Sulcosus*. Ful of forys.' Medulla. Thoresby in his Letter to Ray, E. Dialect Soc., gives 'a furre or foor, a furrow.' A. S. *furh*. 'Ac some sterte he vp of the for3, And Charlis stede a gerde por3. Pat was so fair of sizte.' *Sir Ferumbras*, 5593.

⁴ In P. Plowman, B. v. 576, Piers in directing the Pilgrims in the way to Truth, says—
 'And so boweth forth bi a broke, beth-buxum-of-speche,
 Tyl 3e fynden a forth, zoure-fadres honoureth.'

Wyclif, Genesis xxxii. 22, has—'And whanne Jacob hadde arise anysseli, he took hise twei wyues, and so many seruauentessis with enleueu sones, and passide the forth of Jaboth,' A. S. *ford*.

'To fynde a forþe, faste con I fonde,

But woþe3 mo I-wysse þer ware.' *Allit. Poems*, i. 150.

⁵ Neckham, 'De Utensilibus' (Wright's Vol. of Vocab.), identifies *fustaine* with cloths *fuscotincti*, dyed tawny or brown. Reginald of Durham in his work, *De Admir. Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus*, mentions cloth *fuscotinctum*, dyed with (young) *fustic* (which was of a yellow colour and the produce of Venetian *Sonmach*, and was employed for dyeing before it was almost wholly supplanted by the "old fustic" of America). From this mode of dyeing, the original *fustian*, which was sometimes made of silk, may have had its name; or possibly from St. Fuscien, a village near the cloth manufacturing city of Amiens. See *Liber Albus*, p. 674, where it is ordered that foreign merchants are not to sell less than 'xii *fuscotinctos*,' *sc. pannos*. In an Inventory in the Paston Letters, iii. pp. 407, 409, we find—'Item, a dowblet of *fostian*, xl^d. . . . Item, a payr of stokes of *fustian*, viij^d.' 'For v yerdes *fustyan* for a cote at viij^d the yerd, ii^d xij^d.' Nicolas's Elizabeth of York, p. 105. 'Coleyne threde, *fustiane*, and canvase' are among 'the commodities . . . fro Pruse ibroughte into Flaundes,' according to the *Libelle*, pr. in Wright's *Pol. Songs*, i. 171, Andrew Borde, in his *Introduction*, makes one of the Januayes (Genoese) say—

'I make good treacle, and also *fustian*,

With such thynges I crauft with many a pore man.'

⁶ In the Instructions to the Sheriffs of Counties, in reference to the practice of Archery, issued 37 Edward III., we find *pila bacularis*, corresponding probably with our 'hockey,' *pila manualis*, hand-ball, and *pila pediva*, foot-ball.

⁷ 'Pila: *pes pontis*.' Medulla. See P. 'Pyle of a bryggys fote, or oper byggyngs. *Pila*.' Cooper has '*Pile*.' Vitruvius. A pile, a heape, or damme made in the water to break or stay the course.' We still use the term *footings* for the first courses of brickwork.

to Ga a-bowte; *Ambire, circuire, cingere, circumscribere, circum-dare, circolare, lustrare, col-, girare, girouagari, obire, peragrare, perambulare, & cetera.*

*to Gabe¹; *Mentiri, & cetera; vbi to lye (A.).*

to Ga away; *Abcedere, discedere, re-, secedere.*

†to Ga bakwarde; *retrogradi; retrogradus.*

†to Ga be-twne; *mediare.*

to Ga be-fore; *Antecedere, Antegradi, precedere, pregredi, preire, preiurare.*

Gabrielle; *gabriel.*

†Gabrielle rache (*Gabriel raches A.*)²; *camalion.*

a Gad³; *gerusa.*

to Ga downe; *discendere.*

to Ga forthe; *cecedere, egredi, exire, procedere, prodire.*

*Gayle (*Gaylle A.*)⁴; *mirtus; Mir-cetum est locus vbi crescunt.*

†a Gay horse⁵; *manducus.*

a Gaynge; *Aditus, incessus, itus, itura, meatus, transitus.*

a Gaynge away; *abcessus, discessus, decessus, re-.*

Gaynge before; *preuius.*

¹ In P. Plowman, B. iii. 179, Meed addressing Conscience says—

‘Wel þow wost, wernard, but gif þow wolt *gabbe*,

þow hæst hanged on myne half elleuene tymes.’

See also xix. 451. Wyclif in 2 Corinthians xi. 31, has ‘I *gabbe* not.’ See also *Ancren Ricle*, p. 200; *William of Palerne*, 1994, &c. ‘To Gab, lye. *Mentiri, comminisci.*’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Gaber.* To moeke, flout, ride, &c.’ Cotgrave.

‘*Gabherys* glosen eny whare

And gode feyth comys alle byhynde.’

Wright’s Political Poems, ii. 237.

In the same work, vol. i. p. 269, in a Poem against the Minorite Friars, we read—

‘First thaí *gabben* on God, that alle men may se,

When thaí haugen him on hegh on a grene tre.’

² A *Rache* is a scenting hound, as distinguished from a greyhound.

‘I salle neuer ryvaye, ne *raches* vn-cowpylle.’ *Morte Arthure*, 3999.

See Brachett, above; Ducange, s. v. *Bracco*; and ‘P. Rathe. *Gabrielle rache* thus is equivalent to *Gabriel Hounds*, an expression which is explained from the Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033, as follows:—‘At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel’s Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese, making this noise in their flight.’ The expression appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. Robinson’s Whitby Gloss. E. Dial. Soc. The *Medulla* defines *Camalon* as ‘quoddam quod viciñt in aere.’ See Mr. Way’s Introduction, p. lxx, note b.

³ ‘Al engelond was of his adrad, So his þe beste fro þe gad.’ *Havelok*, 279.

See also *ibid.* 1016.

‘Take a gad of stele, I wot in dede.’ *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 6.

‘Gadde for oxen—*ceguillon.*’ Palsgrave. ‘Gadde, gode, or rodde with a pricke at the ende to dryve oxen. *Stimulum.*’ Huloet. Compare Brod, above.

‘The fragrant bog-myrtle, often called sweet-gale. The *Medulla* gives ‘*Mirtus: quedam arbor, gawle, que in littore maris habundat. Mirtosus, gawly. Miretum: locus ubi crescit.*’ Harrison in his Description of England, i. 72, says that the ‘chiefe want to such as studie there [at Cambridge] is wood, wherefore this kind of prouision is brought them either from Essex . . . or otherwise the necessitie thereof is supplied with *gall* (a bastard kind of *Mirtus* as I take it) and seacole.’ See also *ibid.* p. 343. Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 673, says that the *Mirtus Brabantica* is called ‘by the Brabanders *gagel.*’ In the *Saxon Leechdoms*, &c. Rolls Series, ed. Cockayne, vol. ii. pp. 316–17, the following recipe is given:—‘Wip lunzen adl, geniu . . . *gagollan*, wyl on wætre, . . . do of þa wyrt drince on morgeune wearunes scenc fulne. For lung disease; take . . . *sweet gale*; boil them in water . . . ; let (the man) drink in the morning of (this) warm a cup full.’ A. S. *gagel*.

⁵ A bullboon, clown. Cooper renders *Manducus* by ‘Images carried in pageantes with great checkes, wyde mouthes, & makyng a greate noyse with their iawes,’ and the *Ortus*

†Gaynge owte of way; *delirus, devius.*

a Gaynge owt; *exitus.*

*to Gayne¹; *ossitare.*

to Ga in; *inire, d'cetera; vbi to entyr.*

†to Gaynsay²; *oblatrare, re-, obire, d' cetera; vbi to deny.*

†to Gaynstand³; *calcitrare, re-, resistere, ob-, oblutari, obstare, reper-*

cutere, reniti, repugnare, reluctari.
a Gayte⁴; *caper, capra, capella, capriolus, capriola; caprinus, caprilis participia; dor, grece, dorcas egloceron, & egloceros, hedus, zedulus diminutivum; hedinus, hircus, hirciolus, hircinus, hircosus; ibex.*

*a Gayte speche⁵; *egloga.*

by 'a gaye horse, ioculator, ore turpiter manducans, vel ore hians,' with which the Medulla agrees. '*Manducus*, m. Plaut. A disguised or ugly picture, such as was used in May games and shows, seeming terrible, by reason of his broad mouth and the great crashing of his teeth, and made to cause the people to give room, a snapdragon; also a great eater, φάγος, a *Mando*. *Mandurcus*, m. Jocular turpiter mandens.' Gouldman. '*Manducus*. A bugbear or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, as if he would eat people, and carried about at plays and public shows.' Littleton. See also Harlott, below.

¹ Baret gives '*Gane*, vide yaune and gape;' and in the Manip. Vocab. we find '*gane*, yaune, *oscitare*.'

'He began to romy and rowte,

And gapes and gones.'

Avowynge of Arthure, Camd. Soc. xii. 4.

In *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 276, we read—

'Upon his crest a raven stode,

That yaned as he were woode.'

'I gane, or gape, *je ouvre la bouche* or *je baille*. He ganeth as he had nat slepte ynoughe: *il baille comme il neust pas assez dormy*. Palsgrave. A. S. *gānian*. See also to *Gane*.

² 'Lampadius reigned in the citee of Rome, that was right mercifull; wherfore of grete mercy he ordeyned a lawe, that who that were a man-sleer, a ravenour, an evell doer, or a theef, and were take, and brought before the domesman, yf he myght sey iij. trouthes, so truly that no man myght *agayn-sey* hem, he shuld have his lyf.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 101. Palsgrave has, 'I gaynesaye. I contrarye ones sayeng, or I saye contrarye to the thyng that I have sayde before. *Je redis*. Say what shall please the, I wyll never gaynesay the.'

³ "'A! sir, mercy," quod she, "for sothely yf thou wolte brynge me ayene to the citee, I shalle yeve to the þi Ringe and thi broche, with outen anye *ayene-stondynge*; and but yf I do in dede þat I seye, I wolte hynde me to the foulest dethe." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187. 'To gaynestand or wythstand, *obsisto*.' Huloet. 'To gainestand, *repugnare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'I gaynestande or am against ones purposes, *jaduerse*.' Palsgrave.

⁴ Hampole in describing the Day of Judgment says—

'Hys angels þan affir his wille,

Als þe hird þe shepe dus fra þe gayte.'

Sal first departe þe gude fra þe ille,

Pricke of Conscience, 6132.

Compare Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, l. 5629—'As hird the sheip doith from the gate.'

⁵ The Medulla renders *Egloga* by 'a word of geet,' and the Ortus gives '*Egloga est pars bucolici carminis*.' '*Egloga*. Caprarum seu rerum pastoralium sermo, quasi αἰγῶν λόγος, A pastoral speech, a speech of the goatherd.' Gouldman. Compare Spenser's explanation of the word: 'ÆGLOGUE. They were first of the Greekes, the inventours of them, called *Aeglogai*, as it were *Aegon*, or *Aeginomon logi*, that is, Gotheardes tales. For although in Virgil and others the speakers be more Shepheards then Gotheards, yet Theocritus, in whom is more ground of authoritie then in Virgil, This specially from That deriving, as from the first heade and well-spring, the whole invention of these *Aeglogues*, maketh Gotheards the persons and authors of his tales. This being, who seeth not the grossnesse of such as by colour of learning would make us beleeve, that they are more rightly tearmed *Eclogai*, as they would say, extraordinarie discourses of unecessarie matter? which definition albe in substance and meaning it agree with the nature of the thing, yet no whit answereth with the analysis and interpretation of the word. For they be not tearmed *Eclogues*, but *Aeglogues*; which sentence this Authour verie well observing, upon good iudgement, though indeede fewe Gotheards have to doe herein, nevertheless doubteth not to call them by the used and best known name.' Shepheards Calender, Generall Argument, 106. Compare Foulle Spoeche, above.

Galde¹.
 a Galy; *galea, navis est.*
 Galyle; *galilea.*
 *Galynga²; *hec galinga.*
 †a Galle; *fell.*
 †Galle for ynke; *galla.*
 a Galowe; *furca, furcella, furcula, furcilles (Calofurca A.).*
 a Galte³; *nefrendis, nefrendus, mai-
 alis.*
 a Galon; *lagna.*
 a Game; *ludiorum, ludus, & cetera;*
vbi a play.
 †Gameson (Gamsome A.)⁴; *ludi-
 bundus, ludicer.*

*to Gane (Gayne A.)⁵; *fatis cere,
 hiare, inhiscere, oscitare.*
 *a Ganynge; *hiatus, oscitacio, osci-
 tamen.*
 †to Gang (Ganne A.)⁶; *ire, Ambu-
 lare, & cetera; vbi to ga.*
 †a Ganger be-twene; *mediator, -trix,
 pres.*
 †to Ga owte of mynde; *dementare.*
 †to Ga on mowntayns; *tran[s]al-
 pinare.*
 to Ga owte of way; *deuiare, exorbi-
 tare, & cetera; vbi to erre.*
 to Gape; *hiare.*
 a Gapyng; *hiatus; hians participium.*

¹ Perhaps the same as P. Gallyd.

² Harman (ed. Strother, 1727) notices three varieties, *Cyperus rotundus*, round galingal; *Galanga major*, galingal; *Galanga minor*, lesser galingal. According to Dr. Percy it is 'the root of a grassy-leaved plant brought from the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and hot biting bitterish taste, anciently used among other spices, but now almost laid aside.' Lewis, *Mater. Med.* 286. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 152, says: 'Although thes comon *Galangall* of ours be a kynde of cypirus yet it answereth not in al poyntes vnto the description.' *Galingale* is also mentioned in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 8—

'Forshit with *galyngale* and gode gyngere.'

A recipe for the manufacture of galentyne, which was a dish prepared from *galingale*, is also given at p. 30. '*Galentyne* is a sauce for any kind of roast Fowl, made of grated Bread, beaten Cinnamon & Ginger, Sugar, Claret-wine, and Vinegar, made as thick as Grewell.' Randle Holme, *Bk. iii. ch. iii. p. 82, col. ii.* See also Recipes in Markham's *Houswife*, pp. 70 and 77. 'Gingiver and *galingale*' are also mentioned in *Guy of Warwike*, p. 421. Huloet gives '*galyngale, spyce, galanga.*' The following recipe is given in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 64. 'To make galentyne. Take crustes of bred, and stepe hom in hotten wyn or vynegar, and grinde hit smal, and drawe hit up with vynegur thurgh a streynour, and do therto powder of *galyngale*, and of canel, and of ginger, and serve hit forth.' See *Sir Degrevant*, Thornton Romances, l. 1399. Cogan, *Haven of Health*, 1612, p. 74, gives a very curious remedy for dropsy, one ingredient in which is *galingale*.

³ In the *Morte Arthure* the giant whom Arthur encounters is described as

'Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylyche he lukej.' l. 1101.

The Manip. Vocab. has '*galte, pig, verres,*' and in Huloet is given '*galt, or yonge hogge or sow. Porcetra.*' Withals gives 'A Bore that is gelt. *Nefrendus* :

Cultor aper nemorum tibi sit, verresque domorum;

Atque nefrendus: et hic carct vsu testiculorum.'

'*Nic frendis*; Anglice, '*galt.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. '*Maialis: porcus domesticus carens testiculis.*' Medulla. '*Galts, Gelts*, young sows before they have had their first fare of pigs: Hiekes. In the South they are called *Yelts.*' See Preface to Ray's Gloss. p. 4, l. 18. O. Icel. *galti*, a boar. See also Gilte and Hogge.

'And scho *gameson* and glad gob hem a-jens.' *William of Palerne*, 4193.

'*Ludierus*. Gamely. *Ludibundus*. Gameful.' Medulla. '*Ludicrum*. A game or pastyme: an interlude.' Cooper.

⁵ See to Gayne, above, and compare to Gape, below. '*Fatisco*. To zenyen fulleche.' Medulla. John Russell amongst his 'Symple Condicions' of good behaviour says—'Be not gapyng nor ganyng.' *Babees Book*, ed. Furnivall, p. 19. See P. Jemy.

⁶ 'Symonye and eyuile shulde on hire fete *gange.*' P. Plowman, B. ii. 167.

A. S. *gangan*.

'At the hed of thike stang,

They founden a vessel as they gonne *gang.*'

Lonelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlvi. 326.

a Gardyñ; *ortus, ortulus, gardinum.*
a Gardyner; *ortolanus, orticula, ortilio.*

a Garfra¹; *profectum.*

a Garison; *municipium.*

a Garlande; *sertum, diadema, corona, & cetera; versus:*

¶ *Laurea, crinale, sertum, diadema, corona;*

Addas Aureolum quia sic pacis (sit paucis A.) data dicta

Et duo quod demat credo diadema vocatum.

Finem cum melio sicut facit omne rotundum.

Alij versus; brauium²; versus:

¶ *Virginis est sertum, clerique corona, poete*

Laurea, rex³ gestat diadema vel Induperator.

Garleke; *Alleum, Alliata est condimentum ex Allo factum.*

†a Garleke seller; *Allearius.*

Garne (Garne siue ȝarn A.)⁴; *pen-sum.*

†to wynd Garnò; *jurgillare.*

†a Garnar; *Apotheca, granarium, theca.*

a Garwyndelle (A Garne gweylle or A ȝarnwyndylle A.)⁵; *deuolutorium, girgillus.*

†to Gar⁶; *compescere, cogere, & cetera; versus:*

¶ *Arceat, compescit, inhihet, cohibet, que, coarceat;*

Refrenat, reprimit, Angustiat atque coartat;

Cogit, constringit, Angariat, Artat & Angit;

Vrget, compellit, hijs sensus conuenit idem.

*to Garse⁷; *scarificare.*

*A Garse; *scara uel scaria (A.).*

¹ Entrails or garbage. 'Profectum: a gosse gyblet.' *Ortus.* Compare P. Garbage; see also Gebyllott and Giblott. ² See Glayfe, below. ³ MS. res.

⁴ 'Gain or Garn, woollen yarn or worsted . . . Gain-winnles, the old-fashioned machine for winding worsted, a circular shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed.' F. K. Robinson, *Whitby Gloss.* E. D. Soc. Ray in his *Glossary of North Country Words* (E. D. Soc.) also gives 'garn-windles, *harpedone, rhombus.* A.S. *gearn-windel*; quod a *gearn, pensa* (yarn), et *windan, torquere*.' 'A par garnawyn, *grigillum*.' Nominale MS. in Halliwell. 'Grigillus. A reele to wind threde.' Cooper. 'Grigillus. A cranke.' Medulla. A.S. *gearn*. See P. ȝarne.

⁵ 'Blades or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswysfery, *Grigillus, Volutorium*.' Huloot. 'Jurgillum: ȝarne wyne.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Conductum, gearn-winde.' MS. Gloss. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. Compare W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

⁶ 'A wudres (a yar-wyndel) ore alez:

E vostre filoe là wudez (wynde thi yarn).

Ke feet ore darne Hude?

Un lussel de wudres (a klewe of yarn) wude (windes).

E dist ore jo voyl.

Ma filce monstre en travayl (do my yarn on the reel).'

⁷ 'Make or garre to do, as the Scottish men say.' Florio.

'Fra dede of synne to life of grace

That geres us fle the fendes trace.'

Early Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 77.

'He gert them sit down.' *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁸ 'A garse, or gash, *incisura*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A cutte, garse or insition. *Cæsura, Incisura, &c.*' Huloot. Halliwell quotes—'Ther is oo maner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, by medecyn outhur by bledynge; bledynge, I say, either by weyne or by *garsyng*.' MS. Bodl. 423, leaf 208. In *Sir Ferumbras*, when King Clarion cuts through Richard of Normandy's shield, grazing his side, the latter

'Gan grope to pat garse,

God he ȝaukede ȝan.'

And wan he fellede hit was no werse,

l. 3693.

The author of the *Anceren Riwele* speaks of 'þeo ilke reouðfulle *garceen* (*gares* in a second MS.) of þe luðere skurgen, nout one on his schonken, auh ȝeond al his leofliche licome.'

to Garsumme (Gersome A.)¹; *gressummare*.

Garselle².

a Gartere; *ligula, subligare*; versus:

¶ *Subligar est ligula caligas qua subligat alte.*

to Garter; *subligare*.

a Garte of a hors (Garthe for A hors A.)³; *singula, ventrale*; (versus:

¶ *Cingula cingit equum, cingula sunt hominum A.*)

†a Garthe⁴; *sepes, garre sunt sepes ferree circa choros & altaria*:

†to Garthe; *sepire, & cetera*; ubi to close.

†to Garthe wesselle⁵; *circularare*.

†a Garthe for wesselle; *cinctorium, circulus*.

Gascocyn (Gascune A.)⁶; *aquitania, vasconia, nomen patrie*.

Gato⁷; *gradus est nature gressus virium*.

*a Gateschadylle (Gateschetylle A.)⁸; *biuium, diuersiclinium, compitum*.

to Ga to geder; *coire*.

†a Gawbert⁹; *jppepurgium*.

p. 258. 'Garshe in wode or in a knyfe, hoche.' Palsgrave. 'A carsare, hic scarificator.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195. 'Chignelture. A cutting; a gash, cut, garse; a launching, shredding, slitting.' Cotgrave.

¹ In Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham is given 'Gressoumys, fines. Lat. *gersuma*. Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat.*, Spelman, *Gloss. Archæolog.* Cowel Law Dict. A. S. *gersuma*, a treasure a fine. "The sayd Abbott and Conuent have by theys presents grauntyd . . . goodes of outlawyd persones, fynys, or *gressoumys* for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn." Lease of Scolter Manor, 1537. "Chargeable besides with a certain rent custom or *gressum*, called the knowing rent." Letters Patent, 1640, in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, 66. Cf. Palmer, *Perlust*. Yarmouth, iii. 33. 'Gersum, a "garsom," a foregift at entring a farm, a Godspenny.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. In the version of the Jewish law given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 390, l. 6753, it is laid down that

'If theif na *gersum* has ne gifte He sal be saald.
pat he may yeild again his thift,

² *Garsil*, thorns or brushwood for making dead hedges, and for burning with turves in hearth fies; still in use in Yorkshire. See Marshall's *Rural Economy*, E. Dial. Soc. p. 28.

³ 'Cingula. A gerth off an hors.' Medulla. A. S. *gyrd*.

⁴ Still in use in the North for an enclosure or a yard. 'Seps. An hedge.' Medulla. A. S. *geard*. Compare Appelle garth and to Breke garthe, above, and Hege, hereafter. Wyclif, John xviii, has 'a *gerd* or a *gardin*.' 'Garth, orchard, *pomarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Garree. "Dum levaverunt eum de curru, ponentes super *garras* atrii, statim auxilio B. Amalberge resumpsit ibidem omnium membrorum sanitatem" (A. SS.). An scanua, an repositaria, iniqui editores eruditi: crediderim esse repagula, et *garras* dictas fuisse pro *barras*. Non una hæc esset *b* in *g* mutatio.' Ducange.

⁵ This I suppose to mean 'to put bands round vessels.' Compare Copbaude, and Gyrtne of a vesselle. Gervase Markham in his *Cheape and Good Husbandry*, 1623, p. 170, uses the noun in a somewhat similar meaning: 'taking a Rye sheafe, or Wheate-sheafe that is new thrash't, and binding the eares together in one lumpe, put it over the Ilive, and as it were thatch it all over, and fixe it close to the Hieve with an old hoope, or garth.' *Gard* is common with the meaning of a band, or hem on a garment.

⁶ 'Many a noder ryche vesselle, With wyne of *gascocyne* and *rochelle*.'

Life of St. Alexius, E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, p. 28.

⁷ In Havelok, l. 809, we read how he upset

'wel sixtene lades gode, pat in his *gate* *geden* and *stode*.'

'Gressus. A pas.' Medulla.

⁸ 'Compitum. A gaderyng off many weyes. *Biuium*: ubi duo *rice* concurrunt. *Diuersiclinium*. Fer many weyes arn: *et ethroglituta*.' Medulla. 'Hoc *biuium*, a gayt-schadyls.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 238. Compare Ethroglett, above.

⁹ 'Gawbert. An iron rack for a chimney.' Cheshire. Halliwell. 'Ippepurgium. An aundryyn.' Medulla. A later hand has added at the end of the line, 'Anglice, A Gawbert.' *Anicla, vel Andena, est ferrum supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium*.' Ducange.

*a Gavelle (Gauylle A.) of a howse ¹;
frontispiciū.

†a Gaveloke (Gavylloke A.) ².

*Gavnsselle ³; Applauda.

G aute E.

a Gebyllott ⁴; profectum.

a Gebett ⁵; patibulum, & cetera; vbi
a gibette.

to Gedyr; Adunare, co-, counare,
congire, congregare, contrahere,
autumynare, congerere, conven-
ire, coniungere, al-, corrogare,
cire, ciere, concire, conciere, cogere,
legere, colligere, vnire, & cetera;
vbi to june.

a Gederynge; colleccio, congregacio,
& cetera.

†to Gedir handfuls (hanfulis A.) ⁶;
calamare.

Gederynge; Adunans, collectivus.

*a Geste; carmen lyricum, gestus.

to Gelde; castrare, emasculare, es-
ticulare.

a Gelder; testuator, castrator.

a Gelder of bestis; Abestis.

a Geldyng(e) (A Geldy A.) ⁷; eunuchus;
versus:

¶ Dicimus eunuchos castratos at-
que spadones;

Sique metrum sineret, ementu-
latus inesset.

Castratos natura facit, violenta
spadones:

Efficat inprobitas, eunuchos sola
voluntas.

¹ 'Gabulum. Frontispiciū, frons ædificii: frontispice, façade, parement d'un mur.' Ducange. Cotgrave gives 'Frontispice. The frontispice, or forefront of a house, &c.' In *Sir Degrevant*, 1461, the Duke's house is described as having 'gaye gablettus and grete.' 'Greavle (in the Middle dialect garle). A gable of a building.' Marshall's *Rural Economy*, 1788. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 506, uses *frontispice* for the front of a house—

'A structure high,

The work as of a Kingly Palace Gate:

At top whereof, but farr more rich appeerd

With *Frontispice* of Diamond and Gold.'

² This deponer and Edward Symonis lay in the litill gallery that went direct to south out of the Kingis chalmere, havand ane window in the *garle* throw the town wall.' Deposition of Thos. Nelson, 1568, pr. in Campbell's *Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots* to Bothwell, p. 42, Appendix.

³ A spear or javelin. Thus in Arthoure & Merlin, p. 338.

'Gavelokes also thicke flowe

So gnattes, ichil auowe.'

See also *Ayenbile of Inryt*, 207, and *Alisaundre*, 1620. The word is still in use in the North for a crow-bar, or bar for planting stakes in the ground; see Ray's *Gloss. of North Country Words*. A. S. *gafeluc*, O. Icel. *gaylok*. 'Hastilia, gafelucas.' Alfrie's *Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 35. 'Gavelock, Hastile.' Littleton.

³ 'Apludis vel cantulna, hwæte gryttan.' Aelfrie's *Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 34. 'Applauda: furfur, bren.' Medulla. The following recipe for the manufacture of this sauce is given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 29—

Gavnssel for þe gose.

'Take garlek and grynde hit wele forþy,

Colour hit with safron I wot þou schalt;

Temper hit with water a lytel, perdy;

Temper hit up with cow-mylke þo.

Put floure þerto and also salt,

And sethe hit and serve hit forthe also.'

⁵ See Garfra and Giblott. Webster derives the English 'giblet' from O. Fr. *giblet*. Wedgwood considers it a diminutive of Fr. *gobereu*, a bit, morsel. 'Profectum. A gose gyblet.' Ortus.

⁵ 'Patibulum. A jebet.' Medulla. 'For the love that hath i-be betwene vs twoo, I shalle go with the to the iebet.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 130. 'Gibet. A gibbet.' Cotgrave.

⁶ 'Calamus. A reede; a wheaten or oten straw; a little twigge or grasse, &c.' Cooper. Hence *calamo*, to gather small bundles of grass, straw, &c.

⁷ 'Spado. A geldinge, be it man or bea-te.' Cooper. 'Eunuchus. To geeldyn. Spado. A gelt man. Abestis. A geldare of bestys.' Medulla. 'And thei wenten down bothe into the watir, Philip and the gelding, and he baptisde him.' Acts viii. 38. In Trevisa's *Illegden*, vol. v. p. 119, we read, 'Fe meyne of þe palyz he clepyd spadones, that is gilded men.' 'Gelded man, or imperfect man. Apocopus; in the Parsian tongue, Eunuchus.' Huloet.

*a Gemow¹; *vertinella*.

to Gendyr; *generare*, con-, *re-*, *gignere*, *stipare*, con-; versus:

¶ *vir generat, mulierque parit, sed gignit uterque.*

a Genderynge; *genitura* (*Coitus A.*).

†a Genology; *genologia*.

Gentyll²; *ingenuus, illustris*, & cet-
era; versus:

¶ *Strenuus ingenuus, illustris vel generosus,*

Insignis, presignis & inclitus, egregiusque;

Istis patricius, preclarus, nobilis Assint.

Debes predictis Adhibere que preclius istis.

¶ *Procerus, ditus, liberalis; versus:*

¶ *Est procerum verum [? virum] procerum corpus habere.*

vn Gentyll; *ignobilis*.

Gentyll men; *proceres, medio correpto.*

†a Gentyllnes or gentis (*Gentilnes* or *gentryes A.*)³; *generositas, ingenuitas.*

†a Geometer (*Gemitriciañ A.*); *geometer.*

Geometry (*Gemitry A.*); *geometria.*

George; *georgius, nomen proprium.*

†a Gerarchy⁴; *gerarchia, i. sacer principatus.*

a Gerfaucō⁵; *herodius.*

¹ 'A Gemow, such as Aegyptians vse to hang at their eares, *stalagnium*. A little ring gemow, *annellus*. *Gimew* or henge of a door.' Baret. In the *Morte Arthure* we read—

'Joynter and *gemows*, he joggles in sondyre.' l. 2893;

where the meaning evidently is joints and fastenings. Howell, 1660, speaks of the 'Gimmews or joynts of a spurr.' 'Gimmow or ringe to hange at ones eare as the Egyptians haue. *Stalaginum, Inauris*. Gymnnow of a dore. *Vertebra, Vertibulum*.' Huloet. '*Aandel qu'on met au droigt, a gimnew*.' Hollyband. See Halliwell s. vv. *Gemel* and *Gimmace*.

² Very common in the sense of noble, honourable; thus Chaucer describes the knight as 'a verray perfight *gentil* knight;' and in the Prologue to the Wyf of Bathe, 257, thus defines a *gentil* man—

'Lok who that is most vertuous alway, To do the gentil dedes that he can,
Prive and pert, and most entendith ay Tak him for the grettest gentil man.'

Cotgrave gives '*Gentil*. Gentle; affable; courteous; gallant; noble; &c.'

³ *Gentris* is gentleness or nobility of birth or disposition: thus in the *Aneren Riecl*, p. 168, we read—'Louerd, seið Sainte Peter . . . we wulleð sofewen þe ide muckele *genterie* of þine largesse;' and in *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, l. 481,

'Y lette ffor my *gentriose* To do swych robberyse.'

See also Robert of Gloucester, p. 66. '*Generositas*. Gentyllnes.' Medulla. '*Generosus*. Noble; comynge of a noble rase; a gentilman borne; excellent; couragious; of a gentile and goode kynde.' Cooper. In P. Plowman, B. xiv. 181, we find—

'*Conuertimini ad me et salui eritis:*

Rus in genere of his *gentrice* Ihesu cryst seyde.'

See also the *Destruction of Troy*, ed. Donaldson & Panton, 131—

'This Jason, for his *gentris*, was ioyfull till all.'

and Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 69. l. 136, where we read—

'Fe prince hire nom & hire bikot: to lete hire go aluye,
& for hire noble *gentise*: habbe hire to wyue.'

Chaucer, Prologue to Wyf of Bathe, 290, uses the form *gentyrge*—

'Her may ye se wel, how that *gentyrge* Is nought annexid to possessionioun.'

⁴ '*Gerarcha: sacer princeps*.' Medulla. Evidently *gerarcha* is for *hierarcha*, which Ducange defines by '*Archiepiscopus; hierarque, archevêque*.' W. Dunbar, in the *Thrisil and the Rois* uses the form *Cherarchy*, which more nearly approaches the original.

⁵ See Fawcon, above. Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 77, says—'*Secundum Isidorum dicitur fulco eo quod curris digitis sit. Gifalcoes a giro dicti sunt, eo quod in girum et circuitus multos tempus expendant.*'

a Gerinalle¹; *breviarium*, *libellus*
est.

ta Gerundyfe²; *geruñdium*; *gerundius*.

*a Gesarne; *gesa*.

Geserne of A gose³ (A.).

a Geslynge (Gesseling A.)⁴; *Ancerculus*.

a Gest; *hospes*, *hospita*, *conuiuia*.

ta Gestynynge⁵; *hospitalitas*.

*Gete⁶; *gagates*.

to Gett⁷; *ubi* to gendyr (A.).

¹ A Journal or Diary. '*Diurnum*: liber continens acta dierum singulorum; *journal*.' Ducange. '*Diurnum*. A booke or regester to note thynges dayly done; a iournall.' Cooper. P. has '*Jurnalle*, lytyl boke. *Diurnale*.' 'A Calendar or day-book. *Diarium*, *Ephemeris*.' Littleton. See also *Iuryrnalle*.

² '*Geruñdium*. A gerundyff.' Medulla.

³ The gizzard. Palsgrave gives '*Gyserne* of a foule, *jesier*,' and Cotgrave '*Jesier*. The giserne of birds.' 'The Gisard or Gisarne of a bird. *Gester*, *jesier*, *jesier*, *mon*. The Giserne of a henne. *Perier de poule*.' Sherwood. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. ff. 305: 'Tak the *gesarne* of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the seke man or womane at drynke.' Here the meaning appears to be garbage.

⁴ '*Ancerculus*. A goeslyng.' Cooper. 'A goeslyng.' Medulla. '*Hic Ancerculus*; a geslynge.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 220. '*Goslynge*. *Ancerculus*.' Huloet.

⁵ '*Conuiuia*. A gestenere. *Conulutum*. A gestenyng. *Conuiuio*. To gestenyng.' Medulla. See also Jamieson, s.v. 'Ne makie 3e none *gistnynges*.' *Ancen Riecle*, p. 414. In *Rauf Coilgear*, ed. Murray, 973-5, we are told how Rauf founded a hospice

'Euer mare perpetually

That all that wantis harbery

In the name of Sanct July,

Suld have *gestnyng*.'

And in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read—'in þis weye were iij. knyghtys, for to refreshe, and calle to *gestenyng* or to ostry, all that went by that way.' So in the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 656, l. 11456, when the Wise Men of the East came to Bethlehem—

'Word cum til herod þe kyng

And in þat tun *gestenyng* had nummun.'

Pat þar was suilke kynges cummun,

'Hengest com to þan kinge, & bad him *gistnyng*.' *Lazamon*, ii. 172.

See also *Alisaunder*, 1779; and *Cursor Mundi*, p. 166, l. 2770, and 674, l. 11750. A. S. *gest*, *gest*, *gist*, a guest.

⁶ In the Ode to Sayne John (pr. in *Reliq. Pieces*, &c., from the Thornton MS. E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 87, the Saint is addressed as

'the *gete* or germandir gente,

As iasper, the iewelle of gentille perry;'

and in the description of the Duke's house in *Sir Degrevant* we are told that it had

'Alle þe wallus of *gete*,

With gaye gablettus and grete.' l. 1461.

See Harrison's *Descript.* of England, ed. Furnivall, ii. 77, where he refers to the use of powdered jet as a test of virginity, and adds—'there is some plentie of this commoditie in Darbshire and about Barwik whereof rings, salts, small cups, and sundrie trifling toies are made.' He derives the name *Gagates* from '*Gagas* a cite and riuer in Silicia, where it groweth in plentifull manner. Charles the fourth emperour of that name glazed the church withall that standeth at the fall of Tanagra, but I cannot imagine what light should enter therby. The writers also diuide this stone into fise kinds, of which the one is in colour like unto lion tawnie, another straked with white veines, the third with yellow lines, the fourth is garled with diuerse colours, among which some like drops of blood (but those come out of Inde) and the fift shining blacke as anie rauens feather.' See also A. Boorde, ed. Furnivall, p. 80, where, *inter alia*, he recommends *gete* stone powdered as a specific for stone in the bladder. Halliwell quotes the following curious recipe from the Thornton MS. leaf 304:—'For to gare a woman say what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefte pape where scho slepis, that scho wiet not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir sallo scho say whatever scho has done.' A similar one is printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53. 'A stone that is callid *gagates* . . . it is black as gemmes ben . . . bit brenneth in water & quenchith in oyle, and as to his myght, yf the stone be froted and chauffed hit holdeth (read holdeth) what hym neygheth.' Caxton, *Descript.* of Britain, 1480, p. 5.

⁷ 'Beior þat he was *geten* and forth brought.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 443. O. Icel. *geta*, to produce.

to Gett; *vbi* to purchesse (A.).

G ante I.

a Giande; *gigans*.

†a Giandes fyghte¹; *gigantimancia*.

a Gibett²; *Aculeus, eculeus, patulum*.

a Giblott (Gyblett A.)³; *profectum*.

a Gide; *index*.

to Gyde; *indicare*

to Gife; *committere, donare, con-ferre, con-, dare, duputare, duere, exhibere, impendere, impensare, largiri, numerare, re-, prebere, reddere, rependere, solvere, delargiri, tradere, tribuere*.

to Gife a-gayne; *redonare*.

†to Gife a drynke; *potare*.

†to Giffe abowtte⁴; *circumdare, circumstipare*.

†to Giffe to kepe; *commendare, committere, deponere, tradere*.

†to Giffe stede⁵; *cedere, locum dare*.

a Giffer; *dator, donator, largitor, munerarius*.

thyng Giffen to kepe (A Gyffinge to kepe A.); *depositum*.

a Gyfte; *collucio; collativus participium; cordana⁶ grece, datum, dacio, donum est dantis, munus accipientis, munera deo offeruntur, donacio, donarium, gratia, munus, munusculum; dativus, donativus participia*.

†a Gift berer; *doniferus, munifer*.

†a Gilde⁷; *gilda*.

†a Gilder⁸; *laqueus, pedux pedum est*.

†to Gilder; *laqueare, illaquare, irretire*.

a Gile; *fraus, & cetera; vbi false hede*.

†a Gilefatte⁹; *Acromellarium*.

¹ See also Fichte of Giandes. ² See also Gebett, above. ³ See Gebyllott, above.

⁴ A literal translation of the Latin *circumdare*, to surround.

⁵ Again a literal translation of *locum dare*. In the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 40, we are told that in saying of prayers a priest must not 'gyue stede wyfully without nede by herynge or by seynge, or in any other wyse to eny thyng wherby he is distracte fro mynde and aduerience of the seruyce that he saith.'

⁶ Read *corbana*: see Mark vii. 11.

⁷ A Guild or association of persons either following the same trade or profession, or associated for ecclesiastical purposes. See 'English Gilds, their Statutes and Customs,' E. E. Text Soc. ed. Toulmin-Smith. 'Gilda: vox Anglica vetus.' Ducange.

⁸ In *Eng. Met. Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 69, we read—

'He saw how all the erth was sprede,
Wyt pantre bandes, and gyldeys blake,
That Satanas had layd to take

Man's saull, als a fouler

Tas foules wyt gylder and panter.'

O. Icel. *gildra*. Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, ii. 322, says, 'þe fend þenkþ him sure of sinful men þat he hap *gildrid*.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 308, we find 'in laqueum Diaboli' rendered by 'in the *gilder* of the deuel.' The verb occurs in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 546, l. 9479—

'Now es man *gildred* in iuels all,

His aun sin has mad him thrall.'

'In his *gildert* night and dai Meke him selven sal he ai.' *E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 31.

In Mr. Robinson's Whitby Gloss. (E. D. Soc.) is given—'Gilderts, nooses of horschair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread-bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly.' Also given in Ray's Collection. 'The *gilder* of disparacione.' Thornton MS. leaf 21. See also to Trapp with a gylder, hereafter.

⁹ See P. Gylde. In the Inventory of Roland Stavelo of Gainsburgh, 1551, we find 'a leal, a mashefat, a *gylfat* with a sooe xvs.' See also Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, s.v. *Guilerat*, and Ray's North Country Words, s.v. *Gailfat*. In the brewhouse of Sir J. Fastolf at Caistor, according to the inventory taken in 1450, there were 'xij ledyis, j mesynfate (mash-tub), and j *yelfate*.' Thomas Harpam of York in 1341 bequeathed '*unum plumbum, unum etiam, que vocatur mashefat, et duos paruos cunas que vocantur gylfatys, duas kynelyns, et duos paruos barellos*.' Testament. Ebor. i. 3. See also note to Discho benke, above.

ta Gille¹; *vallis*.

a Gille of a fische; *branchia*.

Gilly; *reatus, & cetera*; *vbi* A tris-
pas.

ta Gillry (Gylery A.)²; *prestigium*.

*a Gilte³; *suella*.

to Gilte; *Aurare, de-, crisare, sube-
rare*.

Gilty; *consciis, crimosus, culpa-
bilis, increpabilis, reprehensibilis,
vituperabilis, reus*.

a Giltynge; *Apocrisis, de Auracio*.

Gimlott⁴.

Ginger⁵; *zinziber, zinzebrum*.

to Gingelle⁶.

ta Ginner of y^e fysche⁷; *branchia*.

to Girde; *Accingere, & cetera*; *vbi*
to belte.

a Girdelle; *zona, & cetera*; *vbi* a
belte.

ta Girdiller; *zonarius, corrigiarius*.

†to Girn⁸; *vbi* to mowe.

¹ 'As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde.' Destruction of Troy, 13529. 'The grattus of Galway, of greuus and of *gillus*.' *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxiii. 2. 'Gill, a breach, or hollow descent in a hill.' Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033. The word is still in use in Yorkshire for a glen or dell, and in Sussex is applied to a rivulet or beck. See Ray's Gloss. 'Gill. A small strait glen. *Gil*. A steep, narrow glen; a ravine. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing.' Icel. *gil*, a ravine, a gully. Gawain Douglas in his Prologue to the 8th book of the *Æneid*, p. 239 bk. l. 18, has—

'As I grumshit at that grume, and glisnyt about, Bot I mycht pike thare my fil,
I gryppit graithlie the *gil*, Or penny come out.'
And every modywart hil;

And Stewart, in his trans. of Boece, iii. 98, has—

'Onto the number of ten thousand men, Dalie he led our mony *gill* and glen.'

² In Bartholomew's Description of the World, amongst the other prevalent evils are mentioned '*gilry* and falshede.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 1176.

'Mony a shrew ther is And proves oft with thaire *gilry*
On nyzt and als on day, How thai myzt men betray.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, leaf 8r.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 131, we are told how Gehazi

'in his hous hid ful rathe, Bot his maister, thoru prophceye
The siluer and the robes bathe. Wist al his dede and his *gilryc*.'

'*Prestigio*. To tregetyn or gilyn.' Medulla.

³ A spayed sow. A word still in use. In the Linc. Medical MS. leaf 312, is a recipe in which we are told—'Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to the womane the galle of the *gilt*.' *Hic nefrendis*. Anglice, A gylt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. A. S. *gilte*. See also Galte, above. 'Libbers haue for libbinge of pigges, pennies, a peece for the *giltes*, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges.' Henry Best, Farming and Account Books, 1641. Surtees Soc. Vol. 33, p. 141.

bore pygge swyne sow zelte sow-pig

'*Aper, porcellus, porcus, sus, scropha, suilla*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

⁴ The diminutive of Wimble. '*Gimbelet*. A gimlet or piercer.' Cotgrave. See Wym-
bylle, below.

⁵ 'Ne makeden heo neuer strenceðe of *gingiuere* ne of gedewal, ne of clou de gilofre.' *Ancien Riue*, p. 370. Gingerbread is mentioned in the Liber Albus, p. 224, as one of the most important imports of England in the 13th century.

⁶ To jingle. In his Prologue to the Cant. Tales, Chaucer says of the Monk,

'And whan he rood, men mighte his bridel heere
Gynglen in whistlyng as cleere,
And eke as lowde as doth the chapel belle.' l. 170.

'To gingil, *tinnire*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁷ See Gillo of a fische, above. Jamieson gives '*Gymners*. The same with *ginmles*. *Ginmles*. The gills of a fish.'

⁸ '*Girn*, vide *grinne*.' Baret. 'To gerne, *rtugerc*.' Manip. Vocab. Compare 'And gaped like a gulfe when he did gerne.' Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. xii. 15. A. S. *gremian*. See Jamieson, s. v. *Girn*.

'With sic thrawing and sic thristing, Sic *gyrnyng*, granyng, and so gret a noyis.'

Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiii. 156. See also *ibid.* iv. 322.

†A Gyser; *Gesa*, vbi geserne (A.).
 a Girstelle¹; *cartilago*.
 †A Gyrthe of a vesselle²; *Instata*
 (A.).
 †to Giste³; *Agistare*.
 †a Gister⁴; *Agistator*.

G ante L.

Glade; vbi mery.

to Glad⁵; *exhilarare*, *hilarare*, *lel-
ficare*.
 to be Glade; *exhilarare*, & cetera; vbi
 to joy.
 *Gladyn⁶; *gladiolus*, *quedam harba*.
 †a Glayfe⁷; *bravium* (*braveta qui
dat, vel qui accipit bravium* A.).
 †a Glayfe wynnere; *braveta*.
 Gladly⁸; *gratis*.
 *Glaiyre⁹; *Albumen*, & cetera (A.).

¹ The Medulla gives '*Cartilago*. A grystyl, or a crussed bone.' In the Tale of Beryn, Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, l. 577, the Pardoner hits the Tapster's paramour 'with þe ladill on the grustell on þe nose.' A.S. *gristel*. See also *Gristelle*, below.

² See Garthe for wesselle, above. Cooper renders *instata* by 'A purfle; a garde; a welte.'

³ To take in cattle to graze. See Cowel, *Law Dict.* s. v. *Agist*, and Ducange, *Gloss. Med. Lat.* s. v. *Agistare*. In the Scotter Manor Records (Linc.) we read, under the year 1558, 'Richard de Hollande hath taken of straungers vi beas *gyest* in ye Lordes commene, and therefore he is in ye mercie of ye lorde iij^s iiij^d.' and again in 1598, 'De Thoma Easton quia cepit le *giste*-horses in commune pastura, iij^s iiij^d.' '*Gist* money' or payment for pasturage of cattle, is still used in Yorkshire.

⁴ MS. to Gister.

⁵ Wyclif, John viii. 56, has, 'Abraham þour fadir *gladide* þat he schulde se mi dai'; and in *William of Palerne*, 600, we read—

'Sche was gretly *gladed* of hire gode be-hest;'

and again, l. 850—

'Þanne was þat menskful meliors muchel *y-gladed*.'

With the active force it occurs in the same volume, l. 827, where we find—

'Per nas gle vnder god, þat hire *glade* miȝt.'

See also P. Plowman, B. x. 43, and the Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 18. A.S. *gladian*. 'I gladde. *Je esjouys*. It is a good thing of him, for he gladdeth every compagne that he cometh in.' Palsgrave.

⁶ '*Lingula*. Gell. The hearbe called segges or *gladen*.' Cooper. '*Glaiyeul de riviére*. Sedge, water-flags, sword-grasse, Gladen. *Glacen*, wild flags; yellow, bastard, or water. Flowerdeluce, Lauers, and Leuers.' Cotgrave. See also *Glais*. In Sloane MS. 73, leaf 125, is a prescription for driving away elves from any seized by them: 'take þe roote of *gladen* and make poudre þerof, and ȝeue þe sike boþe in his metes and in his dreynkis, and he schal be hool wiþiune ix dayes and ix nyȝtis, or be deed, for certeyn.' The same virtue is attributed to it by Langham, *Garden of Health*, 1579. See also Lyte, pp. 195-6, and Cockayne, *Leechdoms*, ii. 358. '*Scilla*, *gladene*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 23, says: '*Iris* . . . hath leaues like vnto the herbe called *Gladiolus*, that is to saye, the *Gladdon* or swerdynge.'

⁷ A prize. The Medulla renders *bravium* by 'the pryse [of] a game. *Braveta*. He þat hath the maystry.' Ducange gives '*Bravium*. *Victoria* premium, quod in publicis ludis dabatur, a Gr. *βραβεῖν*,' and Jamieson has 'Gle, glew. (1) Game, sport; (2) metaph. the fate of battle.' '*Bravium est premium vel victoria*: the pryce of a game: or a glayue.' Ortus. A.S. *gleow*. See Garlande, above.

⁸ MS. glally, corrected by A.

⁹ Manip. Vocab. gives 'þe glarye of an eg, *albumen*.' It occurs also in Rel. Antiq. i. 53; and in Coles' Dict. 1676, is given '*Gleyre* of an eye, the white of an egg.' In the recipes for 'lynnynge of bokys' from the Porkington MS., pr. in Halliwell's Early English Miscellanies (Warton Club, 1855), this word frequently occurs; thus, p. 73, we find—'To tempre rede lede; medylle hyt wyth *gleyre* of ane egge, and temper hit in a schelle with thy fyngere.' Cotgrave gives '*La glaïre d'un œuf*. The white of an egge. *Glaïre*. A whitish and slimie soyle: *glaireur*: slimie.' (Compare Clay, above.) Low Lat. *glare*. '*Glara*, eg-lim.' Afric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47. See also Mirror for Magistrates, p. 212, and *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1025.

†a Glasse of ringynge or trum-
pynge¹; *classicum*.

†a Glasier; *vitarius*.

†to Glaysse a knyffe; *polire*, *Eru-*
biginare, & cetera; ubi to polyehe
or clense (A.).

Glasse; *hialum*, *saphirus*, medio cor-
repto, *vitrum*; *vitrus*, *hialicus*
& *hiacus per sincopam*; (versus:

¶Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes pur-
gat bene nitrum A.).

†A Glede²; *miluus*.

†to Glee³; *limare*.

†a Glebe; *gleba*.

*a Glee; *limus* (*obliquus* A.), *strabo*;
linus.

†to Glene⁴; *Aristare*, *conspicare* &
-ri, *despicari*.

*a Glene; *Arista*, *Aristella*, *conspica*.

a Glener; *Aristator*, *conspicator*.

Gent⁵.

†Glett⁶; *viscositas*.

¹ This is apparently a corruption of the Latin *Classicum*. Ducange gives '*Claxum*. Pulsatio tympanarum pro mortuis; *glas funebre*; ol. *clas*.' and Cotgrave has '*Clas* : see *Glas*. *Glas*. Noise, crying, howling; also a knell for the dead.' See Peel.

² 'Glede a byrde, *escoufle*.' Palsgrave. Cotgrave has '*Milan royal*. The ordinary kite or glead. *Escoufle*. A kite, puttocke or glead.' Still in common use in the North. A. S. *glida*, O. Icel. *gleða*. See Thomas of Erceeldoune, ed. Murray, 560. '*Milvus*. A puttock.' Medulla.

'Gledes and buzzards weren hem by, White moles, and puttockes token her place.'

The Complaint of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 344.

'Lyke as quhen that the grely *glede* on hyecht

Skummand vp in the are oft turnis hys flycht.'

G. Douglas, *Eneidos*, Bk. xiii. p. 455, l. 43.

'*Milvus*, *glida*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, ff. 49^b, cautions rearsers of fowls 'whan they haue brought forth their byrdes to se that they be well kepte from the *gleyd*, crowes, fully martos & other vermin.' '*Hec Milvus A^{cc}*, *glede*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 188. '*Milvus*, *glida*.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 29.

³ '*Gly*, *glec*. To look asquint. Lincoln. *Limis seu contortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri*, &c. Skinner.' Ray's Collection of North Country Words, 1691. Baret in his *Alvearie* has 'to *glie* or looke askue ouerthwart.' 'To glee or glye, *lippire*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Glaye, or loke a skope: *transcurrere hirquos*.' Huloet. Jamieson has 'To gley, glye, *v. n.* To squint. Gley, *s. A* squint. Gleyd, gleid, glyd, *pp.* Squint-eyed.' '*Limus*: *obliquus*, *distortus*. *Strabo*. A wronglokere.' Medulla. '*Strabo* is rendered in the Nominale 'a woman glyande,' and *Strabo* by 'a gliere.' See Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 225. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 228, we are told that Jacob wished to have Rachel for his wife, and

'Fe eildir sister he for-sok, For sco *gleid*, als sais the bok.' Cotton MS. l. 3861; where the Fairfax MS. reads,

'Fe elder suster he for-soke Glande ho was for-sop of loke.'

The word is wrongly explained in Halliwell; see *s. v.* *Glizet*. Compare to Glymer, below.

⁴ '*Glean*, a sheaf of hemp.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. '*Arista*. An avene of corn or a glene. *Conspico*. To glenyn.' Medulla. Cotgrave gives '*Glane*. A gleaning; also the corne thats gleaned or left for the gleaner. *Glaner*. To gleane; to picke up eares of corne after the reapers.' '*A glen*: *conspica*.' Nominale. Compare Gloy, below.

⁵ Probably a slip for *glent*, a glance or a stroke. See *Morte Arthure*, l. 3863: 'For *glent* of glopnyng glade be they neuer.' Or the word may be for *glent*, the *pp.* of to *glean*, still in use in Lincolnshire. Mr. Peacock, in his Glossary of Manley, &c., also gives 'To *glent*. To glimmer.'

⁶ In Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 456, we read—

'Par dwellid man in a myrk dungeon, Whar he had na other fode

And in a foul sted of corrupcion, Bot watson *glet* and loper blode.'

The Addit. MS. 11305, reads the last line as follows—

'Bot lothsom *glette* and filthede of blode.'

See also *Alisaundre*, 4491, and *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1059, ii. 306, and iii. 269. O. Norse *glata*, wet. Fr. *glitte*. Scotch *glit*, pus. O. Eng. *glut*, moist, slippery, Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, iii. 32, speaks of 'vile *glut* þat steppip brech.'

†Gletty; *viscosus*.

to Glymer¹; *sublucere, lucubrare*.

†A Glymyr²; *luscus, limus, & cetera*; *vbi* to glee (A.).

a Glymerynge; *lucubra, lucubrum*.

†Gloy³; *spicamentum*.

†to Glore⁴.

to Glorifye; *glorificare*.

*to Glosse⁵; *vbi* to fage.

to Glose⁶; *glosare, glosulare*.

A Gloyse; *glosa, glosula* (A.).

†to Glome⁷; *superciliare*.

Glew; *gluten, glutinum, glutinari-um*.

¹ Amongst the 'seuerall disorders and degrees amongst our idle vagabonds,' Harrison enumerates 'Demanders for *glimmar* or fire.' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 219. For a full account of this class of beggars see Harman on Vagabondes, ed. Furnivall, p. 61. 'Glymring of lyght, *lucur, escler*.' Palsgrave. '*Lucubro*. To wakyn or glomeryn.' Medulla. 'To *glimmer*. To blink, to wink. *Glim*. Blind. *Glimmie*. The person who is blindfolded in the sport of Blindman's Buff.' Jamieson.

² 'To *gline*. To look askance or asquint.' Jamieson. The Medulla renders *luscus* by one 'fat hath but on eye, or purblynd.' '*Luscus*. Poreblynde.' Cooper. Cf. '*Esblouir les yeux*; to glimmer the eyes, to dazzle.' Hollyband. See to Glee, and compare to Glome, below.

³ '*Gloy*. (1) The withered blades stripped off from straw. (2) Oaten straw. To *gloy*. To give grain a rough thrashing.' Jamieson. '*Glu de foarre*. A bundle of straw.' Cotgrave. Compare Glene, above.

Quahis ruffis laity ful rouch thekit war

With stra or *gloy* [*eulmo*] by Romulus the wight.'

G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, viii. p. 504, l. 29.

⁴ To stare, to leer. Palsgrave, *Acolastus*, has 'Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed as though thou were very angry?' In *Morte Arthure*, 1074, we find—'Thane *glopuede* the glotone and *glorede* vn-fair.' In *Allit. Poems*, B. 849, the word occurs in the sense of looking terrified, staring in fright: 'pe god man glyfte with pat glam & *gloped* for noyse,' and the noun is used in the same sense in the *Towneley Myst.* p. 146: 'O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.' Compare also *Cursor Mundi*, 11611: 'Quen iesus sau pain *glopend* be.' O. Icel. *glapa*, to stare. In the Northern Counties we still find to *glop*, or *gloppen* used for to be amazed.

⁵ 'Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye, And began to kysse hym and to *glosye*.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 132.

'So faire pe cherl *glosed*, Fat pe child com of pe caue, & his crynge stint.'

William of Palerne, 60.

'*Adolor*. To glosyn.' Medulla. See also note to Page.

⁶ Hampole tells us—

'Some clerkes says, als pe *glose* telles,

Bot pe host of ontierist.'

pat Gog and Magog es noight elles

Pricke of Conscience, 4473.

In the Sompnoure's Tale, the Friar says he has just preached a sermon

'Nought al after the text of holy wryt,

Glosyng is a ful glorious thing certayn,

For it is hard for 3ow as I suppose,

For letter sleth, so as we clerkes sayn.'

And therfor wil I teche 3ow ay the *glose*.

'*Glosa*. A glose of a book. *Glossulo*. To glosyn.' Medulla.

⁷ To look gloomy or souly. Kennett has 'to *gloom*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely.' Compare Glymyr, above. Still in use in Yorkshire; see Capt. Harland's Gloss. of Swaledale, s. v. *Glime*. 'To *gloom*, *glozm*. To look morose or sullen; to frown; to have a cloud on one's aspect.' Jamieson. In the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 4356, we find *glombe*, and Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. '*Glommiede* als he war wrape.'

'To *gloume*, froune, *caperare frontem*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Sir, I trow thai be doin som tyme were fulle melland,

Welle ye se how thai *glom*.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 320.

'I glome, I loke under the browes or make a louryng countenance. *Je rechigne*. It is a sower wyfe, she is ever glomyng: *cest ene sure, or amere femme, elle rechigne toujours*. *Glimme* a sowerloke, *rechigne*.' Palsgrave. In Coverdale's Bible, Matth. xvi. 3 is rendered as follows: 'In y^e mornyng ye saye, 'It wil be foule wedder to daye for the 3kye is reed and *gloometh*.' Surrey in his *Praise of Mean and Constant Estate* speaks of 'a den uncleane whereat disdain may *glome*.' In the form *glum* the word is still very common.

to Glew; *glutinare*, con-, de-, lin-
ere.

a Glewer; *glutinarium*.

a Glufe¹; *cirotheca*.

a Glufer; *cirothecarius*.

†a Glufery; *cirothecarium*.

†a Glew pott²; *glutinarium*.

a Glutoñ³; *Ambro, catilio, copromedo, degulator, deuorator, disdraco, epulo, epulaticus qui tota die epulis intendit, epulonius, estor, -trix, gluto, gulo, gusto, lurco⁴; lurconius participium; nebulo, nepos, parasitaster, parasitus, vorator.*

a Glutony; *Amplestria, castrimargia, commesacio, commessacio, crapulari gula, gulositas, luxus.*

†to do Glutony; *crapulari, ex-, lurare⁵, vorare, de-*

†Gluterus⁶; *Ambrosinus, castrimargiosus, commestuosus, edax, gulosus, ingluuiosus.*

G ante N.

*to Gnaste⁷; *fremere est furorem mentis usque ad vocis tumultum excitare, con-, in-, fremescere, con-, in-, frendere est proprie dentes concutere, con-, in-, frendescere, stridere, dentibus concutere, vel . . . comprehendere, vel collidere.*

†like to Gnaste; *fremebundus.*

a Gnastyng; *fremor est hominum, fremitus bestiarum.*

†Gnastyng; *fremens, frendens, stridens.*

†a Gnatte; *culex, zintala.*

†a Gnatte nett; *canopeum, zintalicum.*

to Gnaw; *demoliri, excidere, rodere, cor-, E-*

†a Gnawer; *rosor.*

G ante O.

God; *messias, sother, emanuel, sabaoth, adonay, vnigenitus, via, uita, manus, omouision⁸, prin-*

¹ From Swedish dial. *glomma*, to stare.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. 'Glumme, or be sowre of countenance. Vide in frowne and scowle. Glumminge, or sowre of countenance. *Superciliosus*.' Hulot. 'Owre syre syttes . . . & gloumbes ful lytel.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 94.

² See Liber Albus, p. 600, where directions are given for burning all 'false ciroteca' (gloves). At p. 737 of the same work is mentioned a Guild of Glovemakers. In the Dictionarius of John de Garlande, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124, the following curious derivation is given 'cirothecarii: dicuntur a ciroteca, et illud a ciros, quod est manus, et tecon, quod est tributum, quia attribuitur manui,' the true derivation, of course, being from χεῖρ, a hand and ὀψην, a case or covering. 'Hic seroticiarius, A^{ce} glowere. *ibid.* p. 194.

³ At the top of the page in a later hand is written: *hoc glutinum, A^o. glewe.*

⁴ 'Catillones. Lickedishes; gluttons. *Lurco*. A gulligutte.' Cooper.

⁵ MS. *barco*.

⁶ 'To lurch, deuoure, or cate greedily: *ingurgito*.' Baret. See Tusser, p. 178, stanza 7, and Bacon's *Essays*, xlv.

⁷ Perhaps a mistake of the scribe for *glutenus*. But *gluterrnesse* occurs in Ormulum frequently, and Wyclif has, 'þo sixte synne of þese seven is called *glotorye* . . . *Glotorye* falles þen to mon, when he takes mete or drink more þen profitis to his soule.' Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 155. Icel. *glutr*, extravagance. Wyclif, *Leuit.* xi. 30, speaks of the 'mygal, that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and most *gloterous*.'

⁸ In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 128, we are told that

'Quen Satenas sal lowes quenen

Sal euer be, with teth *gnaisting*.'

In ouer mirkenes, thar sare greting

See also P. of Conscience, 7338. 'Frendeo. To gnastyn.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah v. 29, has 'he shal *gnasten*' as the translation of *frendet*. 'I gnast with the tethe. I make a noyse by reason I thurst one tothe upon another. *Je grince des dents*. He gnasted with the tethe that a man myght haue herde him a stones caste. Gnastyng of the tethe, *striderr, grince-ment*.' Palsgrave.

⁹ Gr. ὁμοούσιος, from ὁμός, the same, and οὐσία, essence, being: opposed to ὁμοιούσιος, or of like being or nature, a definition applied to our Lord by certain heretics in the 4th century.

cipium, primogenitus, sapientia, virtus, alpha, caput, finis, oo¹, fons, origo boni, paracletus, mediator, agnus, ovis, vitulus, serpens, aries, leo, vermis, os, verbum, splendor, sol, lux, gloria, ymago, panis, flos, vitis, mons, janua, lapis, petra, angelus, sponsus, pastor, propheta, sacerdos, athanatos, kyr[i]os, theos panton, cratony-sus, aporus, altissimus, altissonus, altissonans, altitronus, altitronans, deus, deificus, diuinus, dominus, creator, cunctipotens, eternus, numen, omnipotens, plasmator, redemptor, saluator, verbigena deus, Iesus Christus.

†a God of batylle; mars, & cetera; vbi A batylle.

†to make God; *deificare.*

a God doghter²; *filiola.*

a God soñ; *filiolus.*

a God fader; *compater, paternus.*

a God moder; *commater, matricia.*

†Goddess modyr; *mater dei, theoticos.*

p^e Godhede; *deitas, diuitas, numen, maiestas.*

†a Goffe³; vbi a godefader.

a Goion⁴; *gobio.*

†a Goke (A Goke, A Gotoo A.)⁵; *cuculus; curuca est Auis que nutrit cuculum.*

Golde; *Aurum, crisis grece, elitropium, obrisum.*

of Golde; *Aureus, Aurulentus, plenus Auro, creisus.*

a Golde finche; *Acredula, carduelis, lacina, genitiuo -e.*

a Golde smythe; *Aurifer, Aurifer.*

†A Goldemyne (A.).

Golde wyre; *filum Aureum.*

†Golde Fynere (A.).

†a Golde worme⁶; *noctiluca.*

†a Gome⁷; vbi A godmoder.

a Goshauke⁸; *Ancipiter vel Accipiter, falco, herodius, gruarius.*

a Gospelle; *euangelium; euan[ge]licus participium.*

†a Gospeller⁹; *euangelista.*

a Gowne; *toga, epitogium; togatus participium.*

¹ Representing Greek ω.

² 'Filiola, a goddoutere. Filiolus. A godsone.' Medulla. 'These things being thus, when he liketh hymselfe well, and weneth he jesteth as properly as a camel daunseth, in calling it my faith, and the Popes faith, and the diuels faith, eueri man I wene that wel marketh the matter, wyll be likely to cal his proper scoffe but a very cold conseit of my goffe, that he found and tooke vp at *sottis hoiff*.' 1532. Sir T. More. 'Confutacion of Tyndale.' Works, 1557, fol. 711. col. 1.

³ 'Goujon. A gudgeon-fish; also the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on; also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele; any Gudgeon.' Cotgrave. 'A Googen. Gobius, Gobio. Principium ciencie gobius esse solet. Googeons are wont to be the beginning of supper. Inbio. To gape Googoon-like, which is as wide as his chappes will let him.' Withals. 'A gogoon-fish, gobio.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gobio: a gujun.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 97.

⁴ A Gock is still the common name for the Cuckoo in the North. See Jamieson, s. v. 'Thare galedde the gowke one greuez fulle lowde.' Morte Arthure, 927. A. S. 3æc. O. Icel. gaur.

⁵ The glow-worm. Baret gives 'Globerd or gloworme, cicindila, noctiluca,' and Hulot 'globerle or gloworme, lampyrus.' 'Noctiluca est vernis lucens per noctem.' Medulla. 'Cicindilla, se glisigenda wibba.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 23. 'Ilec incedula, A^{ca}. glyde-worme.' *ibid.* p. 190.

⁶ 'Commere, f. A she-gossip, or godmother; a gotame.' Cotgrave. In Dean Milles' Glossary occur 'Gomman, paterfamilias: gommer, materfamilias.' Gommer is not of unusual occurrence. 'Gossype a man, compere. Gossype a woman, commere.' Palsgrave.

⁷ Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 334, thus speaks of the Goshawk—

'There was the Tyrant with his faderys doune To byrdys for his outrageous Rauyne.'

And grey, I mene the goshawk, that doth pyne

⁸ 'Whan Gabriel cam, the gospeler seith the same, Brouht gladdest tydynges that evir was of pees.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 211. See also *Early Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 47. Wyclif, *Isaiah* xli. 27, &c.

†a Gowrde; *cucumer vel cucumis*.
 þe Gowte¹; *gutta, guttula diminutivum, ciragra manuum est, podagra pedum est*.

G ante R.

a Grace; *gratia, carisma manus, caris grece*.
 Gracious; *gratiosus, graciositas*.
 a Grafte²; *surculus*.
 to Grafte; *inserere, surculare*.
 a Graftynge; *insicium*.
 †a Graftyngtyme; *insicio*.
 a Grahounde (A Grawhond A.)³; *leporarius*.
 Gray; *albidus (gelidus A.) gilvus, glaucus*.

Gray hared; *canus*.

†to be Gray hared; *canere, in-, canescere, in-*.

a Graile (Grayle A.)⁴; *gradole*.

a Graynes of hare; *canicies vel canitudo*.

†Grayns⁵; *granellum, quedam species est*.

Gramary (Gramour A.); *gramatice; grammaticus & gramaticalis participia*.

†to lenȝ Gramere; *grammatizare*.

a Gramariȝ; *grammaticus*.

to Gran (Grane A.)⁶; *suspirare*.

†a Grapas⁷; *foca, piscis est*.

*to Grape⁸; *Attractare, Attrestare, con-, palpate, palpitare*.

¹ This disease is mentioned by Hampole, who says that in Purgatory—
 'Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes about, For sleuthe, als þe potagre and þe gout.'
Pricke of Conscience, 2992.
 In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 678, l. 11831, epilepsy is called 'the falland gide.' Cf.
 Knotty, below. ² See also Grifte and Impe.

³ A.S. *græghund*, from Icel. *greyhundur*.
 'Paynymes, turkes, and suriens, And hare fro grohound as for ther diffence.'
 That as a larke fro a hauke doth fle, *Romance of Partenay*, ed. Skeat, 1389.
 'Tristre is þer me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen þe hearde.' *Ancrer Riȝle*, p. 332.
⁴ 'Graduel. A Masse-booke, or part of the Masse, invented by Pope Celestine in the year
 430.' Cotgrave. See Nares, s.v.

⁵ 'Graine de Paradis: Graines of Paradise; or, the spice which we call Graines.' Cotgrave.
 'Graynes, spices; cardimontum.' Manip. Vocab.

⁶ 'Crye and bray and grane I myght wele.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's
 Coll. Camb. leaf 134. 'Here my trowthe or I be tane,
 Many of þour gestis salle grane.' Thornton MS. leaf 133.
 'He is ofte seke and ay granand.' *Pricke of Cons.* 799. 'Granen iþe ecche grure of helle.'
Hali Meidenhad, 47. A.S. *granian*.

⁷ The grampus. In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 347, we find—'whalle, sales,
 sturcion, porpays or grapeys.' See also the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 45.

'With mynsud onyons and no more, To serve on fryshe day with grappays.'
 'Phoca. Virgil. A sea-calf; as some thynke a Seale, whiche is fish and breedeth on
 lande.' Cooper.

⁸ 'To grape, palpate. Manip. Vocab. Amongst the pains of Hell, fourteen in number,
 specified by Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 6566, the sixth is

'Swa mykel myrknes, Fat it may be graped, swa thik it es.'
 See also *ibid.* l. 6804, 'se þicke is prinne þe posternes þat me hire mei grapin.' *O. E.*
Homilies, i. 251. See also Wyclif, Exodus, x. 21; and cf. Milton's 'palpable darkness.'
Par. Lost, xii. 188.

'Jan answered to him Peter and Jon, Fat oure lord Ihesus resin was,
 And said, "þarof es wonder none, Untille þou saw his bloody side,
 Forwhi þou trowed nought, Thomas, And graped within his woundes wide."

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 173.
 It was also used in the sense of examining into, testing; thus the Sompnoir, Chaucer tells
 us, having picked up a 'fewe termes' of Latin, made a great show of his learning,
 'But who so couthe in other thing him grope, Thanne hadde he spent al his philosophie.'

Cant. Tales, Prologue, 644.
 In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, 912, the Confessor when with a penitent is to
 'freyne hym þus and grope his sore, &c.' A.S. *grapian*. Compare also *Ancrer Riȝle*,

†a Grape¹; *Apiana, botrus, passa, racemus, uva, uvula diminutivum.*

†a Grape kyrnelle; *Acinus, Acinum, fecivium.*

†A Grape²; *vbi forke; tridens (A.).*

*A grater³; *Micatorium.*

a Grave; *bustulum; versus:*

¶ *Est mausoleum, poliandrum, tumba, sepulcrum, Sarcophagus, bustum, tumulus vel piramis, urna*

Dans monimenta necis, coniungitur hijs monumentum.

¶ *bustum vbi cadauera sunt combusta, monumentum quod mentes moneat, tumulus est terre congeries super mortuum, Sepulcrum est in quo reliquie defunctorum reponi solent.*

*to Graue⁴; *vbi to bery.*

*to Grave; *cespitare, fodere, percolere, fodilare, pastinare.*

to Grave (*in materia A.*)⁵; *celare, cudere, sculptere.*

†a Grave maker; *bustarinus.*

†a Graver; *cespitator, cultor, fossor.*

†a Graverer (Graver of wode or metelle A.); *celator, sculptor.*

a Gravyng; *cultura.*

a Gravyng (Graving of wode A.); *sculptura, celaturra, celamen.*

Gravelle; *Arena, Arenula; Arenosus & Arenarius participia; giongrece, glaria, sabulum, sabulosus, salebra; salebrosus participium.*

a Grawnedame⁶; *Avia.*

*a Grawnge (Grangys A.)⁷; *grangia.*

p. 314—'unneaðe, þuruh þen abbodes *gropunge*, he hit seide & deide sone þerefter.' Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, iii. 16, says that of our senses 'þe laste and þe moste boystous of all is *gropyng*' [*sensus tactus grossior est omnibus*]; and again, xvii. 52, he speaks of ebony as 'smoþe in *gropyng*' [*habens tactum leuem*]. See also Sir Ferumbas, 1388; 'þan *gropede* he euery wounde'; and Chaucer, C. T. G. 1236.

¹ 'Uua, winberge. *Butros* (read *botrus*), *geclystre*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76.

² See Bob of grapy. 'Apiana wæ. Muscadel or muscadine grapes.' Gouldman.

³ 'Grap, Grape. A dung fork, a three-pronged fork.' Jamieson. In Wills & Inventories of the Northern Counties (Surtees Society) vol. ii. p. 171, are enumerated 'two gads of yerne viij', two lang wayne blayds, a howpe, a payr of old wheels, three times, a skekkil, a kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a *grappe*, 2 yerne forks, 9 ashiltresse, and a plowe, xlv.' ⁴ In another hand at the top of the page.

⁵ In P. Plowman, B. xi. 67, we read—

'Pere a man were crystened, by kynde he shulde be buried,
Or where he were parisshe, rist þere he shulde be *grauen*.'

⁶ 'There amyddis his bretherin twelve They him *be-groven*, as he desired him-selue.' See also Sir Ferumbas, l. 512. Londlich's *Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, li. 121.

⁷ 'I grave in stone or in any metall as a workman dothe. *Je grave*. He graveth as well as any man dothe in all sortes of metall.' Palsgrave.

⁸ 'A grandain. *Avia*.' Withals. 'A grandaine. *Avia*. A gransier. *Auis*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Gudame and Gudsyre.

⁹ See P. Plowman, B. xvii. 71, and Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, 3668, where the Carpenter we are told was

'And dwellen at the *Grounge* a day or two?'

on which the editor notes—'Grange is a French word, meaning properly a barn, and was applied to outlying farms belonging to the abbeys. The manual labour on these farms was performed by an inferior class of monks, called *lay-brothers*, who were excused from many of the requirements of the monastic rule (see Fleury, *Eccles. Hist.*), but they were superintended by the monks themselves, who were allowed occasionally to spend some days at the Grange for that purpose. See *Schipmanne's Tale*.' At the Reformation many of the Monasteries were turned into Granges: thus in Skelton's *Colin Clout* we read—

'Howe þe brake the dedes wylls, Of an abbaye þe make a *grounge*.'

Turne monasteries into water-mills, The same expression occurs in Early Eng. Miscellanies, from the Porlington MS. ed. Halliwell, p. 26, l. 21—'Nowe that abbay is torned to a *grange*.'

'Forbar he neyther tun, ne *gronge*, That he ne to-yede with his ware.' *Harlok*, 764.

a Grawnesire (Gransyr A.); *Auus.*
 to Graunte; *concedere, & cetera;*
ubi to afferme, & *ubi* to gyffe.
 †a Grawnter; *largitor vel -trix.*
 Grece¹; *Auxungia, vel Axungia, vel*
auxunga; dicta ab *Augo;* *ubi*
fattnes.
 *a Grece²; *gradus, gradare i.e.*
gradus facere vel progradus du-
cere.
 †Grece (Greke A.); *grece* est que-
dam terra; *grecus, greculus.*
 Grene; *veridis, smaragdinus & sma-*
ragdineus.

Gredy; *edax, edaculus, avidus, gu-*
losus.
 a Gredynes; *bolismus, edacitas.*
 †Gredily; *Auide, gulose.*
 to be Grene; *virere, virescere.*
 a Grene; *viretum, floretum, viridi-*
um.
 †to Grese (Greysse A.); *exungiare,*
& secundum hugonem, Auxungi-
are.
 *to Gresse³; *herbère, herbescere.*
 a Gresse; *gramen, herba, herbula;*
herbosus.
 a Gressope (A Gresshopper A.)⁴;
cicada.

¹ MS. *Auxungia, vel Axungia, vel Auxungia, vel auxunga, vel auxunga.*

² In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127bk, we read—"twa I sawe that clambe the grece of the dortour, and the tane of tham had on a iambison, and the toper bare a staffe. Scho with the iambison was atte the grece and abade me." Harrison, *Descript. of England*, 1587, p. 33, has 'ascending by steps and greeces westward.' 'Goand downe by a gresse thurgh the gray thornes.' *Destruction of Troy*, E. E. Text Soc. 13643; see also *ibid.* ll. 369, 1664, &c., and *Sir Degreecant*, l. 1359. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 609, l. 10584, we are told that the Virgin Mary, when a child, climbed without assistance the steps of the temple, and that

'At þis temple that I of miene A gresse þer was of steppes fiftene.'
 'Grises or steps made to go vp to the entrie.' Baret. 'Gradus. A gresse.' Medulla. 'Eschellette, a little ladder, or skale, a small step or grece.' Cotgrave. 'A grece, gradus. Stayre grece, gradus, ascensus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Greece, grice, steppes or stair, gradus.' Huloet. 'Disgradare. To descende from one step or gresse to another.' Thomas, *Italian Dict.* 1550. *Gree* occurs in *Pol. Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 114, and Wyclif, 2 Esdras, viii. 4: 'Esdra's scribe stood upon a treene gree.'

³ 'Herbidus. Gresy. Herbitas. Gresyng. Herba. An erbe or a gres.' Medulla. 'As greses growen in a mede.' Chaucer, *House of Fame*, ii. 263. 'I had my horsse with hym at lyvery, and amonge alle one of them was putte to gresse.' Paston Letters, iii. 280. See also Sir Perceval, ed. Halliwell, l. 1192, where the hero

'Made the Sarazenes hede bones Abowtte one the gres.'

Hoppe, als dose hayle stones

The Medulla defines *Gramen* as *herba que nascitur ex humano sanguine*. 'I grase, as a horse dothe. *Je me pays a therbe*. I grease, as a horse dothe.' Palgrave.

'Cicada. A gresse hoppe.' Medulla. 'Locusta, gershoppe.' MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ll. 76. 'Cicada, a gryssope.' Nominale MS. In *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 82, it is spelt *greshop*, and the Manip. Vocab. has 'grashop, cicada.' A. S. *gryshoppa*. In the *Ormulum*, l. 9224, we are told of St. John that 'Hiss clap wass off ollfenntess hæf, Hiss mete wass gress-hoppe.'

The Rushworth MS. of the Gospels has *greshoppa* in the same passage, Matth. iii. 4.

'Moyses siden and aaron, Seiden biforen pharaon,

"To-morgen sulen gresscoppes cumen, And ðat ail ða bilenf, sal al ben numen."'

Genesis & Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 3065.

In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxvii. 46, we have—

'To lefe-worm þar fruit gaf he, And þar swynkes to gress-hope to be.'

Dame Juliana Barnes mentions as baits:—'The bayte on the hawthorn and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredlyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop. In Juyll the greshop and the humbylbee in the meadow.' Of Fyschynge wyth an Angle, p. 29. 'Grissilloun, a greshoppe.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165. 'Hec cicada, A^{ca} gryssoppe.' *ibid.* p. 190. 'Grashopper or greshop. *Atheta*. Greshops which be small. *Tettigoniæ, et Tettrigometria, angl.* the mother of greshops.' Huloet.

†a Gresse spreder; *herbarius*.

†to be Grete (or worth A.); *valere*,
vt.: 'ille est valens homo,' i.e. *validus* homo; *grandere*, *grandescere*,
grossere, *grossescere*.

†to make Grette; *grossare*, *magnificare*, *maiorare*.

Grete; *grandis ad corpus pertinet*,
grandiusculus, *grandiunculus*,
grossus, *inmanis ad animam*
pertinet, *immensus*, *ingens*, *magnalis*, *magnanimus*, *magnificus*,
vehemens, *magnus ad animam pertinet*, *multiplex*.

†Grete leggyd; *cruratus*.

a Grete man; *magnas*, *magnatus*.

a Gretnes; *grauitas*, *grossitas*, *grossitudo*, *inmanitas*, *immensitas*,
magnanimitas, *magnitudo*, *magnificencia*, *vehementia*.

Grete with childe¹; *gravidus*,
gravis, *pregnans*.

*to Grete (Greyt A.)²; *plorare*, &
cetera; *vbi* to wepe.

†Grete hippyd; *depeges* (A.).

†a Gretynge wele; *salutacio*, & *cetera*; *vbi* a hailsynge.

to Grete wele; *salutare*.

a Grevance; *molestia*, *offensa*, *offensiculum*, *offenciunculum*, *offensio*.

to Greve; *Aggravare*, *conturbare*,
contristare, *displacere*, *exacerbare*,
exasperare, *gravare*, *aggravare*
propria sarcina, *ingravare aliena*,
irritare, *offendere*, *offensare*, *mes-*
tificare, *molestare*, *prouocare ad*
gram.

Grevos; *gravis*, & *cetera*; *vbi* noyus.

*Grewelle³; *puls*.

†A Gryfte⁴; *vbi* grafte (A.).

†to Grime; *fuscare*, *fuliginare*, &
cetera; *vbi* to blek.

†Grimed; *fuscatus*, *fuliginatus*.

Gryme; *vt* homo est; *tortuosus*
 (A.).

to Grinde corn or egelome⁵; *mol-*
ere (3^o conjugationis) *con-*, *de-*.

a Grinder; *molitor*.

a Grindstone; *mola*.

*a Gripe⁶; *gripes*, *vultur*.

¹ It seems curious to find the Latin equivalent for this term in the masculine gender.

² In *Havelok*, 164, when Athelwold is on his death-bed—

'He greten and gouleden, and gowen hem ille, And seyde, "Pat gretynge helpeth nought:"'

And he bad hem alle ben stille;

And in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 803, l. 14007, we are told of Mary Magdalene that

'Before ihesus feet she felle

Fat with the teres she weashe his fete.'

Fere she fel in suche a grete,

'To grete, weepe, *lachrymari*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Satan was fallen grouelinge gretynge and cryenge with a lothely voys.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, Bk. ii. ch. 43.

³ 'Grewel, *ius*.' Manip. Vocab. Randle Holme says, 'Grewel is a kind of Broth made only of Water, Grotes brused and Currans; some add Mace, sweet Herbs, Butter and Eggs and Sugar: some call it Pottage Gruel.' See J. Russell's *Boke of Nurture in Babees Boke*, l. 519. See also *Growelle*.

⁴ The *Medulla* gives '*Insero*. To plantyn togeder; to brasyn togeder; or to gryffyn. *Institus*. Plantyd or gryffed. *Institio*. Impying or cuttyng.'

⁵ 'Egelome' is 'edge loom,' edged-tool: see P. 'Loomie, or instrument, *Utensile, instrumentum*.' The Manip. Vocab. has 'Edgelome, *cutter*.'

⁶ Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 32, says, 'Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe, wherefore I have no occasion to treat further.' Neekam, *De Laudibus Divine Sapientie*, ed. Wright, p. 488, writes—

'*Effodiant aurum gryphes, ejusque nitore Mulcentur, visum fulva metalla iurant*.'

'Fer ich isah gripes & grisliche fugeles.' Lazamon, 28063.

The Author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that in Paradise before the Fall.

'Bi þe deer þat now is wilde, Þe gripe also bi side þe bere

As lomb lay þe lyoun mylde; No beest wolde to oþere dere.' p. 49, l. 689.

See also *Sir Eglamour*, ed. Halliwell, 841, 851, 870, *Alisaunder*, 5667, *Havelok*, 572, &c.

'Gripes. A grype.' *Medulla*. 'A grype, *gryps*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Gryps*. A gripe or griffon.' Cooper. Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. *de Prop. Rerum* gives the following account of

*a Grise¹; porcellus, & cetera: vbi
a swyne.

a Gristelle²; cartilago.

ta Grote; lens, lenticula.

a Grote of syluer³; octussis, grossum.

to Growe; Adolere, coalere (3^e conjugationis), exalere (3^e conjugationis), coalescere, subolere, crescere, ex-, in-, gliscere, pululare, repulu[l]are.

*Growelle⁴: vbi potage.

*Growte⁶; idromellum, agromellum, Acromellum, granomellum.

*to Gruche (Groche A.)⁶; dedignari, in-, fremere, frlescere, murmurare, mussare, mussitare, mutire, susurrare.

†like to Gruche; fremundus.

ta Grucher (Grochere A.)⁷; murmurator, susurro.

a Gruchyng (Grochyng A.)⁸; fremitus, fremor, impaciencia, murmur, murraccio, susurris, susurrium.

*Grufelynge (Growflyng A.)⁹; supinus; versus:

¶ Debet habere virum mulier resupina supinum.

this bird: 'The gripe is foure fottid, lycke þe egle in heed, and in wynges, and is likke to þe lyon in þe oþer del of þe body; and woneþ in þe hilles þat beþ clepid Yperborey, and beþ most enemy and greueþ hors and man; and lyþ in his neste a stone þat is calde "smaragdus," aȝens venomous bestes of þe mounteyne.' 'Grype, vultur.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

¹ In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbas* the convoy of provisions for the Saracens is said to have included 'Grys and gees and cupouns'; l. 5069: and in P. Plowman, Prologue, B. 226, the London Cooks are described as inviting passengers with cries of

'Hote pies, hote; Gode gris and gees, gowe, dyne, gowe.'

See also Passus, vi. 283, and *Ancien Riwele*, p. 204.

According to Halliwell the word is still in use in Cumberland, &c. See Mr. Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*. E. D. Soc. 'Porcellus. A gryse. Succulus. A lytyl grys.' Medulla. O. Icel. griss. 'Hic porcillus. Anglice gryse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. Hence our *griskin*.

² See also Gristelle, above. 'Cartilago, gristle.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 476.

³ See also Aghte halpens.

⁴ See also Grewelle.

⁶ According to Ray *growte* is wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called *grouters*. In Dean Milles' Gloss. the following account of grout-ale is given:—'a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bussel, who keep the method of preparing it a secret; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady.' 'Hoc ydromellum, A^{co} growte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

⁶ O. Fr. *grouchier*, whence our *grudge*.

'Gruche nouȝt þer-a-gayn, but godli, i rede, Graunte þis faire forward fulfille in haste.' William of Palerne, 1450.

In the *Pricke of Conscience*, 300, the line 'non crediderunt et murmuraverunt' is rendered

'þai trowed nouȝt And groched, and was angered in thought.'

'Wiþ grete desire & ioie & likyng, & not wiþ heugnesse & gruchyng.' Wyclif, *Select Works*, ed. Mathew, p. 199.

⁷ MS. *murmurracio, sussuro*; corrected by A.

⁸ MS. *grucher*: corrected by A.

⁹ Baret gives 'I sleepe groueling, or vpon my face, dormio pronus.' See also Ogrufe, hereafter. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 674, l. 11760, we are told that when our Lord entered a certain town, where the inhabitants were about to sacrifice to their idols,

'Al þair idels in his stund, Grouelings fel vnto be grund.'

Andrew Boorde says in his *Dyetary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 247, that 'to sleepe grouelinge vpon the stomacke and belly is not good, oneles the stomacke be slow and tarde of digestion; but better it is to lay your hande, or your bed-felowes hande, ouer your stomacke, than to

†to make Grufelynge (Growflyng A.); *supinare*.

*Grumelle (Gromelle A.); *milium, gramen solis*.

*a Grunde (Grownde A.)¹; *fundamentum, fundus, fundulus, grandarium vel grundatorium*.

to take or sett Grunde; *grundare*.

†to Gruntlyle as swyne²; *grunnire*.

†a Grune; *culpa, & cetera; vbi A* blame.

*a Grune as a swyne³.

*a Grupe⁴; *minsorium*.

*a Grupynge yreñ⁵; *runcina*.

G ante V.

†a Gudame (Gude Dame A.); *Avia*.

†a Gudsyre; *Auus*.

Gude; *Acceptus, Acceptabilis, Altus, benignus, beneficus, benivolus, bonus, deuotus, efficax, fragalis,*

lye *growelyng*. See also Anturs of Arthur, ed. Halliwell, xlvi. 9. 'Grousling [read Groufling], *pronus*.' Manip. Vocab. Horman says, 'Sum prayeth to god lyenge on the grounde grouelinge: *Quidam ad conspectum numinis preces fundunt prostrati*.'

'He slaid and stummerit on the sliddry ground, And fell at erd *grufelings* amid the fen.'

G. Douglas, *Aeneid*, p. 138.

See also Bk. viii. Prol. l. 41. '*Istrabocchenola*, fallyng grouelynglie.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. In Udall's *Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, p. 91, it is narrated of Diogenes that on being asked by Xenias 'howe his desire was to bee buried, "*Groudyng*," quoth he, "with my face toward the grounde." Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 75, advises any who will sow Dates to 'lay them all *groudynges* toward the grounde.' 'Therfor *groflynges* thou shall be layde.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 40.

¹ According to the description of the Tower of Babel given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 136, l. 2240.

'Tua and sexti fathom brad, Was þe *grundwall* þat þai made.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 207, says that he who desires to live well must begin by learning

'to know what hymself es,

Swa may he tyttest come to mekenes,

þat as *grund* of al vertus to last.' See also *ibid.* l. 7213.

'Lokeð þat te heouenlich laured beo *grundwal* of al þat þe wurchenð.' *Juliana*, p. 72. In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxxvi. 1. is rendered—'*grounde-walles* his in hali hilles,' [*fundamenta*, Vulg. *steadelas* A.S.]

'Son he wan Berwik, a castelle he pouht to reise,

'He cast þe *groundwalle* þik, his folk he pouht þer eise.' R. de Brunne, p. 210.

'*Hoc fundum. Anglice ground-walle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203. 'The ground of a building, *solum, fundamentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Grunda*. A ground off a hous.' Medulla.

² The Whitby Glossary has '*gruntle*, to grunt as swine do.' The word appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. E. D. Soc. A young pig is known in the North as a *gruntling*. '*Gruntill*, Gruntle. The snout. To Gruntle. To grunt on a lower key, as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.' Jamieson. '*Gruntle*. To gruntle or grunt like a hog. *Faire le groin*. To powt, lowre, gruntle, or grow sullen.' Cotgrave. In Topsell's *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 522, we are told that 'there is a fish in the river *Achelous* which *gruntleth* like a hog, whereof *Juvenal* speaketh, saying: *Et quam runcipibus grunntise Elpenora porcis*. And this voice of Swine is by *Cæcilius* attributed to drunken men.' 'To grunt or gruntle, *gronder, grongner*, &c.' Sherwood.

³ 'The groon of a swyn, *probossis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Grystle or groonnye of a swyne, *probossis*.' 'Groony or snowte of a swyne. *Probossis*.' Huloet.

⁴ 'Grupe, groop. A hollow behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung or urine.' Jamieson. See also *ibid.* s. v. Grip. See *Havelok*, ll. 1924, 2102. The word is still in common use in the form *grip*.

⁵ '*Runcio*. A wedare or a gopare. *Runco*. To wedyn or gropyyn.' Medulla. Halliwell quotes from MS. Ashmole, 61,

'The *groping-iren* then spake ho,

"Compas, who hath grevyd thee?"'

Cooper defines *Runcina* as 'A whipsaw wherewith tyMBER is sawed. A bush siethe or bill to cut bushes.' 'I growpe (Lydgate), sculpe or suche as coule grave, groupe, or carve; this worde is nat used in comen setche.' *Palsgrave*.

frugi (omnis generis) indeclinabile, gratus, graciosus, improbus, improbulus¹, inculpabilis, innocens, idoneus, innoxius, insons, laudabilis, optimus, prestans, probus, simplex, & cetera.

† Gude fry day²; *parascue*.

†a Gude dede; *beneficium, zennium, bene quidam*; versus:

¶ *Do grates vobis propter data zennia nobis.*

Gudely; *benigne, comiter*.

a Gudenēs; *benignitas, beneficium, bonitas, improbitas, prohibit, commoditas, frugalitas, simplicitas, vir i.e. pro bene*; versus:

¶ *Si locus affuerit te precor esse virum.*

† Gulle³; *pallidus, lividus, & cetera*; *vbi wanne*.

†p^o Gulsoghte⁴; *aurugo, hictericia, hictieris, hictericus, mutacio coloris*.

† Gummes; *gingiva; gingivarius participium*.

a Gunne; *electrum, viscum, gummi indeclinabile*.

*a Gunne⁵; *fundibulum, murusculum*.

a Gunner; *fundilabarius, fundibalista*.

a Guse; *Anser, Anserulus, Ansula, Auca; Anserinus participium*.

a Guse herde; *Aucarius*.

a Gutt; *colus, extum, intestinum, podex, cetum, zirbus*.

a Gutter⁶; *Alluvio, Alluvies, Allucium, Allucia, Alluces, Aquagium, Aqualicium, Aquaductile, Aqueductus, cataracta, colluvio, colluvies, colluvium, cataduppa,*

¹ Read *probus, probulus*.

² *Parascere*. Sexta sabbati, seu feria sexta ultimae hebdomadis Quadragesimae, sic dicta, inquit Isidorus, quia in eo die Christus mysterium crucis explevit, propter quod venerat in hunc mundum; *le Vendredi Saint*. Ducange.

³ Halliwell explains this word as 'gay, fine,' giving the following quotation—

'The Jewes alle of that gate Wex all fulle gulle and grene.'

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 206.

But the meaning as given above appears to be the correct explanation. Stratinann gives as the derivation, O. Icel. *gulr, gobl*, A. S. *geol*, yellow. Tusser, in his Five Hundred Points, &c. 46. 4, speaking of hop-plants, says, 'the *goeler* and younger, the better I loue.' See following note.

⁴ The Jaundice. This word answers exactly to the Dutch *geelzucht*, from *geel*, yellow and *zucht*, sickness, in the popular language also called *galzucht*, from *gal* (Eng. *gall*) and *zucht*. In German it is *gelbsucht*, from *gelb*, yellow, and *sucht*, sickness. A. S. *gealwescōc*. In the Glossaries pr. by Eckhart in his *Commentarii de Rebus Francie Orientalis*, 1729, ii. 992, is given—'aurugo, color in auro, sicut in pedibus accipitris, i. *gelosouch*.' 'Gelisuhtiger, ictericus, auruginosus.' Graff, vol. vi. col. 142. In Mr. Cockayne's *Leechdoms, aurugo* is defined as 'a tugging or drawing of the sinews.' 'Aurugo. The kynre or the Jaundys.' Medulla. 'Hec glaucoma; the gowyl sowght.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 229. The following prescription for the jaundice is given in MS. Sloane, 7, leaf 73;—'For the *galowsonz*, that men callin the jaundys. Take hard Speynich sope and a lillile stale ale in a coppe, and rubbe the sope agens the coppe botum tyll the ale be qwyte, &c.'

'Envus man may lyknyd be

Meue may se it in mans eene.'

To the *galsoght*, that es a payne,

Robert de Brunne, quoted by Halliwell.

In the Complaynt of Scotlande, ed. Murray, p. 67, we are told that 'sourakkis (sorrel) is gude for the blaie *gulse*.' 'Gulshoch, Gulsach. The jaundice.' Jamieson. See also Jawnes, and compare Swynsoghte, below. A. Boorde, *Breviary of Health*, ch. 178, p. 63, says, 'Hictiericia is the latin worde . . . in Englyshe it is named the jaunes, or the *gulsuffe*;' and Lyte, Dodoens, p. 546, tells us that 'Orache . . . is good against the Jaundise or *Galsoght*;' and Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 30, says that 'Agarike is good for them that have . . . the *gulsoght* or iauudesse.'

⁵ *Fundibulum*. An engine of batayl. *Fundibularius*, a slyngare.' Medulla.

⁶ *Aqualicium*. A gotere. *Aquaductile*. A gotere. *Aquaductile*. A conthwyte.' Medulla. 'Gouttiere. A gutter; a channell.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, p. 584, is given a regulation that all *gutters* of houses shall be at least nine feet from the ground. 'Le

fistula, guttamen, guttatorium, imbricium, imbrex, stillicidium:
versus:

† *Aeriscataracta, porus, catadup-*
pague ¹ *terre.*

a Guuernance; *gubernacio.*
to Guueren (Governe A.); *gubernare,*
regere.
a Guuerner; *gubernator, gubernio,*
rector.

Capitulum 8^m H.

H ante A.

† an h abett ²; *habitus.*

* an Haberioun; *lorica; loricator,*
trilex est lorica ex tribus
[liciis] confectus; loricare
(est A.) lorica induere.

an Hachet; *Ascia, Asciola, Ascis,*
Asculcus.

an Haddoke ³; *morus.*

* an Hagas ⁴; *tucetum.*

* an Hagas maker; *tucetarius.*

† an Haguday ⁵; *rectes.*

* A Hagworme ⁶; *jaculus (A.).*

Hay; *fenum.*

† an Hay howse ⁷; *senerium.*

† A Hage (A.) ⁸.

† A Hacc; *bidens, & cetera; ubi hake*
(A.).

† to Haile; *chere* ⁹, *grece, salue, latine.*
to Hayle; *grandinare.*

Hayle; *grando, zalata; grandeneus,*
& grandinosus participia.

† an Hayle stone; *zalata.*

* to Hailse (Haylsse A.) ¹⁰; *salutare.*

Pentis, *Goters*, et getez soient sy hautz, qe gens puissent chivacher dessus, et a meyns ix pees haut.' See also the Statute 33 Henry VIII., cap. 33, quoted in note to Clowe of floode; etc, above. 'Fe ryuer Danubius . . . is i-lete in to dyuerse places of þe cite (Constantinople) by *goteres* under erþe [*occulitis sub terra canalibus*].' Trevisa's Higden, i. p. 181. 'As *gotes* out of *guttars* in golanand (?) wedors.' *K. Alexander*, p. 163. 'Gutter. *Aqualitium*. Gutter betwene two walles. *Andron*. Gutter of a house. *Compluium*.' Hulbet. See Wyclif, *Genesis* vii. 11; viii. 2, &c.

¹ MS. *cataduppla*.

² See also Abbett.

³ 'Morus. An hound ffish.' Medulla. 'A haddocke, fish, *acellus*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ 'Tucetum. A puddying or an hakeys. *Tucetarius*. A puddying makere.' Medulla. 'A haggesse, *tucetum*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ A latch to a door or gate. A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal. In the Louth (Linc.) Church Accounts, 1610, iii. 196. we read: 'To John Flower for bespes . . . a sneck, a *haggaday*, a catch & a Ringe for the west gate, ij' xvj.' The word is still in use in Lincolnshire. The Medulla renders *rectes* by 'a barre of jryn or an hengyl.'

⁶ *Hoc mandentum*, An^{te} a haginday.' Wright's Vocab. p. 261.

⁷ The common viper. A. S. *haga*, hedge and *wyrn*, a creeping thing. Not uncommon in the North, but becoming obsolete. 'Jaculus: *quidam serpens*.' Medulla. Cooper gives 'Jaculus. A serpente that lieth vnder trees, and sodenly sprynging out with a meruaylous violence, perseth any beast whiche happely passeth by.'

⁸ Baret gives 'an haie house, or loft; an haie mowe, or ricke; a place where haie lieth, *fenile*.'

⁹ *Hay* in the North means soft broken ground, as in the description of the Castle of Love, *Carsor Mundi*, p. 568, l. 9886—

'It es hei sett apon þe crag,

Grai and hard, wit-vten *hag*.'

¹⁰ χαῖρε.

'He rakit till the kyng all richt,

And *halsit* hym apon his kne.'

The Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiii. 524.

In the *Carsor Mundi*, p. 623, l. 10848, Mary, we are told, 'was in were,' after Gabriel had sp ken to her, and 'To-quils sco hir vmbi-thoght Quat was þis *hailsing* he hir brought.' See also P. Plowman, C. x. 309, and B. vii. 160—

'Joseph mette merueillously how þe mone and þe soune

And þe elleuene sterres *halsed* hym all.'

A. S. *halsian*; O. Icel. *halsa*; Swedish *halsa*, to salute. It is quite a different word from the verb to *halse*, embrace; A. S. *healsian*, from *heals*, the neck, which see.

*an Hailsynge; *salutacio*.
 †an Hay coke¹; *Arconius* (*Fenile* A.).
 *an Haire²; *cilicium*; *cilicius* & *cilicinus* participia.
 an Hay stake; *fenile*.
 †an Hay moghte²; *Arconius*.
 †an Hak (Hake A.)³; *bidens*, *fos-sorium*, *ligo*, *marra*.
 an Haknay (Haykenay A.)⁴; *badius*, *mannus*.
 †Haldande; *tenax*, *tenens*.
 to Halde; *tenere*, *tentare*, *retinere*, *retentare*, *reputare*.
 to Halde behynde; *detinere*, *detentare*.
 Hale (Hayle A.); *Acer*, *firmus*, *incolumis*, *integer*, *integralis*, *sanus*, *sospes*; versus:
 ¶ *Non est infirmum quod consistit tibi sanum,*

Integra namque datur res que non fracta feratur.
 to make Hale; *integrare*, *integrascere*, *redintegrare*.
 Haly (Hally A.)⁵; *integre*, *firmo*, *integraliter*, *funditus*, *medullitus*, *redictus*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *totaliter*.
 Halesome; *saluber*.
 an Halesomnes; *salubritas*.
 †to Halfe; *mediare*, *dimidiare*.
 Halfe; *dim[idi]us*, *hemis*, *semis* (*omnis generis*) *indeclinabile*.
 †Halfe A fute; *sempedalīs*.
 †Halfe dede; *seminecis*.
 †Halfe Full; *sempiplenus*.
 †Halfe a fardynge (ferthyng A.)⁶; *calcus*, *calculus*, *munitum*.

¹ See also Cok of hay, and Mughe. 'An hey mowe, *fani acervus*.' Baret.

² 'A cloath or garment made of heare, a heare-cloth, a strainer, *cilicium*.' Baret. Harrison in his Description of Eng. i. 156, in giving an account of the manner of brewing of beer in his time, states that the malt, after being 'turned so long vpon the flore, they do carie to a kill couered with *haire cloth*;' and Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c., 57. 51, speaking of the treatment of hops, says that they are to be couered with 'soutage or *haire*.' Wyclif, Genesis xxxvii. 34, describing the grief of Jacob at the supposed death of Joseph, says: 'And the clothis to-rent, was clothid with an *heyr*, weilyng his sone myche tyme.' Hair cloth is mentioned frequently in the *Ancren Riwle*: for instance, on pp. 126 and 130 we are told that Judith 'ledde swude herd lif, veste [fasted] and werede *heare*;' and again on p. 10 that St. Sara, Sinclotica and many others wore 'herde *heren*'.

³ Sherwood has 'hach, hachel, hachet;' and the Manip. Vocab. gives, 'an hack, mattock, *bidens*.' 'Agolafre com forp wiþ ys *hache*.' *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 4516.

⁴ 'For-wrought wiþ his *hak* and spad. Of himself he wex al sad.' MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. ff. 8. Still in use. O. Fr. *hache*, M. H. Ger. *hacke*. A. S. *haccian*, to hew, hack. 'Fossorium. A byl or a pykeys.' Medulla. Trevisa in his translation of Higden, v. 9, says of Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, that he was 'i-prowe to wyde bestes . . . Janne after his deth his herte was *i-hakked* to small gobettes [*minutatim divisum est*].' See also Hacc.

⁵ 'An hacknie horse, *equus meritorius*.' Baret. In the *Morte Arthure* we read that Arthur took with him to France 'Hukes and *haknays* and horsz of armes,' l. 734; see also ll. 484 and 2284. In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 318, we find 'Hikke the *hakeneyman*,' that is one who let out horses on hire. Fr. *haquene*, Span. *hacanea*. In the Paston Letters, ii. 97, John Russe writes—'I schal geve my maister youre sone v marke toward an *haukeney*.' In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 19, we are told that 'the kinge shall have xxx serjants at armes sufficientli armed and mounted, that is to say eache of them one horse for armes, one *hakeny* & somter;' and, on p. 42,—'In the same [the king's] stable shal be an *hackney* man, who shal keepe the *hakene* of the house, & shal fetch every day at the garner the liverce of oates for the horses of the stable, & shal carry the houses of the horses that travel in the kinges compani for the same *hakene*. He shal have j^d. ob. a day wages, one robe yereli in cloth, or half a mark in mony; & iiij^d. viij^d for shoes.' Probably we should read *badius*, as in P., instead of *badius*, which only means 'a hors off a bay coloure.' Medulla.

⁶ 'And *halely* rest the men thair liff.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 224.

⁷ 'For at that tyme he thought all hale For till destroy so cleyn Scotland.' *Ibid.* xviii. 238.

⁸ 'Calcus: quarta pars oboli.' Medulla.

†Halfe a cerkyll; *emocirculus*.
 †Halfe cursyd¹; *semipaganus*.
 †Halfe bare; *seminudus*.
 †an Halfe naked²; *semipondo, indeclinabile, quadrans*.
 †an Halfe a vnce; *semivncia*.
 †Halfe a mañ; *semo, semivir*.
 †Halfe a tone; *semitonus*.
 †to Halfe tone; *semitonare*.
 †Halfe a tonyng; *semitonium*.
 †Halfe a wounde; *semitplagum*.
 Haly; *Agyos, Almus, Almificus, celebrer, geraticus, sacer, sacrosanctus, sanctus*; versus:
 ¶*Ad corpus sanctus, Ad mentem pertinet Almus*:

vir sacer est ille qui sacra (divina A.) solet celebrare.
 an Halyday; *celebritas, festiuitas, festum; festiuus, festiualis; sabbatum, solennitas, dies festiuus*.
 to hold Halyday; *celebrare, festare, festiuare, feriare, sabbatizare, sollempniare*.
 þ^e Halygaste; *consolator, paraclitus*.
 an Halynes; *sanctitas, sanctitudo, sanctinonia*.
 Haly water; *Aqua benedicta*.
 an Haly water clerke³; *Aquarius, Aquebailus*.
 *an Halle⁴; *Aula, Atrium, castrum, palacium, regia*.

¹ 'Semipaganus. Half a rustick or clown.' Gouldman.

² 'There is evidently some confusion here: apparently the scribe has repeated half bare in another form and omitted the English equivalent for *semipondo* and *quadrans*, which would be 'half a halpenny' compare a Halpeny, below, where *pondo* is given as the Latin equivalent.

³ Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, p. 265, says—'Aquebajuli were persons who carried the vessel of the holy water in processions, and benedictions. Scholars in the minor orders were always to be preferred for this office (*vide* Synod. Exoniensis. A.D. 1287, cap. 29). In small parishes the *aquebajulus* occasionally acted as sacristan and rang the bell.' By a decree of Archbishop Boniface, the *aquebajulus* was to be a poor clerk, appointed to his office by the curate of the church, and maintained by the alms of the parishioners in all parishes in his province within ten miles of a city or castle. His duties were to serve the priest at the altar, to read the epistle, sing the gradual and the responses, read the lections, carry the holy-water vessel, and assist at the canonical hours and the ministrations of the sacraments (see Lyndwode, lib. iii. pp. 142-3). He was in fact a poor scholar, and the office was given him to assist him in his studies—'ut ibidem proficeret ut aptior et magis idoneus fieret ad maiora.' After the Reformation the office merged into that of parish clerk. Thus, in 1613, William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, licensed John Randolph to the 'officium aquebajuli sive clerici parochialis apud Greenap, et docendi artem scribendi et legendi.' (Hist. Cornwall, ii. p. 135). From the latter part of this extract he would seem to have officiated also as village schoolmaster. 'Aquarius: seruiens qui portat aquam.' Medulla. 'Hic aquebajulus. A holi water clerke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 218. Robert of Brunne complains that any

'Holy watyr clerk of a tounne
 þat lytyl hap lernede yn hys lyue
 He ys ordeynede a prest to shryue.'

Handlyng of Synne, ed. Furnivall, p. 360, ll. 11591-4.

From this office being usually performed by some poor scholar, the term Holy-water clerk eventually came to be applied to such exclusively. Thus in the State Papers, ii. 141, we read—'Anthony Knevet hath obteyned the Bishopprik of Kildare to a symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualite, not worthy to be a hally-water clerc.' The term also occurs in Lydgate.

⁴ In *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 218, we find *hales* used in the sense of tents—

'He wondrid in his wittis, as he wel myȝthe,
 þat þe hie housinge, herborowe ne myghte
 Halfele þe houshold, but *hales* hem helped.'

'Tabernaculum. A pavilion, tente, or hale.' Elyot. See also Hawke. In a letter from Cecily, Marchioness of Dorset, to Thomas Cromwell, pr. in Ellis' *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. i. p. 219, she desires him to 'delyver all such tents, pavylyons, and *hales* as you have of myne on to my sounne Lenard,' where the meaning is plainly tents.

1. The first of these is the	the first of these is the
2. The second is the	the second is the
3. The third is the	the third is the
4. The fourth is the	the fourth is the
5. The fifth is the	the fifth is the
6. The sixth is the	the sixth is the
7. The seventh is the	the seventh is the
8. The eighth is the	the eighth is the
9. The ninth is the	the ninth is the
10. The tenth is the	the tenth is the
11. The eleventh is the	the eleventh is the
12. The twelfth is the	the twelfth is the
13. The thirteenth is the	the thirteenth is the
14. The fourteenth is the	the fourteenth is the
15. The fifteenth is the	the fifteenth is the
16. The sixteenth is the	the sixteenth is the
17. The seventeenth is the	the seventeenth is the
18. The eighteenth is the	the eighteenth is the
19. The nineteenth is the	the nineteenth is the
20. The twentieth is the	the twentieth is the

The first of these is the

The second is the

The third is the

The fourth is the

The fifth is the

The sixth is the

The seventh is the

The eighth is the

The ninth is the

The tenth is the

The eleventh is the

The twelfth is the

The thirteenth is the

The fourteenth is the

The fifteenth is the

The sixteenth is the

The seventeenth is the

The eighteenth is the

The nineteenth is the

The twentieth is the

The first of these is the

The second is the

The third is the

The fourth is the

The fifth is the

The sixth is the

The seventh is the

The eighth is the

The ninth is the

The tenth is the

The eleventh is the

The twelfth is the

The thirteenth is the

The fourteenth is the

The fifteenth is the

The sixteenth is the

The seventeenth is the

The eighteenth is the

The nineteenth is the

The twentieth is the

tan Hallynge¹; *Auleum, Anabatrū*
(*cortina, velum* A.); versus:

¶ *Vela vel aulea cortine sunt anabatra:*

Hawlowe (Halowe A.); *celebrare, consecrare, dedicare, dicare, initiare* & -ri, *festare, festiuare, sacrare, sabbatizare, sanctire, sanctificare, solemnpizare.*

an Halowyng; *consecratio, dedicatio, sanctificatio* & cetera.

tan Halowyng of hundis²; *boema.*

an Halpeny; *As, obulus*; versus:

¶ *Stips stipis, As, obulus, indeclinabile pondo.*

an Halse³; *gula.*

to Halse⁴; *Amplecti, Amplexari, compecti.*

an Halsynge; *Amplexus.*

*to Halte; *claudicare, claudere, (3^o conjugationis,) varicare.*

*Halte; *cadax, claudus.*

an Halter; *claudicarius, duplicarius qui ex utraque parte claudicat.*

*Haltande; *claudicans, varicans.*

a Hame; *mansio.*

ta Hame of a horse⁵.

ta Hamelett; *villula.*

Hamely; *domesticus, familiaris.*

†to make Hamely; *domesticare.*

tan Hamelynes; *familiaritas.*

an Hamme⁶; *popes (poplex A.) hominum, suffragines animalium.*

an Hamere; *malleus, malleolus, mercus, merculus, mercellus.*

¹ Among the cloths of arras and tapestry work belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, at Caistor, enumerated in the curious inventories taken about the year 1459, we find—'Item, j blewle hallynge Item, j hallynge of blewle worsted, contaynyng in length xiiij yerds and in bredthe iiij yerds. Item, j hallynge with men drawn in derke grene worsted.' Paston Letters, i. 479. See *Bury Wills, &c.*, p. 115, and Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 94.

'Ouer the hye desse . . . the best hallynge hanged, as reason was,

'Wherein was wrought the ix ord[r]es angelicale.' *Life of St. Werburge*, 61.

'*Aulium*. A curteyn in an halle.' Medulla. See also Dorsur and Hawlynge.

² 'pe hunteres pay haulen by hurstes and by hoes.' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. v. l. 5.

In *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, p. 187, l. 233, we read—

'He uncouplede his houndus

Bothe the greene and the groundus

With inne the knyghtus boundus

They halowede an hyght;

and in Chaucer, *Boke of the Duchesse*, 378—

'Withynne a while the herte founde ys,

I-hallowed and rechased faste.'

'He clepid to hyyn the Sompnoure pat was his own discipill

And stoden so holowring.'

The yeman & the Reve & eke pe mauncipill;

Tale of Beryn, l. 417.

See also *Richard the Redeles*, iii. 228—

'He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse.'

'I halowe houndes with a krye. *Je hue*. Halowe the houndes if you fortune to spyre the decre.' Palsgrave. '*Haller*. To hallow or encourage hounds with hallowing; also to hound or set them at.' Cotgrave.

³ In P. Plowman, C. i. 185, the rat proposes to the mice that they should buy a bell 'and honge [it] aboute pe cattys hals,' and in the description of the dragon which appeared in a dream to Arthur we read—

'Bothe his hede and hys hals were halely alle ouer,

Oundyde of azure, enamelle fulle faire.' *Morte Arthure*, 764.

⁴ 'I halse one, I take hyyn aboute the necke. *Je accelle*. Halse me aboute the necke and kysse me.' Palsgrave. '*Amplexor*. To kysyn or halsyn. *Amplexus*. Halsyd. *Incomplexus*. Vnhalsyd.' Medulla. See also Hailse. 'Whenne pe Emperour hadde knowlich of hire, he ran for gladnesse, and halsid hire, and kist hire, and wepte right soore as a childe for gladnesse, and saide, "nowe blessid be god, for I haue founde pat I haue hiely desirid!"' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 319. A. S. *heals, hals*.

⁵ Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are attached. See Bargheame. '*Atelles*, the haumes of a draught horse's collar; the two flat sticks that encompass it.' Cotgrave. 'Haume of a horse, *halcium*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Les cous de chevaux portent esteles* (haumes).' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 163.

⁶ '*Puples, lamina*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. lf. 76.

an Hande; *ciros, grece, manus; manicalis participium; palma, pugnus, vola; pugillus; pugillaris participium; ir*¹, *indeclinabile; versus:*

¶ *Si pir ponis in ir, perit ir si perforet ir pir.*

†an Hand balle²; *pila manualis.*

†an Hand crafte; *mechania.*

†to Handefeste³; *fedare, subarrare.*

an Handefulle; *manipulus.*

to Handylle; *tangere, & cetera; vbi to tuche.*

an Handylle of a swerde; *capulus, manutentum.*

an Handelynge; *tactus; tangens.*

†Handles; *maneus, mancatu.*

an Handemaydeñ; *Abra, Ancilla.*

†an Hande staffe⁴; *manutentum.*

†an Hange man; *victor, polictor.*

†an Hank⁵.

†to Hank.

*a Hanselle⁶; *Arabo, strēna, strenula diminutium; strenicus & strenosus, participia.*

¹ 'Ir pro *uir*, Concavitas manus, idem est et vola, medietas palmæ, neutr. indeclin.' Ducange. *Pir* is of course the Greek *πῦρ*. '*Vola, vel tener, vel ir*, middeweard hand. *Pugillus*, se gripe þære hand.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. 'Hande. Ir.' Huloet.

² In Stowe's Survey of London, ed. 1720, p. 251, is mentioned a custom of playing at *hand-ball* on Easter-day for a tansy-cake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 7—'And belyfe he gerte write a lettré, and sente it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a *handballe* and other certane jape; in scorné.' Baret has 'to play at tennys or at the balle, *pila ludere.*' *Balpleuve*, or ball-play, is mentioned in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 218.

³ In the Ornnulum we are told of the Virgin that

'þho wass *handfast* an god mann þatt Josep wass þehatenn;' l. 2389.

'Handfast, *desponsatus*: to handfast, *desponsare.*' Manip. Vocab. Caxton, in *The Chesse*, p. 14, speaks of 'A right fayr mayde which was assured and *handfast* vnto a noble yonge gentilhman of cartage.' Thre, *Glossar. Suis-Gothicum*, gives '*Handfastning*, promissio que fit stipulata manu, sive cives fidem suam principi spondeant, sive mutuum inter se, matrimonium iuturi, a phrasi *fasta hand*, que notat dextram dextre jungere.' The following passage occurs in 'The Christian State of Matrimony,' 1543, p. 43 back—'Every man must esteeme the parson to whom he is *handfasted*, none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the streate—After the *Handfastyng* and making of the contracte y^e churchgoyng and weddyng shuld not be differred to longe, lest the wickedde sowe hys ungracious sede in the meane season—At the *Handefasting* ther is made a greate feaste and superfluous Bancket.' See also Brand's *Antiquities*, ii. 20, 46-54, Robertson's *Historical Essays*, 1872, p. 172, and Prof. Ward's note to his edition of Greene's *Friar Bacon*, vi. 140. '*Vne fainsayles [fiancayles]*, an assuryng or handfastyng, of folks to be maryed.' Palsgrave. 'I handfaste, I trouthe plyght. *Je fiance.* Whan shall they be maryed, they be handfasted all redye.' *Ibid.* 'Contract or *handfasting.*' Withals. '*Accorder une fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroth himselfe unto a maiden.' Cotgrave. '*Desponso*. To weddyn.' Medulla. *Subarrare*, as will be seen below, is also used for to hanselle. See also to jife Erls.

⁴ See Flayle.

⁵ A skein of thread or worsted. *To hank*, to make up thread, &c., in skeins. Still in common use. See Gavin Douglas, *Enchelos*, Bk. ii. p. 46, l. 5, where in the account of the death of Laocoon, the serpent having

'Twis circulit his myddill round about . . . His hede bendis and garlandis all war blaw
As he cttis thare *hankis* to haue rent, Ful of veinnum and rank poyson attan blaw.'

And with his handis thayn away haue draw

⁶ See Halliwell, s. v. *Hansel*, and Brand's *Popular Antiq.* iii. 262. '*Arra*. Arnest or hansale. *Strēna*. Hansale.' Medulla. See also Erls. 'In the way of good hansel, *de bon erre.*' Palsgrave.

'Sendith ows to gode *hans* An c. thousand besans.' *Alisaunter*, 2935.

In *Sir Perembras*, p. 59, l. 1708, we find the phrase 'ther by-gymeth luther *hansel*,' where the meaning is 'this is a bad beginning.' 'I hansell one, I gyve him money in a monyng for suche wares as he selleth. *Je estrene.*' Palsgrave.

*to Hanselle; *strenare, Arrare, in-*,
sub.

an Happe; *faustitudo, felicitas, fortuna, fortunium, fortuitus, omen; omenus participium.*

†vn Happe; *infortunium, infelicitas.*
Happy; *beatus, faustus, felix, & cetera; ubi blessed.*

to mak Happy; *ubi blessed (A.).*

vn Happy; *Acharis, infaustus, infelix, in vna re, infortunatus, miser, in omni re.*

to Happyñ; *Accidere malarum rerum est, contingere bonarum rerum est, euenire bonarum & malarum rerum est, fortunare, est, erat (fuit A.) verbum impersonale (vt est mihi i. e. contingit A.).*

*an Haras of horse¹; *equaricia, equicium.*

*an Harbar; *hospicium, diuersorium; hospitalis.*

*to Harber²; *hospitari, hospitare.*

*an Harbiriour; *hospes, hospita; hospitalis & hospitabilis participia.*

*an Harberyng; *hospitalitas.*

Harde; *difficax, difficilis, Grauis vt leccio canticus, durus, durus, firmus, salebrosus; versus:*

¶ *Leccio fit facilis vel difficilis, leue pondus,*

Lapis sit durus tibi sic diuersificantur.

to make Harde; *durare, con-, in-, ob-, demollire, durificare.*

†to be Harde³; *callere, callescere, occallere, -lescere, durere, -rescere; & cetera.*

an Hardnes; *difficilitas, grauitas, duricies.*

¹ 'Equicium, a hares.' Nominale MS. In Guy of Warwike, p. 205, we read—
'Than lopen about hem the Lombars . . . As wicked Coltes out of haras.'

In Household, &c. Ordinances, Edward II., p. 43, it is directed that there shall be 'a serjant, who shal be a sufficient mareschal gardein of the yonge horses drawne out of the kinges race,' where these last words are in the original 'hors de haras le Roy.' In the curious poem on 'The Land of Cockayne,' printed in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 157, we are told that there

'Per n'is schepe, no swine, no gote, No non horws-la, god it wot,

Nother harate, nother stode. Fe lond is ful of oþer gode.'

'Zonder is a hous of haras that staut be the way, Among the bestes herboryd may 3e be.'
Coventry Myst. p. 147.

A *haras* was the technical term for a stud of stallions as appears from Lydgate's *Hore, Shepe & Ghos*, Roxb. Club, repr. p. 31, where amongst other special phrases are given the following: 'A *harays* of hors, A stode of mares, A ragg of coltes.' See also Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes*, 1810, p. 19. In a 'Palade' by Chaucer, printed in the *Athenum*, 18th Feb., 1871, p. 210, the following lines occur—

'I wol me venge on loue as doþe a bréese . . . On wyld horsse þat rennen in harras.'
Sir T. Elyot in his *Image of Governance*, 1549, p. 127, says: 'Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill favoured colte, because that the *harreise*, wherof that kinde is comen, two hundred yeres passed wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympus?' '*Equisita*. A flök off hors.' Medulla.

² So our Lord says—'I was *herbarweles*, and ye *herboriden* me.' Matthew xxv. 36. Wyclif's Version.

'If Crist seie soth

Him silf ne hadde noon *harborow*,

To resten in his owne need

And steken out the stormes.'

Wright's Pol. Poems, ii. 97.

In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf B6, we read—'to the ostry I wente firste thynkande to *herberue* me þar: thare I sawe Charitee that *herberde* pilgrimes, and ofte wente to the ȝate to fede pouer folke.'

³ Baret in his *Alverie* gives 'to gather a brawne: to waxe hard, as the hands or feete do with labour, *concalles*.' '*Callus*. The hardnes off hand or foot. *Duricie manuum callus, callis via stricta*.' Medulla.

an Hardnes of handis or fete;
callus.

Hardy; *Animatus, Animosus, Audax,*
qui periculum non timet, Ausus,
cordatus, inperterritus, intrepidus,
magnanimus, temerarius, qui sine
consilio agit.

†to make Hardy; *Animare, in-*

†to be Hardy; *Audere, Ausim, -sis*
-sit, defectivum.

an Hardynes; *Audacia, Ausus, Ani-*
mositas.

*Hardes (Hardys A.)¹; *stuppa;*
quidam dicunt stupa.

†to do Hardes a way²; *exstupare.*

an Hare (Hayr A.); *lepus, lepuscu-*
lus diminutivum, leuipes; lepere-
us & leporinus participia.

an Hare; *crinis, crinicus, & cetera;*
vbi a haire.

*Harife³; *rubium minor, herba est.*

*an Harlott⁴; *balatro*⁵ (*histrion* A.)
rusticus, gerro, mima (palpo A.)
ioculator, -trix, pantomima, para-
sitaster, histrix, nugator, scurru-
lus; vnde versus:

¶ *Histrion vel palpo, minus vel*
gesticulator,

¹ Still in use in Lincoln, &c., in the sense of 'coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp.' Cotgrave gives '*grettes de lin*, the hards or tow of flax,' and Baret has '*Hardes* or *Herdes* of hemp, &c., *stupa, estoupe de chanvre.*' Mr. Robinson in his *Whitby Gloss.*, E. D. Soc., also gives '*Harden*, a coarsely spun fabric of flax for wrapping purposes.' '*Stupa*, tow or hards; the course parte of flaxe.' Cooper. In the *Ancien Riele*, p. 368, amongst other ways of mortifying the flesh is recommended '*herd weringe*,' that is wearing of garments made of coarse material; and again, on p. 418, penitents are bidden to wear next their flesh 'no lineue cloþ, bute gif hit beo of *herde*, and of greate *heorden*.' 'And þoure strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of bonys, ether of *herdis* of *flex*, and þoure werk schal be as a quyk sparcle; and euer eithur schal be brent togidere, and noon schal be that schal quenche.' Isaiah i. 31, Purvey's Version. A. S. *heordan, heordas*, cloth made of tow. '*Hardyn* cotis,' coats made of coarse flax, are mentioned in the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 150. The *Medulla* gives '*Stupa*, Hyrdys off hempe. *Stuposus*. Ful off hyrdys. *Stupo*. To stoppyn with hyrdys. *Stupula*. Lytyl hyrdys.' '*Hec stupa*, a hards.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. '*Stupa*, hordy.' *Ibid.* p. 180. '*Stuppa*, æcumbe [oakum]. Aelfric's Glossary, *ibid.* p. 40.

² See also to Burtle clothe and to Shyfe.

³ In the Thornton MS. leaf 283, we find the following recipe for pain in the ear—'tak wormod, or *harofe*, or wodebynde, and stampe it, and wrynge out the jouse, and do it lewke in thyne ere.' See *Hairrough*, in Mr. Robinson's *Whitby Gloss.* E. D. Soc. Grains of *heggrife* (hayreve, or hayreff), A. S. *hegerifan* corn, are prescribed in Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, ii. 345, for 'a salve against the elfin race & nocturnal visitors, & for the woman with whom the devil hath carnal commerce;' see also p. 79. It was formerly considered good for scorbutic diseases, when applied externally, and of late, in France, has been administered internally for epilepsy. '*Madyr, herbe: sandix, rubia major, et minor dicitur hayryf*.' P. '*Rubia minor*, Hayreff oper aron [? Hayrenn] is like to woodruff, and the seed tuchid will honge in ones clopis.' MS. Sloane, 5, leaf 29. '*Rubia minor*, cleuer heyrene.' MS. Harl. 3388. In the *Rabees Book*, p. 68, we find it mentioned as one of the herbs to be used in preparing a hot bath.

⁴ Chaucer says of the Sompnour, Prol. 649—

'He was a gentil *harlot* and a kynde A bettre felaw schulde men nowher fynde.'
Among some old glosses in the *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7, we find '*seurra*, a harlotte.' In the Coventry Mystery of the Woman taken in Adultery (p. 217), it is the young man who is caught with the woman, and not the woman herself, who is stigmatised as a *harlot*. We find in Welsh, *herlawd*=a youth, and *herlodes*=a hoyden (*lodes*=a girl, lass). In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor, speaks of Jovinian as 'an *harlotte*,' and again, p. 124, the Emperor's daughter while running a race addresses her male competitor—'What, *harlot*, trowist thou to overcome me?' 'The x. day of Desember, Saterdag, was M. Cowleppur, and M. Duran, drawn fro the tow^r to Tiburn. Cowleppur was heklid, and Duran was hanggid and quartarid, both them for *playing the harlottes* w^t with (*sic*) queen Kataryn that then was.' London Chronicle during the reign of Henry VIII., Camden Miscellany, iv. 16. See also *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 81, l. 6. ⁵ MS. *Valator*.

Est Epulo, nebulo, parasitus, scurra, lecator, Hys pantomimus, comedus (comedo A.) vel ioculator.
 ¶ *Manducus*¹, *scurrilis*, *geronius* et *geronnaceus* (*inurbanus* A.).
 *an Harlottry²; *lecacitus*, *inurbanitus*, *nugacitas*, *rusticitas*, *scurrilitas*.
 *to do Harlottry; *scurrari*.
 an Harne; *dampnum*, *dampnulum*, *dampnositas*, *dispensium*, *detrimentum leve dampnum est*.
Dampnum nescientibus & subito fit, iacturam scientes & vltro patimur; dampnosus participium.
 to Harne; *dampnificare*, *dampnum inferre*.
 Harnes³; *faler*, *falere*.
 to Harnes; *epiphicare*, *falerare*, *ornare*; -*tor*, -*trix*.

†Harnessed; *faleratus*.
 þe Harnes⁴; *cerebrum*.
 *an Harnes panne⁵; *cranium*.
 an Harow; *erpica*, *traha*.
 to Harow; *epicare*⁶.
 an Harow or a harow maker (a Harower A.); *epicarius*.
 †an Harow tothe; *paxillus*.
 an Harpe; *cithara*, *liricus*⁷; *versus*:
 ¶ *Testudo*, *cithara*, *chelis & lira dicitur vnum*.
 to Harpe; *citharizare*.
 an Harper; *citharedo*, *citharista*, *citharedus*, *fidecen*, *fedicina*, *fidicistra*, *liricen*, *liricina*, *lirista*, *liristis*.
 †an Harpe strynges; *fidis*, *lira*, *fidicula*.
 *an Harre of a dore⁸; *cardo*, *medio correpto in obliquis*.

¹ This is also given as the Lat. equivalent of a Gayhorse, *q. v.*

² Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 37, says of the Emperor Commodus, 'þis Commodus was unprofitable to al þinges, and gaf hym al to lecherie and harlottrie,' the original reading being *luxuria et obscenitati deditus*.

³ *Epiphia*: ornatus equorum; the wrying off an hors. *Faliera*. Harneys.' Medulla. The word was commonly used in the sense of armour, arms. Thus Falsgrave has 'harnes-man, armigere'; and in *William of Palerne*, l. 1582, William is described as coming to court, 'gayli in clopes of gold, & oþer gode harnes.' In the Prompt. it is used as synonymous with household furniture. 'Harnois, armour, harnesse; also a teame, carte, or carriage, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Harnesse. Armure.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ When Havelok was attacked by the thieves we are told that with a 'dore tre' 'at a dint he slow þem þre; Ne lay þe-ute ageyn þe sternes.'

Was non of hem þat his harnes

l. 1807.

'The harnes. *Cerebrum*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Harnes. In the description of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign as given in the A. S. Chronicle, p. 262, one item is thus given: 'Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here haueð & uurythen to ðat it gæde to þe harnes.' For *cerebrum* the MS. has *celebrum*.

⁶ Harpole, describing the wounds of Christ, speaks of 'þe crown of thornes þat was thrested When þe thornes hym prikked til þe harnpanne.' On his heved fast, þat þe blode out rane,

Pricke of Conscience, 5296;

and in Gawain Douglas, p. 291, l. 25, we read—

'And with a sownd smate Tagus but remede, In the harnpan the schaft he has affixt, Throw ather part of templs of his hede; Quhil blude and brane all togiddir mixt.'

O. Icel. *harni*, A. S. *harnes*. 'Harnes-pon' occurs in the *Destruction of Troy*, 8775; see also *Morte Arthure*, l. 2229, and *Havelok*, 1991. 'Cranium. The heed panne.' Medulla.

⁸ MS. *erptare*.

⁷ MS. *liricus*.

⁸ A hinge. Icel. *hjarri*. It is defined incorrectly in the Nomenclator, 1580, as, 'The back upright timber of a door or gate, by which it is hung to its post.' Jamieson defines it as 'the pivot on which a door or gate turns.' Douglas uses the phrase 'out of har,' that is 'out of order.'

'The pypping wynd blaw vp the dure on char, Intill the entre of the caue again.'

And driue the leuis, and blaw thaym out of har
 and the same expression occurs in Gower, ii. 139—

Aeneas, p. 83, l. 11;

'So may men knowe, how the floren
 Was moder first of malengin

And bringer in of alle werre
 Wherof this world stant out of herre.'

a Harte; *Cor, Cordialis, Corculum* (A.).

an Hart; *ceruus, ceruulus, cerua, ceruula*.

†Hartly¹; *cordialiter*.

an Harott of harmes²; *bellicrepa*.

†an Hartstringe; *precordia*.

†an Hart horne³; *brumla, grece, cornu cerui, latine*.

†an Hartskyn (A Hartshyne A.); *nembris*.

an Harthe; *focus, foculus diminutivum, focarium; focarius participium; ignearium, ticionarium*.

Harvest; *Autumpnus, messis*.

*Hase (Hayse A.)⁴; *raucus, ravidus, ravidulus*.

to be or make Hase; *raucere*.

Hase; *ravcio*.

an Hasenes; *ravcedo, ravcitas*.

to Haste; *Accelerare, celerare, Ardere, Ardescere, exardere, exardescere, ciere, citare, festinare, manicare, maturare, operare*.

Hasty; *Accelerosus, Accelerans, Ardens, citatus, citus, con-, festinus, impetuusus, properus, preproperus, preceps, temerarius, repentinus, inprovisus, & cetera; vbi wyght (wyzth A.)*.

Hastily; *Apprime, curriculo, evastigio, extemplo, indilate, quatocius, velocius, inpetuose, precipitanter, temerarie, accleranter, exinproviso; versus:*

¶ *Concito, confestim, mea, protinus, illico, statim,*

'The endes of this line that is named *Azis*, be called *Cardinales cali*, and be pight in the foresaid poles, and are called *Cardinales*, because they moue about y^e hollownesse of the Poles, as the sharpe corners of a doore moue in the *herre*.' Batman upon Barthol. *de Propr. Rerum*, lf. 123, col. 1. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 550, describing the Miller, says—

'He was schort schuldred, brood, a thikke knarre,
Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of *harre*.'

See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292, and Wright's Political Songs, p. 318:

'Wer never dogges there Fro coythe ne cotte':
Hurled out of *herre*

and Skelton's *Magnificence*, 921: 'All is out of *harre*, and out of trace.'

¹ 'God preserve hem, we pray *hertly*, Kepten the peas in trowbel and adversite.'

And London, for thei ful diligently Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 255.

² Baret has '*Harauld*, vide *Herhault*; *Herhault* seemeth to be compounded of this dutch word, *herault*, Herus, i. e. Master, and of the french word *Haillt*, Altus. i. e. High. For the herault of armes was an high officer among the Romanes, and of great authoritie.' In the Lausdowne MS. 208, we find—

'Ryght sone were thay redde on every syde,
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame faste dyde ryde.' leaf 20.

³ '*Brumida: grece*. The hertys horn.' Medulla.

⁴ Ray in his Gloss. of N. Country Words gives '*Heasy, raucus; Isl. hase, raucitas*.' See Preface to E. D. Society's edit. p. 4, l. 47, and note in P. s. v. Hoose, p. 248. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324, occurs the proverb that 'three things there are which drive a man out of his house, viz., a bad wife, a leaky roof, and smoke.

For smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen.

Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in þe throte,'

where some MSS. read *hoos* and *hos*. See also Townley Mysteries, p. 109, and the Owl and Nightingale, 504, where we find 'mid stefne *hose*.' A. S. *hūs*, O. Icel. *húss*. '*Raucus*. *Hoos*. *Rauceto*. *Hooness*. *Raucedulus*. *Sundel hoos*. *Raucos*. To makyn hoos.' Medulla. In the Manip. Vocab. we find the form *horsy*, as well as *horse*.

'Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to flite.

Chide quhill thare hedis riffe, and hals worthe *hace*.'

See also *ibid.* p. 278, l. 38.

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 66, l. 29.

Trivisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 11, says that after preceeding 'noble spekers, pat kownede as trompes' he feared to put forth his 'bareyn speche, *hosnes* [hoose in Caxton's edition] an smodchyng.' 'Sche was wexyn alle *horse*.' *Eglamour*, 927.

<i>Continue, propere, velociter atque repente,</i>	<i>odiolum diminutivum, simulas.</i>
<i>Cursim, festine, festinanter, properanter,</i>	† <i>tan Haterelle</i> ² ; <i>cervix, cervicula, diminutivum, vertex.</i>
<i>Accutim, celere, cito, mature, subitoque.</i>	to Have; <i>habere, obtinere, possidere.</i>
an <i>Hastynes</i> ; <i>Assullus, impetus; impetuosus participium; impetuositas, celeritas, temeritas, festinatio summam comprehendit celeritatem, preparatio repellit incertam.</i>	an <i>Havyng</i> in mynde; <i>commemoracio, recordacio.</i>
Hate (<i>Hatt A.</i>); <i>calidus, estuosus, fervidus, intensus, ignitus, torridus.</i>	† <i>Have done</i> ; <i>Age, Agite, Aduerbia hortandi</i> ; <i>versus</i> ;
to be Hate (<i>Hatt A.</i>); <i>calere, -lescere, con-, ex-, in-, calefieri, estuare, ferbere, ef-, feruere, con-, ef-, flammere, -mescere.</i>	¶ <i>Pluribus est Agite dicendum, dic Age soli.</i>
to Hate; <i>odire, odi, odisti, simulare.</i>	† <i>tan Havyng</i> ; <i>habitus, possessio.</i>
<i>Hatfulle</i> ; <i>odiosus, perosus.</i>	† <i>pride of Havyng</i> ; <i>habitus.</i>
† <i>tan Hateredyñ</i> ¹ ; <i>faunonium, inimicitia, invidia, mistrum, odium,</i>	<i>Havyng</i> ; <i>habens, possidens.</i>
	† <i>tan Haver</i> ; <i>possessor, hibitor.</i>
	to Have in mynde; <i>memorare & -ri, con- & com-, recolere & recordare, & cetera</i> ; <i>ubi to thynk.</i>
	an <i>Havyñ</i> ; <i>navale, portus, portulus; portuosus participium; sinus, stacio.</i>
	† <i>tan Havyñ towne</i> ³ ; <i>baia (laia A.).</i>
	<i>Havyr</i> ⁴ ; <i>Auena, Auenula.</i>

¹ In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS., E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry, in the list of the seven deadly sins, we are told that 'Aue is *hateredyne* to speke, or here oughte be spokene, that may sowne unto guile to thaym that thay hate.' p. 12, l. 3. So in *Pricke of Conscience*, 3363, we find 'Pride, *hatreden* and envy.' 'Odium es . . . als mekillie atte saye as *Hatredene*, by whom es desioyned the anchede of bretherhede and the trewthe of unitie es sawene in sundir.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 89. 'Unwraсте men wat lacede 3eu an alle mire rice pat sie *hatrede* and widerwardnesse azenes me 3e win scoolde.' Early Eng. Homilies, i. 233. See also R. de Brunne, ed. Furnivall, 8992. 'Wie *hatreden* = wicked hatred.' Ps. xxiv. 19. '-reden was a common termination in Northern literature: *lafreden*, love; *felawreden*, fellowship; *monreden*, homage, are instances.

² Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1492, has—
'Als fra þe *haterel* oboven þe crown Es sene tyl þe sole of þe fot down';
and in the St. John's Coll. MS. of De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, leaf 48^b, we are told of Memory that 'hyr eyen ware sette behynde hire *hatrelle*, and byfore sawe I nathingye.' See also Lonelich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 570. In the Medulla we find '*haterel*' as the English equivalent of *vertex, occiput* and *incom*; and in the Glossary of Walt. de Bibelesworth, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocabularies, we have—'*Moun haterel* (my nape) *ouuekeles temples* (ant thowewon . . .).' See Hede. In Wyclif's version 2 Chronicles xviii. 33 is thus rendered: 'It felle forsothe, that oon of the puple in to uncerteyn cast an arrowe, and smote the kyng of Ysrael between the *hatred* and the schulders,' where the Vulgate reads *cervicem*. See also *ibid.* i. Maccabees, i. 63. and *Partonope of Blois*, 3492. Cotgrave gives '*Hatercau, Hastercau*. The throat-piece or fore-part of the neck.' See P. Haterelle. '*Hic vertex, a natrelle*.' Wright's Vocab. 244.

³ '*Baia*. An haven town.' Medulla. See note on this word in N. & Q. 5th S. ix. 455.

⁴ In Piers Plowman, Piers says—

'I haue no peny . . . poletes forto bigge,
Ne neyther gees ne grys but two grene cheses,

A fewe cruddes and green and an *houer cake*.' B. Text, v. 282.

Andrew Boorde, in his Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 250, says, 'Yf a man haue a lust or a sensuall appetyd (*sic*) to eate and drynke of a grayne bysyde malte or

an Hawe tre¹; *sinus, ramplus*.
 an Hawghe; *cinum*.
 an Hawke; *Alietus, asperuarius, nisus*.
 †an Hawker; *Alietor*.
 †an Hawke bage²; *cassidile*.
 an Hawkyng; *Aucupatus*.
 *an Hawle³; *Atrium, Atrivolum, Aula, Aulula; Aularis, Aulatus participia; versus*:
 ¶ *Aula vel Atria, castra, palacia, regia regum*.
 †an Hawlyng; *Aulerum*.
 to Hawnte⁴; *exercere, exercitare, & cetera; ubi to vse*.

an Hawntyng; *exercitacio, exercitium, & cetera*.
 Hawntyng; *exereens, exercitans*.
 ¶ H ante E.
 He; *ille, ipse, iste, is, & cetera*.
 Hebrew; *hebreus*.
 an Hede; *Aqualium est summa pars capitis, caput; capitalis participium; cephas, grece, graba, latine, cincepit est Anterior pars capitis, jntercepit media pars, occiput posterior pars, vertex, cervix*.
 to be Hede (to Hede A.)⁵; *decapitare, decollare, detruncare, ob-*
 an Hefte⁶; *manubrium, manutentum*.

barlye, let hym eate and drynke of it the whiche maye be made of otes; for *hauer-cakes* in Scotlande is many a good . . . lordes dysse; and yf it wyll make good *hauer-cakes*, consequently it wyll make goode drynke, &c.' Gerarde states that *haver* is the common name for oats in Lancashire, and adds that it is 'their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, *Hauer-cakes*, Tharffe-cakes, &c.' - The *festuca italica* has, he says, commonly the name of 'Hauer-grasse.' *Avena*. Ootes. Medulla. Cotgrave has '*Aveneron*, wild oats. haver or oat grass;' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Haver, *avena*.' See Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, and Otys, hereafter. '*Panis arenacius*, A^{cc}. hafyr-bred.' Wright's Vocab. p. 198.
¹ '*Alba spinosa*, hag-porn.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33. 'An hawe tre, *sentis*.' Manip. Vocab. In Piers Plowman Wit says—
 'Noli mittere, man, margerye perlis Amanges hogges, þat han *haves* at wille.'

B. Text, x. 10.

W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, speaks of the 'Cender (*awe-tre* or hawthen) *ke la cenele* (*aves*) porte.' '*Cinns*. An hawe-tre. Cornetum. A place per hawys growyn.' Medulla. '*Haves*, hepus and hakernes.' William of Palerne, 1811. A S. *haya*. '*Hec tazus*, A^{cc}. haw-tre, hew-tre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 192.

² '*Cassidule: genus rethsis, reticula Aucupis*. A flouare net.' Medulla.

³ See Halle and Hallynge, above.

⁴ In the Cursor Mundi, l. 15,742, we are told that

'Judas wel he knew the stude That Ihesus was *hauntonde*.'

and Hampole speaks of 'Swilk degises and suilk maners,

Als yhong men now *hauntes* and lers.' P. of Cons. 1524.

Amongst the charges brought by the King of France against Pope Boniface VIII., one was that he '*haunted* maumetrie.' Langtoft, Chronicle, p. 320. Caxton, in his Myrrour of the World, Pt. I. ch. xiv. p. 47, says 'it is good for to *haunte* amonge the vertuous men.' '*Haunter*. To haunt, frequent, resort unto; to be familiar with; to converse or commerce with.' Cotgrave. See also Lonelich's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xx. 78, and Gesta Romanorum, p. 191. '*Scortor*, to haunt whores.' Stanbridge Vocabula.

⁵ '*Pecollo*. To hedyn or heuedyn.' Medulla. See Cursor Mundi, p. 19, where the author says he will tell

'of Jonis baptizynge,

And how him *hefdid* heroul king.'

In the extract from the London Chronicle, &c., pr. in the note to Harlotte, the past part. *heddid* occurs. 'I hedde a man, I cut of his heed. *je decapite*. He was hedded at Tourchyll.' Palsgrave. 'To heade, *decollare*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 85. 'Headed or chopped of. *Truncatus*. Headynge or choppyng of, or clyppynge of any thyng. *Truncatio*.' Huloet. In a letter to his father, printed in the Paston Letters, ii. 120, John Paston writes, 'Syr Wylliam Tunstall is tak with the garyson of Banborowth, and is lyke to be *hedyd*.'

⁶ 'The hafi, hilt or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium*.' Baret. 'An heft, *manubrium*.' Manip. Vocab. In the Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 259, we read—

'Under *heft* and under hond.'

to Hefte or to make heftis; *manubriare*.

†an Hede lande; *Auiseiges, Artifinium, bifinium*.

**pe* Hede warke¹; *cephalia, cephalargia*.

by-Heded (Hedet A.); *decollatus, decapitatus, detruncatus*², ob-

an Hege; *vbi* a garthe³.

to Hege; *vbi* to close.

an Heghte; *sublimitas, Altitudo, Arduitas, Arx, Apex, cacumen, celsitudo, caput, culmen, fastigium, agalma est sedes alta, iugum, summitas; supremus participium; supercilium montis*.

Heghe; *sublimus cum exiguitate, subleuatus, sublatus, exemitus, precel-sus, sublimis, celsus & altus, pre-*

ruptus, supernus, fastigiosus; versus:

¶ *Arduus, excelsus, sublimis, celsus & altus,*

Summus & elatus, sublimatus-que levatus.

an Heille⁴; *calcaneus, calx, talus, tacillus diminutivum.*

an Heire; *pilus, cap[i]llus, crinis, crinivulus diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *Est coma, cesaries, crines, pilus, atque capillus:*

Cesaries, hominum, coma mulierum. Alij versus:

¶ *Est coma quadrupedum, colubri iuba siue leonis,*

*Cesaries hominis, sed crines dic mulieris*⁵.

*to Helde⁶: *vbi* to bowe.

and in the Poem on the Times of Edward II. (Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339) we are told that

‘Unnethe is nu eny many that can eny craft,

That he nis a party los in the lust [of bad principles],

For falsnesse is so for forth over al the londe i-sprunge.’

‘*Manubrium*. An hefte. *Manubriare*. To heftyn.’ Medulla. A.S. *heft*, O. Icel. *hepti*.

¹ The author of the Complaynt of Scotland says, ‘til eschape the evyl accidentis that succedis fra the onnatural dais sleip, as caterris, hede verkis, and indigestione, i thoct it necessair til excerse mie viht sum actyue recreatione.’ p. 37; and Gavin Douglas in *King Hart*, ed. Small, i. 117. l. 11, speaks of ‘*heidwork*, Hoist, and Parlasyn.’ ‘*Cephalia*. An heed werk.’ Medulla. ‘*Cephalia est humor capitis, Anglice, the hedde warke*.’ Ortus. ‘*Doleo*. To sorowyn, to werkyn.’ Medulla. Compare ‘*Tooth-wark*, the tooth-ache,’ Capt. Harland’s Glossary of Swaledale.

² MS. *garghe*. A.S. *hæg*. Chaucer uses *chirchchay* in the sense of *churchyard*.

³ A.S. *hela*, a heel.

⁴ The verses run rather differently in A. They are as follow:—

‘*Est coma cesaries crinis pilus atque capillus,*

Sesaries hominis sed crines dic mulieris:

Hujus et illius bene dicitur esse Capillus;

Est coma quadrupedis Colubri iuba siue leonis:’

part of which it will be seen also occurs under Horse mayno.

In Mediaeval Latin we frequently find the penultimate of *mulier* in the oblique cases made long. Compare

‘*Vento quid levius? fulgur. Quid fulgure? flamma.*

Flamma quid? mulier. Quid muliere? nihil;

and again—

‘*Fallere, flere, nere, dedit Deus in muliere.*’

⁶ ‘*Anre* his sadulle gernt him to *held*.’ *Arrowyng of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xxi. 14.

Amongst the signs of a man’s approaching death Hampole tells us that

‘when þe ded es nere, And his browes *heldes* down wyth-alle.’

þan bygynnes his frount downward falle,

P. of Cons. S15.

‘Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.’ *Morte Arthure*, 3368.

‘Alle *helded* þai samen, omnes *declinaverunt simul*.’ Ps. xiii 3; and again ‘*Helde* þin ere to me.’ Ps. xvi. 6. ‘And with an swak, as that the schip gau *held*,

Ouer burd him kest anyd the flowand see.’

Gavin Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. v. p. 157.

So in MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 207—‘þe hevedes habely gau *held*, And did him honoure alle.’

‘I *hylde*, I leane on the one syde as a bote or shyp. Sytte fast, I rede you, for the bote begymeth to *hylde*.’ Palsgrave.

*an Heke (Hekke A.)¹; *Antica*.
†an Hekbett (Hekebeyt A.)²; *verriculum, est genus navis*.
*au Hekylle³; *mataxa*.
*an Hekyller; *mataxarius, mataxatrix*.
*to Hekylle; *mataxare*.
*an Hekyller maker (A. Hekylle makore A.); *mataxarius*.
*an Hele; *colunitas, edia, fecunditas, prosperitas, salus, salutare, salvatio, sanitas, validudo*.
to Hele; *curare, mederi, medicare & ri, ut: melior illius rei vel illam rem; sanare*.
†an Helde⁴; *trama*.

†Helefuille (Helfulle A.); *saluber, salutaris salutifer, prosper*.
Helle; *stix*⁵ *secundum grecissimum est feminini generis, Alden*⁶, *grece; versus:*
‡*Tarlerus, infernus, Acheron, stix*⁵, *oreus, auernus, Hijs hercbrum*⁷, *baratrum conungas atque gehennam*.
*Alumen quasi sine lumen, cataclismus, coctus*⁸, *erinis est furia inferni, flegiton est fluvius infernalis, megera est furia inferni; infernus, infernalis, gehennalis, orchineus, tartareus participia; proserpina est dea inferni*.

'Of horse he gart hym *helde*.' *Roland & Olivel*, 822; see also *ibid.* 499, 549. A.S. *heldan, hyltan*. We still keep up the word when we speak of a ship having *heeled* over.

¹ 'An heek, hatche, *portella*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hoc ostiolum*;' a hek. *Hec antica*; a hek. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. The word, which is not very common in this sense, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 106.—'Good wyff, open thie hek, seys thou not what I bryng!'

² '*Vericulum*. A net or a boat. *Ferriculum*. A besum: *vel genus retis et navis*.' Medulla. A *heck* was an instrument or engine for catching fish, made in the form of lattice-work, or a grating. It appears to have been peculiar to or principally used in the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So Ducange, '*Heck, Retis genus, quo utuntur piscatores, fluvii Isidis Eboracensis accolae*.' These engines appear to have increased to such an extent as to become a source of danger and interruption to the traffic on the river. The Mayor and Corporation of York accordingly presented a petition on the subject, the result being that by the Stat. 23 Henry VIII. cap. 18, the Magistrates having jurisdiction over the river Ouse were empowered to cause 'as much of the said fishgarthes, piles, stakes, *heckes* and other engines, which then by their discretions shall be thought expedient to be pulled up, that the said ships, keyles, cogges, boats and other vessels may have direct, liberall, and franke passage.' A *heckboat*, or *hekbett*, would therefore appear to be a fishing boat using this particular engine for catching fish. In Ad. Smyth's *Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867, a *Heckboat* is defined as 'the old term for pinks. Latterly a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail,' and a *Pink* in its turn is described as 'a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above.'

³ 'An heckle, *pecten*. To heckle, *pectere*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Brosse*. A flaxcombe or hatchell.' Cotgrave. 'A hatchell or heach for flax. *Seran, brosse*.' Sherwood. '*Metaxa*. An hekyll. *Metaxo*. To hekylyn.' Medulla. '*Hec metaxa*, a hekyll.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. 'And yet the same must be better kemberd with *hetchel-teeth* of iron (*pectitur ferreis hantibus*) until it be clesned from all the grosse bark and rind.' Holland's Pliny, Bk. xix. c. 4. In an Inventory dated 1499 is mentioned 'j hekyll j^d.' See also note to to Bray. Walter de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144, has—

En la rue juetz à toup (a top of tre).

E sereneez (hekele) *du lyn le toup* (a top of flax).'

'To hatch flax, à gal. *hacher*, i.e. *asciare*, to hacke into small peeces. A Hatchell, the ironcombe wherewith the flax is dressed, T. Hechel *ab heckelen, ab éλκεῖν*, i.e. *trahere*. *Trahit* (*trahit hoc instrumentum*.' Minshew. 'I hekyll the towle, I kave and I keylle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'It [flax] shold be sowen, weded, hulled, beten, braked, tawed, hekked.' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. xlix.

⁴ '*Trama*. The woule in weaving.' Cooper. The Medulla explains it as '*filum percurrens per telam*.'

⁵ MS. *hlc*.

⁶ *Erebrum* A.: read *Erebum*.

⁷ Apparently for *Arδqs*. A. reads *Aden*.

⁸ *Cocytus* and *Phlegethon*, rivers of Hades.

an Helme; *cassis, galea, correpto e.*
an Helme of a schipp; *clavus, gubernaculum.*

†to Helle in¹; *infundere.*

†to Helle oute; *fundere, eff.*

†Hellynge in; *infundens, infusio.*

†an Hellynge oute; *fundens, effusio, ef.*

an Helpe; *Auxilium extraneis datur, presidium est a loco utili positum, subsidium est quod superuenit, beneficium equalibus; versus:*

¶ *Auxilium vel opem, suffragia dic, & Asilum,*

Presidium vel subsidium, quibus Adde iuvamen;

Hijz Adiuventum simul Adiutoria iungas,

Hijz Adminiculum simul Ad-dus opitulamen,

Et de propicior sit propiciacio nomen.

Opem inferioribus damus; dextra, favor, fulcimen, fulcimentum, miniculum, opéra, patrocini-um, refugium, succursus, releamen².

†*vn Helpe; irr-fugium, patrocini-um.*
to Helpe; *Adminiculari, detendere, favere, fulcire; versus:*

¶ *Cum suffragatur, iuvat, Adiuuat, Auxiliatur,*

Subuenit, Addatur succurrit, propiciatur:

Si permittatur A metris opitularur.

operari, opem ferre vel prestare, suppetere, Allegare, vt: Allegabo necessitatem tuam i. iuvabo; releuare, suppetitare, patrocinari & cum datino casu construitur.

an Helper; *Adiutor, -trix, heseras.*

Helpynge; *Auxilians, Auxiliaris, Auxiliatorius, suffraganeus.*

an Helter³; *capistrum, capulum.*

Hem (Hemmes A.); *fibria, limbus, limbulus, lucinia, ora⁴.*

to Hem; *fibriare, limbare.*

an Hemmer; *limbator & -trix.*

Hempe; *canabus, canahum.*

Hen-bane⁵; *Iusquimanus.*

an Henne; *gallina, gallinula diminutivum.*

¹ In Peacock's Repressor, Rolls Series, ii. 323, we are told that 'Whanne greet Constantyne the Emperour was baptisid of Siluester Pope, and hadde endewid Siluester Pope with greet plente of londis of the empire, a voice of an aungel was herd in the air seying thus: "In this dai venom is hildid into the chirche of God" (*hodie venenum ecclesie Dei infusum est*). In the Ancren Riwele, p. 428, we read—"Me schal hilden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden;" and again, p. 246—"Hwom me asaileð buruhwes oðer castles þeo þet beoð wiðinen helded schalðinde water ut." See also P. Plowman, A. x. 60. O. Icel. *hella*, to pour. "No man sendip newe wyn in to oolde botelis, (or wyne vesselis), ellis the wyn shal berste þe wyn vesselis, and þe wyn shal be held out, and þe wyne vesselis shulen perishe." Wyclif, Mark ii. 22; see also *ibid.* xiv. 3.

² I toke the baeyn some onane, And held waper upon the stane.

Ywaine, in Ritson, Early Eng. Romances, i. 16.

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 347, says—"Isoue, or he deide, heldic water on þe erpe [*effudit aquam in terram*];" and again "mysbyleued men vrede to heldic oute, and schede bi-od of a sowe pat is i-slawe in tokene of couenant i-made."

³ MS. *reuelamen*.

⁴ Baret has 'an hutter, anything that one is snarled or tied withall, a ginne, a snare.' 'Capistrum. A collar; a halter; a morwell; a bande to tie vines.' Cooper. 'Capistrum. An haltyre.' Medulla. 'Hic capistrus, A. helterer.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

⁵ A. adds the verses—*Aspirans horam tempus tibi significabit,*

Si non aspires limbum notat aut regionem.

⁶ 'Henbane, herbe, *hyoscyamus*.' Baret. 'Henbane, *apollinaris*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Iusquiamine. The weed Hogsbane or Henbane.' Cotgrave. *Iusquimanus* should be *Iusquiamus* from the Greek *ὑοσκίμος*, lit. hog's bean, but gradually corrupted into henbane, which Cotgrave also gives as '*mort aux oiseaux*. Henbane, also Hemlocke.' Neckham recommends the use of Henbane for the gout, influenza, toothache, and swollen testicles. See also Lyte, Dodons, p. 450. Another name was *henne belle*, from the

an Hepe (Heype A.); *Aceruus*, *Aceruulus*, *Aggestus*, *cumulus*, *congeries*, *strues*, *Agger*, *glomus*, -i, *glomus*, *ris*, *glomeracio*, *glomichelum*, *glomiceilus*; versus :

(*Est glomus atque strues Cumulus vel Aceruus et Agger. Est glomus, hinc glomerus A.*).

¶ *Congeries lapidum tibi sit, glomeracio fili*;

Lignorum proprie dicitur esse -strues.

to Heppe; *Accumulare*, *Accruere*, *co-*, *Addere*, *Adicere*, *Adiungere*, *vincere*, *ad-*, *Aggerare*, *ex-*, *Aggregare*, *Ampliare*, *Amplificare*, *Apponere*,

Augere, *co-*, *Augesc[er]e*, *Auctare*, *Auctitare*, *Augmentare* & -ri, *cogitare*, *congerere*, *congestare*, *conglobare*, *congregare*, *globare*, *glomerare*, *gregare*.

tan Hepe¹; *cornum*.

tan Hepe tre (Hepe tre A.); *cornus*, -i, *vel -us* in genitivo.

an Herbe; *herba*; *herbidus*, *herbosus* participia.

† Herbe ion²; *herba johannis*, *fuga demonum*.

† Herbe Robert³; *herba Roberti*.

an Herber⁴; *herbarium*.

Herde; *Auditus*.

vn Herde; *Inauditus* (A.).

bell-shaped capsules, from which it also derived its A.S. name *belene*, *beolene*, i.e. furnished with bells. The modern name of *henbane* is derived from the poisonous properties of the plant, as is also *hennevol*, another name with the same meaning.

¹ A hip or fruit of the dog-rose. '*Cornus*. A hepe tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. In the Royal MS. xii. B. i. leaf 40, occurs '*cornus*, a hepe tre.' See Robin Hood i. 37, and Kyng Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4983. Cotgrave gives '*Senelles*. Heps or hawthorn berries. *Grate-cul*. A hep; the fruit of the wild briar, &c.' Cooper identifies the *cornus* with the *cornel*, and says it is a 'tree whereof is the male and the female; the male is not in Engleande, and may be called longe cherie tree. The female of some is called dogge tree, that bouchers makers prickes of. *Cornum*. The fruit of *cornus* which is not in Engleande; the french men call it Cornioles. *Corneolus*. A little cornoile tree.' The Medulla, on the other hand, has '*Cornus*. A chestony tre.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 655, mentions as the seventh kind of rose 'the Bryer bushe, the wilde Rose, or *Hep-tree*.' Cockayne, Leechdoms, &c., iii. p. 331, gives '*Heopc*; a Hip, Hep, seedvessel of the *rosa canina*; in French Engleish, a button. *Bulunus* gallice butun, anglice heuppe, Gloss. Sloane, 146,' and Withals 'A bryer tree, or a hippe tree. *Rubus canis*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 131, says—'I heare say that ther is a *cornel* tree at Hampton court here in Engleande.' Nekham calls the *cornus* the *hostis apri*; p. 482.

'On cace thare stude ano lityl mote nere by,
Quhare hepthorne bushis on the top grow hie.'

Gavin Douglas, *Eneados*, p. 67, l. 51.

See also Schowpe tre. 'Hawes, hepus and hakernes' are mentioned in William of Palerne, 1811. '*Egleren* (bre), *qe le piperounes* (hepen, hepes) *porte*.' W. de Biblessworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 163.

² Of this plant Andrew Boorde in his Breuiary, chapt. 119, on the Nightmare, says—'I haue red, as many more hath done, that can tell yf I do wryte true or false, there is an herbe named *fuga Demonum*, or as the Grecians do name it *Ipericon*. In Englysshe it [is] named saynt Johns worte, the whiche herbe is of that vertue that it doth repell suche malyfycouness or spirites.' '*Hypericon*. An hearbe called saint John's wort.' Cooper. The Latin equivalent which in P. is given to this plant (see p. 140), viz. *perforata*, doubtless refers to a peculiarity of the leaves to which Lyte, p. 63, refers: he says 'the leaues be long and narrow, or small . . . the whiche if a man do holde betwixt the light and him they will shewe as though they were pricked thorough with the poyntes of needles.' '*Ypis*, herbe Johan, velde-rude.' Wright's Vocab. p. 140.

³ According to Lyte, p. 48, Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, a kind of Crowfoot, 'doth stanche the bloud of greene woundes, to be brused and layde thereto, as *Dioscorides* saith.'

⁴ In Thomas of Erceeldoune, ed. Murray, p. 10, is a description of a herber in which grew pears, apples, dates, damsons and figs, where the meaning is evidently a garden of fruit trees. See Dr. Murray's note on l. 177. In *Sir Ercambas* the French knights who

†Herdforth (Herforthe A.)¹; *herfordia*; *herfordensis* participium.
to Here; *Audire*, *Accipere*, *Attendere*,
haurire, *videre*.

Here; *jstic*, *hic*.

†Hereabyll; *Audibilis*.

†vn-Hereabyll; *in Audibilis*.

†Heraway (Hereaway A.); *hac*,
istac.

Hereafter; *inposterum*, *Amodo*, *de-*
cetero, *deinceps*, *in futuro*.

A Heyr; *Crinis*, & *cetera*; *vbi*
heyr (A.).

an Herebando²; *trica*, *crinale*, *ne-*
cus, *crinis*, (*discrimen*; *discrimin-*
alis A.).

†to pulle Herre (Heyre A.); *depilare*,
correpto -pi.

†to be Heryd; *Crinere*, *Crinescere*
(A.).

an Heresy; *heresis*.

an Heretage³; *Allodium*, *hereditas*,
hereditaculum, *hereditatus*, *primo-*

genita; *hereditalis*, *hereditarius*
participia; *hereditatio*.

†to put fro Heritage; *vbi* to Deshery
(A.).

an Heretyke⁴; *circumtilio*, *hereticus*,
meriste dicuntur heretici quia
separant scripturas.

an Herynge; *Auditus*, *Audiencia*,
Audimen.

†Herynge; *videus*, *Audiens*.

an Herynge⁵; *Allec*.

to Herkyñ; *vbi* to lysteñ.

*an Hermett⁶; *Anachorita*, *heremita*,
heremicola, (*heremijeta*, *heremiti-*
cus, *reclusus* A.).

†an Hermytage; *heremitorium*.

Herns⁷; *vbi* brayne (A.).

†Herode; *herodes*; *herodianus* parti-
cipium.

†Herode wyffe; *herodias*.

†Herode sone; *herodiades*.

an Heroñ; *Ardea*, *Ardeola*.

†an Heroñ sewe⁸; *Ardiola*.

are sent by Charles to Balan find him 'Sittyng on a grene erber.' 'He sawe syttinge vnder an ynpe in an herber, a wonder fyre damoyse, of passyng beaute.' Lydgate, Pilgremage of the Sowle, p. 63, reprint of 1859. 'Virtum, locus pascualis virens, a greszard or an herber.' Medulla. 'Herbarium, an herber, *vbi crescunt herbe, vel vbi habundant*, or a gardyn.' Ortus. In the *Flower and the Leaf*, *herbere* or *herbir* is distinctly used in the sense of an *arbour*, a bower of clipped foliage—

'And shapin was this herbir, rose and all As is a pretty parlour.'

As the *arbour* would commonly be an adjunct of a *herbere*, or pleasure-garden, the words might easily have got confounded. Italian, '*arborata*, an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees.' Florio. O. Fr. '*arborêt, arbrière, arbrenx*, place planted with trees.' Roquefort.

'Greses broghte pat fre, pat godd sett in his awenn herbere.' *Roland & Otuel*, 994.

¹ Hereford.

² Tena. An herbond.' Medulla.

³ *Allodium*. Herytage; *quod potest dari et vendi*. *Dicitur allodium fundus, fundum maris ymum*. Medulla.

⁴ *Merista*. An heretyke.' Medulla. Gr. *μερίστης* from *μερὸς*, a part, portion.

⁵ 'A herring, *halec vel halec, harang*; a red herring, *halec infumata, harang sord*.' Baret. A. S. *haring*. 'Hering and þe makerel.' Havelok, 758.

⁶ In the Reply of Friar Daw Topias, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64, the following definition of a hermit is given:—

'In contemplacion

There ben many other

That drawn hem to disert

And drye myche payne;

⁷ See also Harnes. 'Sum lay stareand on the sternes,
And sum lay knokod out thaire hernes.'

By erbis, rootes, and fruyte lyven,

For her goddis love;

And this manere of folk

Men callen heremytes.'

⁸ The term *heronsse* is still known in Swaledale, Yorkshire, and in other parts of England is found as *hernshaw* or *harnsa*. Halliwell has, *Hernshaw*, a heron, and quotes '*Ardechi*, an hearnesew,' from Elyot's Dict. 1559; and also notes the spelling *Heransse* in Reliq.

an Heselle¹; *corulus*.
 fan Heselle buske; *coruletum*.
 *an Hespē²; *hespa*.
 to Hete; *calefacere*.
 an Hete (Heyte A.); *Adustio*, *Ardor*,
calor, *cauma*, *combustio*, *bustura*,
estus, *flagrum*, *ignis*, *incendium*,
vapor.
 Hett; *calefactus*.
 Heuēn; *celum*, *ether*, *ethera*, *olimpus*,
polus, *paradisus*, *vranus*.
 Heuēnly; *celestis*, *celicus*, *celebs*, *celeber*, *olimpicus*, *policus*, *vranicus*.
 Heuy; *gravis*, *molestus*, *onerous*,
ponderosus.
 to make Hevy³; *grauare*, *molestare*,
stipulari, *solicitari*.
 to be Hevy; *grauere*, *grauescere*, *grauare*, *gravidare*.
 *Hevyd; *vbi grevyd*.
 an Hevyne; *Aporia*, *grauitas*, *grauitudo*, *grauedo*, *moles*, *molestia*,
scrupus, *scrupulus*, *scrupula est*
anine.

to Hew; *Abcindere*, *Abcidere*, *lisciare*, *ex-*, *dolare*.
 an Hewynge; *dolatura*.

H ante I.

to Hyde; *Abdere*, *Abdicare*, *Abcondere*, *Abstrudere*, *celare*, *clanculare*, *condere*, *re-*, *includere*, *occultare*.
 Hidde (Hide A.); *Abconditus*, *rationis*, *Abconsum*, *consuetudinis*.
 an Hydyngē place; *latebra*, *latibulum*.
 an Hydyngē; *Abconsis*, *Abdicacio*, *celacio*, *occultacio*.
 †Hidyngē; *occultans*, *Abcondens*, & *cetera*.
 Hidur; *huc*, *istuc*.
 Hydirwarde; *istrorsum*.
 †Hydirtoward (Hyddertoward A.); *Actenus*, *hucusque*, *vsque*
nunc.

Antiq. i. 88. Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, vi. 7. 9. has *hernshaw*, and Cotgrave gives—“*Hairon*, a heron, herne, hernessawe.” Chaucer in the *Squieres Tale*, 67–8, says—

“I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Ne of her swannes, ne of her *heronsewes*.”

The French form *herounce* appears in *Liber Custumarum*, p. 304. “As lang and lanky as a *herringsue*” is a Yorkshire proverb. *Heronsew* is generally thought to be the true reading in *Hamlet*, II. ii. 397: “I knowe a Hawke from a *Handsau*.”

¹ In the account of the ‘*blasyngē sterre*’ of 1471 in Warkworth’s *Chronicle*, *Camd. Soc.* p. 22, we are told that ‘it kept his course rysinge west in the northe, and so every nyght it aperide lasse and lasse tylle it was lytelle as a *hesylle styke*.’ “*Hec corolus*, *Ace* hesylle tre.” *Wright’s Vocab.* p. 192.

“*Holtis* and hare woddēs, with *heslyne* schawes.” *Morte Arthure*, 2504.

A. S. *hæsl*. “An *hasil* or *hasle* or *hasle*. *Corylus*.” *Manip. Vocab.*

² “An *hapse*, *hasp* or *catch*. *Sera*.” *Gouldman*. In the *Destruction of Troy*, 11102, we read that in the fight between *Pyrrhus* and *Penthesilea*,

“*Fe haspis* of hir helme hurlit in sonder.”

See also ll. 1270, 5254, 8593. “An *haspe*, *vertibulum*: to *haspe*, *obserare*.” *Manip. Vocab.* “*Agrapher*. To buckle, grapple, *hasp*, *clasp*.” *Cotgrave*. ““Be not atende, sone,” she saide, “for I shalle *haspe* the dore, and pynne it with a *pynne*.”” *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 409. See also *Occleve*, *De Reg. Principum*, p. 40—“up is broke lok, *haspe*, barre and *pynne*.” and P. *Plowman*, B. i. 195—“So harde hath *auarice* *ghasped* hem togidres.” “*Hec granda*, *hoc pesulum*, a *haspe*.” *Wright’s Vol. of Vocab.* p. 261. “*Pensum*. An *haspe*.” *Mellilla*.

“And undernefe is an *haspe* Shet wiþ a stapil and a claspe.” *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4083.

³ In the *Ancien Rible*, p. 424, directions are given, “Inwid þe wanes ha mulke werie scapeloris hwan mantel ham *heueged*.” A. S. *heggian*, to oppress, weigh upon. “*Molesto*. To makyn hevy. *Molestia*. Hevyne or grevauns.” *Mellilla*. “I am in grete *heuyne*—e & pouerte, for I haue lost all that I had.” *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 59. “The Emperour was hevy with this answer, & seid, “Sith my two daughters haue thus *gherid* me, sothely I shal proue the thrid.”” *Ibid.* p. 51. Wyclif uses the word in St. Mark xiv. 33, “he takþ Petre and James and John wiþ him and bigan for to drede, and to *heuyē*,” where the A. V. retains the expression.

Hidus (*Hydus* A.)¹; *horridus*,
horrificus, & cetera; *ubi* hog-
 sum.

to *Hyght*; *ubi* to *beheitt* (A.).

an *Hilte*; *capulus*.

an *Hille*²; *Alpes*, *collis*, *dindimus*³,
mons, *monticulus*, *montana*, *pro-*
montorium, *montanus*.

an *Hympe*; *ympanus*, *himpmulus*
diminutivum.

tan *Hympe* maker; *hympnista*.

tan *Hympsynger* or *sayer*; *hym-*
nidicus.

an *Hympner*; *hympnare*, *himpnari-*
um.

†to syng *Hympnes*; *himpnizare*.

tan *Hyne*⁴; *ubi* A *servande*.

an *Hynde*; *cerva*, *cervula* *diminu-*
tivum, *bissa*.

to *Hynder*; *derogare*, *incommodare*,
 & cetera; *ubi* warre.

an *Hynderynge*; *detrimentum*, *dero-*
gacio, *peioracio*.

to *Hyng*; *pendere*, *de*, *pendere*, *de*,
com, *pensare*, *pensitare*, *fulcel-*
lare, *suspendere*; *versus*:

¶ *Pendere vult iustus, sed vult*
pendere malignus.

to *Hyng* downe; *dependere*.

Hyngynge; *pendulus*, *susspondens*.

an *Hyngynge*; *susspondium*, *suspen-*
cio.

tan *Hingynge* as a *hylle*; *declivus*,
declivis.

an *Hippe*; *femur*.

an *Hirde*, *Argus*, *Archimendrita* est
ou[i]um⁵, *Agaso*, *butulcus* est
boun, *mandra*, *mercenarius* qui
 pro mercede conducitur, *mulio*
mulorum est, *opilo ovium*, *pastor*,
pastoreculus; *pastorius*, *pastori-*
cus participia; *pecudarius*.

an *Hyre*; *pendium*, *mer*[c]es, *mer-*
cedula *diminutivum*, *salarium*,
stipendium.

to *Hire*; *conducere*.

†to let to *Hire*; *locare*.

an *Hired* man; *stipendiarius*; *sti-*
pendiarius.

tan *Hire* payer; *mercedarius*.

*an *Hyrn*⁶; *Angulus*; *Angularis* par-
ticipium; *gonus*.

¹ Hampole tells us that 'He'lle es halden a full *hidos* stede

Pe whilke es full of end-les dede.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 1744.

And again he gives as one of the 15 signs before Doomsday,

'Pe mast wondreful fisshes of pe se Fat it sal be *kydus* til mans heryng.'

Sal cum to-gyder and mak swilk romyng

Ibid. 4771.

'Stubbes scharpe and *hidous* to byholde.' Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1120.

And in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 83, we read—

'Y wyst myself *kydus* and blak,

And nothyng hath so moche lak.'

O. Fr. *hide*, *hisc*, *hidour*, *hisdour* = dread; *hisdouse* = dreadful. Hogsum; does not occur in its proper place: probably Hugsome is meant. See note to Hyrn, below.

² Compare *pe* Walde.

³ See Angellitis sete.

⁴ In the Prologue to *Piers Plowman*, l. 39, B. Text, Langland says—

'Qui turpiloquium loquitur, is luciferes *hyne*.'

In 'Sinners Beware', pr. in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* ed. Morris, p. 82, l. 307, we are told that our lord will say at the day of Judgment to the wicked—

..... 'Myno

Poure yn-hole *hyne*

To eure dore come,

For chele hy gunne hwyne,

For hunger bi hedde pyne;

Ye nolden nyme gone.'

'An hine. *Villicus*. An *hayne*. *Verna*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ That is 'Archimendrita, Abbas generalis, seu *Princeps Monachorum* *pater spiritualium ovium*.' Ducange.

⁶ 'Angulus. An herne or a cornere. *Quinquangulus*. Off v. hymnes.' Medulla. In William of Palerne, l. 688. William starting up in his dream that Lady Melior loved him, 'Loked after pat ladi, for lelli he wende, That sche had hed in sum *hyrne*.'

and at l. 3201, he and Melior having taken off their 'hidous hidus in a *hirne* hem cast.' See also *P. Plowman*, B. ii. 233—

'Alle flouwen for fere, and fledden into *hernes*.'

to Hisse; *sibulare*.

an Hyssynge; *sibulus*; versus:

¶ *Sibulus est hominum, serpentum sibula dicas.*

to Hitte; *vbi* to stryke.

an Hyve; *Alueare, Aluearium* (*Apiare, Apiarium, Apiaria* A.).

II ante O.

an Hoby¹; *Alandarius*.

†Hoge; *Rogerus, nomen proprium*.

an Hogge²; *maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis*.

an Hole; *latebra, latibulum, columbar est nauis vel columbe*; versus:

¶ *Cellus, porus, forus atque fenestra foramen.*

*to Hole³; *cavare, perforare, & cetera*; *vbi* to thyrie.

†an Hole in a mannys zerde; *diminus*.

†an Hole in y^e nek; *frontinella*.

*an Holynge (A Holyn A.); *hussus* (*hussum fructus eius* A.).

*an Holyn bery⁴; *hussum*.

†to Holke⁵; *palare*.

†an Holleke⁶; *hinula*.

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 313, says, 'Laborintus is an hous wonderliche i-buld wiþ halkes and hermes.' Douglas, *Encados*, p. 257, l. 9, renders *caras latebras*, by 'hid hirms.' 'Vsurers-wyllen nought be hyghely renomed of theyr craft ne cryen it in the market, but pryuely in *hermes* they spoylen the people by litel and by lytel.' Lydgate, *Pilgrynage of the Sowle*, Bk. iii. l. 54. A.S. *hyrne*.

¹ 'A Hobie, a Hobyhauke, *Alandarius* [misprinted *Alandarius*].' Manip. Vocab. 'Hobyhauke, *Alandarius*.' Huloet. The Hobbie is mentioned by Harrison amongst the 'hawkes and rauinous foules' of England, ii. 30.

² Baret gives 'a barrowe hog, a gilt or gelded hog, *maialis*.' 'Hog-pigs, castrates or barrow pigs.' Mr. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. See also Galte. '*Maulis*, bearg.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

³ '*Cavo*, To holyn or deluyn.' Medulla. In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 130, we 'þe briddes þet ure Louerd spekeð of . . . ne *holieþ* nout aduneward, ese doð þe uoxes.' See also *Handlyng Synne*, 10736, 'To hole, *perforare*.' Manip. Vocab.

'The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn

Off gret *holyns*, that grew bathe heych and greyn.' Wallace xi. 378.

The gloss on W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 163, explains *hous* by 'holyn,' and *houce* by 'holin-leves' or 'holin-tre.' In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 418, we find 'mid *holie*, ne mid breres, &c,' where one MS. reads *holin*. A.S. *holen*.

'Lyarder es ane olde horse, and may nocht well drawe,

He salle be putt into the parker *holyne* for to gnawe.' *Rdliq. Antiq.* ii. 280.

'In his on bonde he hade a *holyn* bobbe.' *Sir Gawayne*, 206.

⁴ '*Palo*. To hedge or pale in: to proppe up with stakes.' Cooper. Strattmann connects *holken* with Swedish *holka*, excavare, which is probably the meaning here. Thus in the *Anturs of Arthur*, Camden Soc. ed. Robson, ix. 12, in the description of the apparition we are told—'*Hyr enyn were holket and hollo*, And gloet as the glodes.' A.S. *hole*, hollow, which occurs in Early Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251. In the A.S. version of the Gospels, St. Matthew v. 29 is thus rendered: 'Gyf þin swiðre eage þe aswikie, *aholte* hit at [*erue*] & awerp hit fram þe.'

'His bludy bowellis toying with huge pane, Vnder his coist *holkand* in weill lawe.'

Furth renting all his fude to fang full fane, G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vi. p. 185, l. 23. See also *ibid.* p. 26, l. 21.

'With gaistly secht behold our heidis thre, Oure *holkit* eine oure peillit powis bair.'

P. Johnston, *The Three deid Powis*, ab. 1500.

⁵ 'Hollow wort,' *fumaria bulbosa*, the *ravix* cara of the old herbalists. *Runde Hohlwurzel*, Germ., *Hindroed*, Dan., *Hüllrot*, Swed. See English Botany, 1471. In the *Dictionary* of John de Garlande (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 136) we find—'*Hinnulus*, fetus cerue; *Annula* Gallice dicitur *eschabaigne*, unde versus—*Hinnulus* in silvis, innulo queruntur in hortis.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 97, says: 'The onyons that we call *hollekes*, ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a great sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote.' '*Hinnula*, Cepula; *eschalotte* (chive, chalon) Vet. Gl. D'Arnis. Cotgrave gives '*Ciboulet* f. a chiboll or hollow Leek.' In Wright's Vol.

Holle¹; *cavus natura, concavus arte, cavatus utroque intelligitur, inanis.*

an Hollnes; *cavitas, con-*

Honeste; *honestus* (A.).

†to make Honest; *honestare.*

†to make vn Honest; *inhonestare.*

Honestly; *honeste.*

Hongry; *famelicus* & *cetera*; *vbi hungry.*

to Hope²; *Arbitrari, Autimare, censere, censere, censire, coniecturare, conicere, coniectare, credere, estimare, opinari, qui opinionis sue vel alterius credit, putare, re-, reor, reris, sperare, suspicari.*

an Hope; *spes, fiducia.*

an Hopynge; *estimacio, Autimiacio, opinacio.*

*an Hoppyr³; *farricapsa est molen-dini, saticulum satum, seminarium (farris est A.).*

*an Horlege⁴; *horologium, horologicus, horoscopus.*

*an Horlege loker; *horuspec.*

an Horne; *brunda cervi est, ceros grece, cornu indeclinabile, classus, cornicula, corniculum; lutuus, coreus participia.*

†an Horne blawer; *cornicen, cornicina cicorum est, cneator.*

Horned; *cornutus.*

†an Horne berer; *corniger, cornigerulus.*

*Horner⁵.

of Vocab. p. 225, we find 'hollek. *Ascalonia*,' which Latin term Cooper renders by 'a little oynion or scallion.' A. S. *hol*, hollow, *leac*, an onion. Compare P. Holrysche. '*Duricorium*, holleac.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

¹ See quotation from the Anturs of Arthur under Holke, above. '*Cavus. Holle. Cavitas. Hallydhede.*' Medulla. A. S. *hol*. In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 84bk. we read—'Many a willowe is cladde with fayre leves that es *hol* with-in and full of wormys.' See also Douglas, p. 130, l. 14. '*Caudis. Holle* as redys.' Medulla.

² In *William of Palerne*, ed. Skeat, 1343, the messengers exclaim

'Seþþe crist deide on þe croyce mankinde to saue,
3e ne herde neuer, y hope, of so hard a cunter;'

and again, l. 1780—

'Pei seie me nouzt. sopli I hope.'

in each of which instances the meaning of the word hope is *expect, believe*. So also in the Seven Sages, 2812—

'Som hoped he war the fend of hell;'

and in P. Plowman, B. Text, xv. 592, &c. The use of the word in this sense has, says Mr. Halliwell, led some modern editors into many strange blunders. See Nares s. v. *Hope*, where the story is cited of the Tanner of Tamworth (from Puttenham's *Arte of Poesie*, iii. cap. 22, ed. Arber, p. 263), who said—'I hope I shall be hanged tomorrow.' 'It signifies the mere expectation of a future event, whether good or evil, as *ἡλπίς* in Greek, and *spero* in Latin. So in Shakespere, *Ant. & Cleop.* II. i. 38. 'Tyrwhitt's Note to Chaucer, C. T. 4027.

³ '*Vas cum quo seminatores seminant*, a sedclepe or a hopere.' MS. Gloss. pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7. Hopper of a mill, '*Infundibulum*.' Manip. Vocab. In the Reeve's Tale, 4039, one of the young clerks as an excuse to prevent being swindled declares,

'By god, right by the hoper wol I staude, Yet saw I nevere, by my fader kyn,
... and se how that the corn gas in : How pat the hoper waggas til and fra.'

⁴ 'As I was in swich plyte and in swich torment I herde the *orloge* of the count that rang for the matynes as it was wont.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, &c. ed. Wright p. 207, l. 4. See also Overlokere. Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 350, terms the cock 'the *orloge* of thorpis lyte,' and Lydgate in his *Pylgremage*, Bk. v. ch. xiv. p. 81, of reprint 1853, has, 'by this tyme the *Horologe* had fully performed half his nyghtes cours.' See also G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, pp. 208, l. 8, and 404, l. 8. In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1453, Myldore's chamber is described as having in it 'an *orloge*, to ryng the ours at nygh.'

⁵ Probably one who made or blew horns. Cotgrave gives '*Corneur*. A Horner, a winder of a Horne; and Hollybaud, '*Corneur*, a hornor.' In the preamble to the Stat. 1 Rich. III. c. xii. amongst the artificers who complained of being injured by the importation of foreign wares are mentioned 'Weauers, Horners, Bottle makers, and Coppersmiths.' In

Horribylle; *horridus, horribilis.*

an Horse; *cabo, cantherus* est equus castratus, *hippus, ippos, grece;* *equinus* participium; versus:

¶ *Est sonipes vel equus, ferus, equiferusque, caballus, Istis compedes simul emissarius in-sunt:*

Est manui manus dextre contrarius Aptus.

*Rede*¹ *rectores nos dicimus esse veredos,*

Quadrupedes dictis poteris coniungere (potes hijs adungere A.) si vis.

an Horse cambe²; *strigilis.*

†an Horse hyrde; *equiciurius, equarius.*

an Horse mayne; *caleptra, iuba;* (versus:

¶ *Sasaries hominis set crines sunt mulieris,*

Est juba quadrupedis colubri juba siue leonis A.).

an Horse man; *eques; equester.*

†Horselle³; *herba, Enula campana (A.).*

†an Horse ele (eylle A.)⁴; *sanguisuga, irudo;* (versus:

¶ *Crescit Arundo, capta [cantat] jrundo, sugit jrudo A.).*

†an Horse howyse⁵; *sandalium, sandaria.*

†an Horse lade; *ditella.*

an Horse schowe; *ferus.*

an Horse stalle (tayle A.)⁶; *penis.*

†an Horse turde; *donarium.*

*an Hose- (Hoyse A.)⁷; *caliga, caligula, diminutivum;* versus:

¶ *Sunt ocrie, calige quos tebia portat Amictus.*

*to Hose; *calciare, caligare.*

*an Hosyer; *calciator, caligator.*

the Loseley MSS. p. 53 is an item dated 1552, of the 'Horner for blowingē hornes, turner for daggers, xlvj. viij^d.' But in *Cocke Lorell's Bote*, p. 10, we find mentioned together: 'Reyers faners and horners,' where it seems to refer to farm-labourers of some kind. 'Horner a maker of hornes, cornettier. Horneresse a woman, cornettiere.' Palsgrave.

¹ Read *Rheda* or *Reda*.

² 'Strigilis. An horse combe, &c.' Cooper. 'Calamistrum. A horskame.' Nonifinale. 'Strigilis. An hors com.' Medulla.

³ The plant *Campanula*, elicanpane. It is mentioned in the Linc. Med. MS. leaf 281. Cooper explains *Campanula* as 'the flower called Canturbury belles.' Lyte, Dodoens, p. 336, recommends the use of *Elecampane* for 'inward burstinges,' or ruptures, 'tough flemes' which it makes 'easie to be shet out,' and 'blastinges of the inwarde partes.'

⁴ 'An horse-leache, worne, *sanguisuga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'An horse-leach, or blood-sucker worne, *kirudo*.' Baret. '*Sanguisuga*. A watere leche.' Medulla.

⁵ In the Household & Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 43, it is directed that the hakiyuan (see note s. v. Haknay, p. 170), 'shal carry the houses of the horses that travel in the kinges compani.' '*Sudaria*. Stragulum, quo equus intermitur, ne ejus sudor equitem inficiat: *couverture de cheval*.' Ducange. '*Housse*. A short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a peece) worne in ill weather by countrey women about their head and sholders; also, a foot-cloth for a horse; also, a coverlet, or counter point for a bed (in which sence it is most used among Lepers, or in spittles for Lepers).' Cotgrave. In the Treatise *de Utensilibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 99, amongst other horse furniture we find directions that.

canevaz dos cuvert huce idem panel
'*carentirillo tergum sit coopertum, postmodum sudario, vel suario, vel panello.*'

See also Howse of a horse.

⁶ MS. which reads Horse stalle, corrected by A. '*Penis: cauda equina.*' Medulla.

⁷ '*Caliga*. An hose. *Caligatus*, Hosyd. *Caligo*. To hosyn.' Medulla. '*Caliga*. An hoase; a legge harnessse; greane or buskin, that shouldiours (sic) used, full of nayles in the bottom. *Caliga epiculatoria*. A startup.' Cooper. John Paston writing to his mother in 1465 says—'Also, modyr, I beseeche you, that ther may be purveyd some meane that I myth have sent me home by the same mesenger ij. peyir hose, j. peyir blak and an othyr payir roset, whyche be redy made for me at the hosers with the crokyd bak, next to the

an Hospitalle; *cenodochium vel xenodochium, xenodociolum, Asilum, diversorium, hospitale, hospicium, gerontocomium, rogatorium, xenotrophium*¹.

†an Hospituller; *cenodochiaria, cenodochiarius*.

*an Host; *tussis, tussicula*.

*to Host²; *tussire*.

an Hoste³; *hostia*.

an Hoste; *hospes*.

an Hoste of men; *Acies, examen, exercitus, manus*.

an Hosteler; *vbi A. osteler*.

Howe; *qualiter, quomodo, quam; ut, nescis quam male loquitur iste de te; vel sic, quam bene diligis me, cum similibus*.

†Howe Alde⁴; *quotannis*.

Howe lange; *quamdiu, vsquequo*.

Howe many; *quot, indeclinabile, quotus*.

How mekylle; *quantum vel quantus, quantu[m]cunque, quantisper*.

†Howe ofte; *quociens*.

an Howse; *domus, -mi vel -mus, domicula diminutivum est; versus:*

¶Tolle -me, -mi, -mus, in variando domus.

lar, penates; versus:

¶Est domus atque doma, presepe, domuncula, tectum,

Edas, ediculas, habitacula dicaciones:

Hijz postoforium, magale, turgurria, iungas,

Atque mappale, casa sit ypopis, mansio iuncta.

to make an Howse; *domificare, edificare, fundare*.

†an Howse breker; *Apercularius*.

an Howse keper; *editis, edituus*.

†A Howse of A horse⁵; *sandalum, sudaria (A.)*.

*to Howsulle⁶; *communicare*.

*an Howfe; *tenu*.

*an Howselynge; *communicacio*.

Blak Fryers Gate, within Ludgate . . . I beseeche you that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon; I trowe they schall cost both payr viijs.' Paston Letters, ii. 232-3. 'I hose. *Je chause*. It costeth me monaye in the yere to hose and shoe my servants.' Palsgrave. ¹ MS. *xenotrophium*.

² 'His ene was how, his voce wes hers *hostand*.' Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, in Jamieson, who also quotes from Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

'And with that wourd he gave ane *hoist* anone.'

³ The consecrated wafer in the sacrament.

⁴ *Quotannis* is of course properly an adverb, 'year by year,' or 'yearly,' but *quot annos natus* was used for 'how old is he?'

⁵ See also Horse howse. In this case the MS. reads *fandalum, fudaria*.

⁶ 'Thus I awaked & wrote what I had dremed,

And digte me derely & dede me to cherehe,

To here holy pe masse & to be *houseled* after.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xix. 1.

Dr. Morris, Old Eng. Romilies, 2nd series, p. ix, notices an odd popular etymology of the word, viz. *hu sel*=how good (it is). See also Nares' Glossary and Peacock's edition of Myrc's Duties of a Parish Priest, p. 69. The author of the *Ancren Riwle* (p. 412) recommends that the laity should not receive the Holy Communion oftener than 15 times a year at the most. He mentions as proper occasions. Mid-winter, Candlemas, Twelfth-day, the Sunday half-way between that and Easter (or Lady day, if near the Sunday), Easter day, the 3rd Sunday after, Holy Thursday, Whit-sunday, Midsummer-day, St. Mary Magdalene's day, the Assumption, the Nativity of the Virgin, Michaelmas-day, All Saints' day, and St. Andrew's day. Chaucer says *once a year at least*—'and certes ones a yere at the leste it is lawful to be *houseled*, for sothly ones a yere alle thinges in the erthe renouelen.' Parson's Tale, at the end of *Remedium Luxurie*. Robert of Brunne says the same—

'Comaundement in the olde lawe was

Ones yn þe jere to shewe þy trespas;

þe newe law ys of more onour,

Ones to receyue þy creature.'

Handl. Synne, ll. 10298-10301.

Conscience in P. Plowman, B. xix. 386, bids men to come 'onys in a moneth.' See also Myrc, *Instruct. to P. Priests*, p. 8.

H ante V.

†Huchon; *hugo*, nomen proprium viri.

an Hude¹; *capicium*.

†an Hude²; *repopoculum* (*repopocilium* A.).

an Hufe (Huyfe A.)³; *ungula*.

†Hugely; *Adeo*, *Admodum*, *porro*, *oppido*, *valde*, *multum*, *plurimum*.

to Hüge (Hugge A.)⁴; *Abhominari*, *detestari*, *dirigere*, *rigere*, *rigescere*, *execrari*, *fastidire*, *horreare*, *Ab-*, *horrescere*, *horrificare*.

Hwgsome; *Abhominabilis*, *detestabilis*, *Execrabilis*, *absurdus*, *horrendus* *visu*, *horribilis*, *horridus* *animo* (A.).

Hugsome[nes] (Hwgsomnes A.); *Abhominacio*, *detestacio*, *execracio*, *horripilacio*.

an Huke; *hamus*, *laqueus*.

†to Huke; *hamare*.

*An Hukster⁵; *Auctionarius*, *Auctionaria*.

an Humlok⁶; *cicuta*, *harba benedicta*, *intubus*.

an Hunde; *vbi a doge*.

¹ 'Capitulum, a hood for the heade.' Cooper, 1584. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 195, describes the Monk as wearing a hood, to fasten which under his chin, 'he hadde of gold y-wrought a curious pynne:' and in the *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, ii. 5, Dame Gaynour's *had* is described as

'Of a haa hew, pat bur hede hidus, Of purpore and palle werke, and perre to pay.' In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, 1. 883, the priest when about to hear a confession is told, 'ouer pyn yen pulle pyn hod.' A. S. *hod*.

² *Repopocilium*, *Retrofoecillum* vel *Retropostfoecillum*, vel *Repopocinium*, *illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur: quasi cilium foci, super quod a posteriori parte foci ligna ponuntur, quod vulgo Lander dicitur, et dicitur a repono et focus, et cilium*. Gloss. Lat. Gall. *Repopocilium*, *ce qui couvre le feu de nuit, ou ce qui est mis derriere*. Ducange. 'Lander. An Andiron.' Cotgrave. See Halliwell s.v. Andiron. '*Repopocilium*, *id est quod tegit ignem in nocte (a hudde or a sterne)*.' Ortus. See P. Hertle Stok.

³ 'The houe of a horse, *ungula*.' Manip. Vocab.

"'Je Dan," he says, "sal þe nedder be And sal byte the hors by þe hufe harde, Sitand in þe way als men may se; And mak þe vspstegher fal bakwarde."

A. S. *huf*.

⁴ Palsgrave gives 'I *hugge*, I shrinke me in my bed. It is goode sporte to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold;' and in Manip. Vocab. we have 'to *hugge*, *horrescere*.' Jamieson also gives 'to *hugger*, to shudder.' Skelton uses the form '*horgy*, ii. 24. Wyclif speaks of a man '*uggynge* for drede and wo.' Select Eng. Works, iii. 34. See also to *Ug*, &c., below, and P. Vygone, or haue horrowre.

⁵ 'Te33 turrndenn Godess hus Intill *hucsteress* bope.' Ormulum, 15817. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 171, says of the English that they are 'in etynge and in drynkynge ghotuns, in gaderynge of catel *hoksters* [in *quatuor* *caupones*].' '*Auctionarius*. A howstare (sic). Medulla. In the Liber Albus, p. 690, is an ordinance, '*Que nul Hukster estoie en certein lieu, mais voient parmy la Ville*,' from which it is clear that they were wandering merchants, or pedlars. See also the ordinances '*de Brasiatoribus et Huksters cervisiam vendentibus*' at p. 698 of the same volume, amongst which we read that no *Hukster* was to be allowed to sell ale. The oath to be taken by officers of the City of London is also given at pp. 526-7—by which they were forbidden to be '*regratours ne huksters de nulle manere edayle*.' '*Maquignon*. A *hucster*, broker, horse-courser.' Cotgrave. '*Hucster* which selleth by retails. Houkster. *Caupo*, *propola*: *cauponor*, to sell as they do. Houksters *crafts*, *cauponaria*.' Huloet. 'A *huckster*, or *houckster*, a guald.' Minshieu. According to Prof. Skeat the word is properly the feminine form of *haucker*, and in the Liber Albus is generally applied to females, but see Wedgwood, s. vv. Hawker and Hucker. 'I *hucke* as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape. *Je harellie*. I love nat to sell my ware to you, you *hucke* so sore.' Palsgrave. '*Dardanier*, an *huckster*, he that kepeth corne till it be deare.' Hollyband.

⁶ '*Cicuta*. An homelok.' Medulla. In Wright's Songs & Carols from a MS. in the Sloane collection, 15th Century, p. 10, we find—

'Whan brome wyl apples bere, And *humloke* honi in feere. Than seek rest in lond.'

'Humlok, Homelok. *Cicuta*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 265 and 191. '*Herba benedicta*,

an Hundeslee¹; *cinomia*.
 †an Hunde colar; *copularius*, *colarium*, *millus*.
 †Hunde fenkyll²; *ferula*.
 Hundreth; *centum indeclinabile*, *centenus*, *centenarius*, *centes[i]mus*, *gentos grece*.
 an Hundreth sythys; *centies*.
 an Hungyr; *esuries*, *fames*.
 to Hungyr; *esurire*, *fanere*, *-escere*.
 Hungry; *famelicus*.
 Huny; *mel*; *melleus*.
 an Huny cambe; *brisca*, *favus*, *favillus*, *unica*.
 †to make Huny; *mellifacere*, *mellificare*.
 †an Huny pot or hony wesselle; *mellarium*.
 to Hunte; *venari*.
 an Huntynge; *venacio*.

an Hunter; *venator*, *venaticus*, *venaticum canem*³ *ducimus*, *venatorium ferramentum*.
 †an Hunter spere; *venabulum*.
 an Hurde; *repositum*.
 an Hurde howse; *Abdicatorium*, *repositorium*.
 †an Hurdome⁴; *meretricium*.
 †to do Hurdome; *meretricari*.
 an Hure; *ubi a common woman*.
 an Hureson; *Manzeri*, *i. filius scortii*.
 an Hurre bone (A Hurre A.)⁵; *giraculum*; *versus*:
 ¶ *Ossa quibus ludunt pueri giracula dicas*.
 Hurte; *collisus*, *elisis*, *illisus animo*, *lesus*.
 to Hurte; *Allidere*, *col-*, *elidere*, *ilidere*, *ledere*, *officere*, *perlidere*, *relidere*.

herbe beneit, hemeluc. Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. A. S. *hemleac*. Cooper has '*Intubus*. Dioscorides maketh it of two kindes, *Hortensem* and *Syluestrem*, of that is of the garden he maketh also two sortes, one with a broad leafe, which is the common Endiue, an other with a narrower leafe. Of that he calleth wilde be also two sortes. One is the common succorie, and the other Dent de lyon.' Sw. *hund-loka* (dog-leek), wild chervil, a plant of the same family as *biörn-loka* (bear-leek), cows-parsley.

¹ '*Cinomia*. An hound flye.' Medulla. '*Cinomia*, *Ricinus*, hundes-fleoge.' Alfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 23. '*Ricinus*, hundes-wyrm.' *ibid.* p. 24. Compare P. 'Hownde Flye. *Cinomia*, *vel cinifex*, *vel cinifes*.' 'And he sente in to them an hound fleze [fleisch fleie P. *canomyium* Vulg.], and it eet hem; and a frogge and it destroyede them.' Wyclif, Psalmus lxxvii. 45; see also civ. 31.

² '*Ferula*,' according to Cooper, is 'an hearbe lyke bygge fenell, and may be called fenell giant, or hearbe sagapene.' Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Glossary of Whitby, E. D. Soc., gives 'Dog-fenkil, maith weed. *Anthemis cotula*.' Lyte, Dodoeus. p. 186, identifies it with the wild Camomile, 'called in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stincking Camomill, and Dogge Fenell.' For *Fenkyll* as a form of *Fenell*, see *Fenelle* or *Fenhelle*. '*Hec cinnicia*, hund synkyll.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226.

³ MS. *canam*.

⁴ Hampole tells us that after the Resurrection, the righteous will understand all knowledge,

'Whi som er ryche here, and som pore, Er baptized, and has cristendom.'

And whi som childer geten in *hordom*,

P. of Conscience, 8259.

And in a treatise on the Commandments, &c., in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 11, we read—

'The syxte comaunlyth us also That we shul nonne *hurdam* do.'

'And the woman was greuyd to the 3onge man, and he refuſide the *hordom* [forsook auoutrie P.]. Wyclif, Genesis xxxix. 10. In Levit. xxi. 7 it is used for a prostitute: 'A strompet, and foule *hordam* 3e shulen not take to wif.'

⁵ '*Giraculum*. Illud cum quo pueri ludunt, quod in summitate canne vel baculi volvitur, et contra ventum cum impetu defertur; (Fr.) *moulines que les enfans mettent au bout d'un bâton pour tourner contre le vent*.' (Vet. Glos.) D'Arnis. '*Giraculum*: quidam ludus puerorum. A spilquerene.' Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. '*Giraculum*. A chylyls whyrle.' Medulla. '*Giraculum*, Anglice a chykle's whyrle, or a hurre, cum quo pueri ludunt.' Ortus. Compare P. Spylkok, and Whyrlebone, and see Whorlebone, below.

an Hurte; *collisio, lesio, lesura, liuor; lesiuus.*

*an Husband; *edituus, iconimus, jacola, paterfamilias; versus:*

¶ *Rusticus, agrecola, rudis & vilanus, Agrestis;*

Et cum ruricola societur villicus istis.

an Husbande; *coniux, maritus, maritalus, maricellus, sponsus, vir; maritalis, sponsalis, virilis.*

†an Husbandry; *Agricultura, iconomia.*

†an Husynge of a nutte (nott A.); *folliculus, maci (nauci A.) indeclinabile, theca.*

*an Hustylmentt¹; *supellex; supellectile, utensile.*

an Huswyfe; *matrona, materfamilias, sponsa; unde versus:*

¶ *Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virogo.*

Capitulum 9^m I.

- I ante A.

I; *Ego, egomet.*

*a Jagge²; *fractillus; fractillosus, fractillatus.*

a Iay; *garrulus, graculus (gargulus A.).*

a Iayler; *carcerarius.*

*to Iaugylle; *vbi to chater.*

¹ In the Liber Albus, pp. 667 and 719, is an ordinance, 'que nul Marche des potz, paielx, et autres *hustilmentz*: ne soit tenez fors a Cornhulle.' See also the Glossary to Liber Custumarum, s. vv. *Ustilmentz* and *Hostel*. In the Inventory of John Birmand taken in 1565, are mentioned 'j old deske, j litle coffer, j litle bell, and j old chaire vjs, j Almon revet [Almain-rivet armour], ij salletts, ij sculles, j paire splints, j shafe of arrowes, and other *hustlements*, xxv^s viiij^d.' *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, Sartees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 179. John Baret in his Will, 1463, bequeathed to his niece 'certeyne stuffe of *ostilment*.' *Bury Wills, &c.*, Camden Soc. p. 22. In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 418, we read—'Hec sunt *hostilmenta* et *utensilia* domus, bona et catalla, que Willielmus Paston, in indentura presentibus annexa nominatus, tradidit et dimisit Willielmo Joye.' Wyelf in his version of Exodus xxx. 27 speaks of 'the bord with his vessels, and the candlestik, and the necessaryes' (in some MSS. *hustilmentis, utensilia, Vulg.*). See also xxxix. 32.

² In the Vision of Wm. Staunton, 1409 (MS. Reg. 17 B. xliii. leaf 133, quoted in Wright's edition of St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 145) the author describes men and women in hell, and observes that he saw some there 'with no *jagges* on here clothis than hole cloth'; and again in a later passage, p. 148, he observes that, instead of curiously cut clothes, many are surrounded by twining snakes and reptiles, and 'thilk serpentes, snakes, todes, and other wormes ben here *jaggis* and *daggis*.' See P. Plowman, B. xx. 143—'let *dagge* his clothes'; *Richard the Redeles*, ed. Skeat, iii. 193. Chaucer's *Parson's Tale*, &c., &c. Amongst the articles of dress enumerated in the inventories of the goods of Sir J. Fastolf, taken in 1459, we find 'Item. j *jugged* huke of blakke sengle, and di. of the same. Item. j hode of blakke felwet, with a typpet, halfe damask and halfe felwet, y-*jaggyd*. Item. j hode of depe grene felwet; *jukgyd* upon the role. Item. a covering of a bedde of aras, withe hontyng of the bore, a man in blew, with a *jugged* hoode, white and role.' Paston Letters, i. 476-480. For a full account of the practice see Fairholt, *History of Costume*, pp. 108, 434. 'Jagge of a garmente. *Lacina*. Jagged. *Laciniosus*.' Walcott. 'A Jag, garse or cut. *Incisura, Lacinia*. To jagge, pounse or cut. *Incido*. Leaves crumpled and jagged in the edges.' Baret. Harrison in his *Description of Eng.* i. 272, says—'Neither was it merrier in England than when an Englishman was known by his owne cloth . . . without such cuts and gawrish colours as are worn in these daies, and never brought in but by the consent of the French, who thinke themselves the gaist men when they have most diversities of *iagges*, and change of colours about them.' Turner in his *Haribal*, pt. ii. li. 43, says that 'Lupine hath one long stalke and a lefe, with v. or seven *iaggers*, which altogether, when as they are growen out, haue the lyknes of a ruel of a spor or of a sterr.' See Ryven chate, below.

*a lakke¹; *bombicinium* (*diplos*, *idem* or Dublett A.).

Iames; *jacobus*, *nomen proprium*.

Iangiller; *fictilis*, *poliloquus*, & cetera; *vbi* chaterynge.

Iangillyng²; *loquax*, & cetera; *vbi* chaterynge (A.).

†Iauver (Ianuari A.); *ianuarius*.

*to Iape; *nugari*, *con-*.

*Iapanly; *nugaciter*.

Iawnes³; *vbi* gulsoghte.

*a Iape; *nuga*, *nugacio*, *nugacitas*.

*a Iapor; *nugator*, *nugax*, *nugatorius*.

*Iapande⁴; *nugans*, *nugaculus*.

†a Iavelle⁵; *gaola*; *vbi* a presone.

I ante D.

Idylle; *lentus*, *ociosus*⁶.

to be Idylle; *ociari*.

an Idiot⁷; *idiota*.

an Idylnes; *ocium*, *ociositas*, *ociolum*.

I ante E.

Ierusalem⁸; *ierusalem indeclinabile*, *ierosolomis indeclinabile*, *ierosolima*.

a Iewe; *judeus*, *verpus*; *iudeicus* participium.

†a Iewes maner; *iudaismus*.

¶ Iudaizare est morum [?] *iudeorum* vivere.

I ante F.

If; *Si*.

If nott; *sin Autem*, *Sinon*.

I ante G.

†an Ignorance; *ignorancia*, *vox*.

†Ignorant; *ignorans*.

I ante L.

†Ilkaday; *cotidie*, *cotidianus*.

an Ile; *insula*.

†Ilkane; *quilibet*, *quelibet*, *quodlibet*, *singulus*, & cetera; *vbi* alle.

†Ille; *malus*, *malignus*, & cetera; *vbi* wekyd.

¹ 'Thus the devil farith with men and wommen: first he stirith him to pappe and pampe her fleische, desyringe delicious metis and drynkis, and so hoppe on the piler with her hornes, lockis, garlondis of gold and of riche perlis, callis, filettis and wynnyllis, and rydelid [ryuelid] gownes, and rokkettis, colers, lacies, *jacks*, *pattokis* [paltokis], with her longe crakowis, &c.' Sermon on the Temptation in the Desert, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. In the Paston Letters, No. 408, vol. ii. p. 36, John Paston, writing to Margaret Paston, says—'The last eleccion was not peissibill, but the peple was *jalkyrd* and saletted, and riotously disposed.'

² 'Som men in kirke slomers and slapes Som tentes to *iangillyng* and *iapes*.'

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 185.

'Hit is a foule þing for a kyng to *iangle* moche at þe feste [*dicacem fore*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 469. 'Thou *janglist* as a jay.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 104.

³ Baret gives 'the *Jaundis*, *morbus regius*: a birde, which if a man see, being sicke of the *iaundis*, the man shall waxe hole, and the bird shall die. *icterus*, it is also called *galgulus*.' See Pliny, xxx. 28. This bird appears to be the Yellow Thrush. In the *Handlyng Synne*, Harl. MS. 1701, leaf 27, we are told that

'Euyvus man may lyknyd be

That men mow se yn mennys yne;

To the *iawnes*, the whyche is a pyne

and amongst the various diseases to which men are subject Hampole enumerates 'fevyr, dropsy and *Jaunys*.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 700. Brockett gives '*Jaunis*, the jaundice.' Trevisa in his version of Higden's *Polychronicon*, ii. 113, speaks of 'a pestilence of þe 3elowe yuel pat is icleped þe *jaundys* [*ictericium*].' 'Jaundise sicknes. *Arquatus morbus*. *Icteros*, *morbus arcuatus*. Jaundise called the yelow jaundise, *morbus regius*.' Huloet. Fr. *jaunisse* fr. *jaune*, yellow. See several recipes for the cure of the *jaunes* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51. '*Aurugo*: the Kynke or the Jaundys.' Medulla.

⁴ MS. *Iapnade*.

⁵ 'A sargant sent he to *Iaiole*. And iohan hefd comanded to cole.' *Cursor Mundi*, 13174. 'In helle is a deop *gayhol*, þar-vnder is a ful hot pol.' Old Eng. Miscell. ed. Morris, p. 153.

1. 210. O. Fr. *gaole*, *geole*.

⁶ MS. *odiosus*.

⁷ See Prof. Skeat's note on P. Plowman, C. x. 118.

⁸ MS. *Irensalem*.

† Ille; *male, perniciose, maligne.*

† to do Ille; *malignari vel -re, male-facere.*

† An Ille fame; *infamia.*

† Ille famed; *infamatus.*

† Ille wylled (Ille wille A.); *malivolus.*

† Ille wyñ; *villum*¹.

I ante M.

an Image; *ymago, character, effigies, figura, sculptile, signum; vt: vidi signum sancti johannis; simulacrum, statua, specumen (specimen A.).*

to Imagyn; *excogitare, moliri, de-Imagynari, machinari, & cetera.*

an Imaginacioñ; *imaginacio.*

an Imaginer; *molitor, excogitator.*

Imaginynge; *moliens, imaginans, jmaginans.*

an Imbasitour (Inbasitur A.); *Am-bisiator. Ace, an Imbasytour.*

† Imo As A coppe (os a Cup A.)²; *pannosus.*

* an Impe³; *ubi A grafte.*

* to Impe; *ubi to grafte.*

* an Impynge; *ubi A graftynge.*

† an Imposteme⁴; *Apostema.*

I ante N.

† In any place; *vsquam, vsquam, in aliquo loco.*

In; *jn.*

† to Incense; *incensare, suffire, suffumigare, thurificare.*

† Incense; *incensum, thumama.*

† Incest; *incestus; incestuosus.*

† to do Incest; *incestare.*

an Inche; *pollicium.*

† to Inchete; *fiscare, & cetera; vbi to enchete.*

† an Incheter; *fiscator, fiscarius, & cetera; vbi a encheter.*

† Inde; *Inda, ethiopia; ethiops est aliquis de ethiopia (ista patria A.).*

Indettydd.

to Indewe; *oppign[or]are, subarrare.*

to Indyte⁵; *dictare, indictare.*

an Indyter; *dictator, indictator.*

an Indyter of lettirs; *dictator.*

to make an Ingyne; *machinari.*

an Ingyne; *fundibulum, machina, machinola, machinamentum; machinalis, machinosus.*

† Inglamus⁶; *viscosus (viscositas A.).*

¹ Villum for vinulum, dimin. of vinum.

² I can make nothing of this. Pannosus is of course ragged, or, as the Medulla renders it, 'carens pannis.'

³ In the Treatise on planting and grafting from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Halliwell in Early Eng. Miscellanies (for the Warton Club, 1855), we are told—'If thou wilt that thy appylls be rede, take a graft of an appyltre, and ympe hit opone a stoke of an elme or an eldre, and hit schalbe rede appylles.' 'Springe or ympe that cometh out of the rote.' Huloet. Baret gives 'Impe, or a yong slip of a tree, surculus.' In Piers Plowman, B. v. 137, Wrath says—

'I was sum tymie a frere, And þe couentes gardyner for to grafte ympes.'

'He sawe sytting vnder an ympe in an herber, a wonder fayre damoyse, of passynge beaute, that ful bitterly wept.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, 1483, bk. iv. ch. xxxviii. 'I shall telle the fro whens this appel tree come and how [who] hit ympe.' *ibid.* bk. iv. ch. ii. The word was also applied to a child or offspring; thus Cotgrave gives 'peton, the slender stalk of a leaf or fruit; non peton, my pretty springall, my gentle imp.' 'Impe. Surculus. Imped or gratifid, insertus.' Huloet. See *Ancien Rieu*, pp. 360, 378. Cf. Welsh, *imp, impyn*, a shoot, scion: Ger. *impfen*, to graft. 'Ase land guod, and a grayfed, and werji . . . yzet mid guode ympen.' *Ayenbite*, p. 73.

'Of feble trees ther cometh feble ympes.' Chaucer, *Monkes Tale*, 15442.

'Inasid: Impyng or cuttyng.' Medulla.

⁴ See Apostemo.

⁵ See Endyte, &c., above.

⁶ Pacus þe bollere . . . englaymed was in glotenye & glad to be drounke. *Alexander & Dinadan*, l. 675. 'Hony is yuel to desyre & englaymeth the mawe.' P. Plowman, B. xv. 63. 'Pacus, glene or lyme.' Ortus. 'Visquae, clammy, cleaving, bird-line like.' Cotgrave. Compare also in the Promptorium 'Gleymows or lymows, limosus, viscosus,

to Inhabett; *inhabitare*, & cetera; *vbi* to dwelle.

†to Inheghe; *Allevare*, *Attollere*, *cacuminare*, *culminare*, *efferre*, *exaltare*, *extollere*, *fastigiare*, *innaltare*, *magnificare*, *sublimare*, *sustollere*.

to Inherett; *hereditare*.

an Inhereditance; *hereditas*.

Inke; *Attrimentum*, *enchautum*, *incaustum* (*Attramen A.*).

an Inkehorne¹; *Atramentarium*, *calamarium*, *incausterium*.

to Inioyne (Iune A.); *inungere*.

Inioyned; *inunctus*.

†to Inlawe.

†In no place; *nusquam*; (versus:

¶*Ad tempus nunquam*, sed *perinet ad loca nusquam A.*)

†to In or to In (to Ine as corne or hay & oþer thyng A.)²; *inferre*, *importare*, *invelere*.

an Inne; *hospicium*.

an Innocent; *innocens*, *innocius*.

an Innocency (Innocence A.)³; *innocencia*, *insoncia*.

†In odyr place; *Alibi*, *Alio*.

†In quarte⁴; *vbi* hale. (In whart; *vbi* alle A.).

an Inqwest; *inquesicio*, *duodena*.

to Inquire; *inquerere*.

to Inschete⁵; *investigare*. to Inserche.

†Inserhyng; *investigacio*, *inquisicio*.

In so mekylle; *Adco*, *eatenus*, *intantum*.

glutinosus: gleymyn or yngleymyn, *visco*, *invisco*. In Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398, b^e. iv. ch. ii. occurs the following: 'Nothinge swetep nor comep oute of fiewme for þe glaymnesse þerof.' [*de flegmate nihil resulat nec descendit propter viscositatem ejus*], where the editions of 1535 and 1582 read, 'for the clammitnesse therof.' A. S. *clám*=clay, probably for *gelám*, from *lám*=clay (Skeat).

¹ 'And lool! the man that was clothid with linnen, that hadde an *enkorn* in his rigge, [a pennere in his bac, *Purvey*,] answerde a wordes seyinge, Y haue don, as thou commandidst to me.' Wyclif, *Ezekiel* ix. 11. See Penner and a ynkehorne, hereafter. 'An inkehorne or any other thyng that holdeth inke. *Atramentarium*.' Baret. '*Attramentarium*.' An ynkehorne or a blekpot.' Medulla.

² 'There he taryed tyll they had *inned* all their corne and vyntage.' Berners' *Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. xxii. p. 55. 'Those that are experienced desire that theire rye haue blacke out of the care, and that theire wheate bee indifferent well hardened; for then they say that as soone as it is *inned*, it will grinde on a mill.' *Farming & Account Books* of H. Best, of Elmswell, York, 1641 (*Surtees Soc.* vol. xxxiii. p. 45). Palsgrave has 'I inne, I put in to the berne. *Je mets en granche*. Have you *inned* your corne yet?' In Robert of Gloucester, p. 336, the word is used in the sense of providing with an inn or lodging: 'Fo þe day was ycome, so muche folc þer com, þat me nuste ware hem *inny*;' and so also in *William of Palerne*, 1638: 'Whan þese pepul was *inned*, wel at here hese'; and Wyclif, 1 Kings x. 22. See Shakspere, *Coriolanus*, V. vi. 37 and Tusser, *Husbandry*, p. 64.

³ MS. *Innocenly*.

⁴ In the York Bidding Prayer iii. pr. in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Simmons, p. 69, is a petition for fellow-parishioners travelling by land or sea 'þat god almyghty saue þame fra all maner of parel's & bring þam whar þai walde be *inquant* and heill both of body and of saule'; and again, p. 70, 'for all þe see farand þat god almyghty saue þame fra all maner of parel's & bryng þame and þer gudes *in quart* whare þai walde be.'

'A, Laverd, sauf make þou me; A, Laverd, *in quart* to be.'

Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. cxvii. 25.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 113, l. 1803, we read—

'But thouze that Noe was *in quart*. He was not at in ese of hert;'

and in Laud MS. 416, leaf 76, we are told, 'Remembyr thy God while thou art *quert*.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 6941, we have 'in holl *quert*'=in perfect health. See also *Morte Arthure*, 582 and 3810, and *Pricke of Conscience*, 326; and compare *Quarte*, below. Fr. *cœur*, *queor*; cf. 'heartly,' 'in good heart.'

⁵ Probably a mere error of the scribe, intended to be corrected by 'to Insercho' being written in the same hand at the end of the line as above.

to Inspyre; *inspirare*.

an Inspyracion; *inspiracio*.

an Instrument; *instrumentum*, *Arma*.

†an Instrument of howyse; *utensile*.

†a place of Instrument; *locus ubi reponuntur Arma*, *Armamentum*, *Armarium*.

†an Intente; *Intencio*, *opera*.

†In þe mene tyme; *interim*, *intere*, *interea*, *interum*, *antisper*.

to Intyce; *incitare*, *instigare*, *instringere*, *prouocare*, *persuadere*, *sua- dere*, *suggerere in bono & in malo*, *solicitare*, & *cetera alia*.

†Intysynge; *incitans*, *instigans*, *suggerens*.

†an Intysynge; *incitacio*, *investigacio*, *instigacio*, *instinctus*, *incitamentum*, *persuasio*, *suggestio*; *suggestiuus*.

In vane; *frustra*, *incassum*, *vane*, *invanum*; *vanus*, *superfluous*, & *cetera*; *ubi vayne*.

an Inwye; *invidia*, *invidencia*, *liuor*, *zelus*.

to Inwye (to haue Invy A.); *emulari*, *invidere*.

Invyous; *emulus*, *ibis*, *liuidus*, *invidiosus qui sinit invidiam*, *invidus qui invidet*; *versus*:

¶ *Invidus invidet, invidiam sinit invidiosus*;

Invidiosus ego non invidus esse laboro.

Inuitory¹; *Invitatorium*, *Inuentarium* (A.).

Inwarde; *interius*, *interior*, *intestinus* (A.).

Inwardly; *medullitus*, *intrinsece*, *intime*.

I ante O.

Iob; *nomen proprium*. A job.

Ion (Iohān A.); *johannes*, *id est gratia dei*.

Ioy; *Adoria*, *Amenitas*, *Aprecitas*, *Alacrimonia*, *alacritas*, *beatitudo*, *collectacio*, *delectacio*, *delectamen*, *doxa*, *doxula*, *exultacio* *membro- rum est* *verborum*, *felicitas*, *gaudium est mentis*, *gloria*, *gloriosa*, *gloriamen*, *gaudimonium*, *helaramen*, *helaritas*, *iocunditas*, *iubilacio*, *iubilus*, *iubilamen*, *iub- ilum*, *leticia* *vultus*, *ouacio*, *ouale*, *oblectamentum*, *plausus*, *risus*, *solacium*, *solamen*, *letacio*.

to Ioy; *Applaudere*, *Arridere*, *caris- tiare*, *clere*, *coletari*, *gestire*, *exul- tare*, *in membris & in verbis vel exterius*, *gaudere animodevna re*, *gratulare de alienis*, *congaudere*, *gratari*, *gloriarī*, *hilerere*, *ex-*, *exhillerascere*, *hillerare*, *ex-*, *iubi- lare*, *letari per omnia interius & de nostris*, *ouare*, *plaudere*, *psal- lere*, *resuliare*, *tripudiare*, *exilere*.

Ioyfyll; *ouans*, & *cetera*; *ubi mery*.

Ioyfully; *gratulanter*, *ouanter*.

†A man Iolyce (Ioyluse A.)²; *philocaptus*, *zelotipus*.

Ioylitt (Ioylice A.)³; *lasciua*, *petulancia*, *zelotipia est suspicio adul- terij cum cruciatu mentis*.

Ioly; *lasciuus*, *petulans*; (*versus*:

¶ *Est homo lasciuus, sed equum dic esse petulcum* ⁴ (A.).

¹ The scribe has evidently mixed up Invitatory and Inventory.

² *Zelotipus*, a jealous man; one in a jealousy. Cooper. *'Zelotopus: a cocold or a Jelous man.'* Medulla.

³ See Peacock's *Repressor*, p. 121, where *Iolite* has the meaning of noisy mirth or dissipation. It occurs with the meaning of pleasure in the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, ed. Wright, p. 41: 'thought more on her iolytees and the worldes delite . . . thanne thei dele on the service of God.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2259, it appears rather to mean pride or folly, being used to translate the French *niceté*:

'Fer-for in his iolyte he cam to make maystrye.'

The same appears to be the meaning in Chaucer's prologue, l. 680, where he says of the Pardoner that 'hood, for *jolite*, he werde he noon.' *'Jolite. Amanitas, lasciuia.'* Huloet.

⁴ *'Petaleus. Wanton, lascivious, butting.'* Cooper.

to be Ioly; *lasciuare, lasciuire.*

†a Ionkett for fysche¹; *nassa.*

*a Iordaṇ²; *modula, madellum, min-satorium, vrinale, vrinaria, vrinarium.*

Iordaṇ; *jordanus, nomen proprium.*

a Iornay; *jter, itencris.*

to Iornay; *jtenirare.*

*Iowtes; *lappates.*

I ante P.

Ipocryse; *jpocrisis.*

an Ipocrite; *ipocrita.*

I ante R.

Ire; *jra, g, cetera; vbi wrathe.*

†Irefulle; *vbi wrathefulle.*

Irelande; *hibernia; hibernus, hibernicus.*

Ireñ; *ferrum; ferreus.*

†Irengray³; *glaucus.*

to Irke⁴; *fastidire, tedere, pigere.*

Irkesome; *fastidiosus.*

†an Irregularite; *irregularitas.*

†Irregulere; *irregularis.*

I ante S.

Isaac; *nomen proprium.*

Isabelle; *Isabella, elizabeth.*

Isacar; *nomen proprium.*

an Ise (Isse A.); *glacies, glaciocula.*

*an Izekelle (Isezekille A.)⁵; *stirium, stircus; (versus:*

¶ *Tunc bonus est ignis cum pendet stiria lignis A.).*

*a Iselle (Isylle A.)⁶; *favilla; or a sperke; (versus:*

¶ *Ardet sintilla priuatur ab igne fauilla A.).*

¹ 'A long wicker basket or weel for catching fish.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. D. Soc. ed. Skeat. In Wyclif's version of Exodus ii. 4, we read how the father of Moses 'whanne he myzte hide hym no longer, he tok a *ionket* of resshen, and glewde it withe glewishe cley, and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynnce,' where Purvey's version reads 'a leep of segge.' Wyclif uses the word again in his second prologue to Job, p. 671: 'If forsothe a *iunket* with resshe I shulde make, &c.' Maundeville describing the crown of thorns, says: 'And gif alle it be so that men seyn that this Croune is of Thornes, 3ee schulle undirstonde that it was of *Jonkes* of the See, that is to say, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes.' p. 13.

² 'I shal iangle to pis *Jurdan*.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiii. 83; on which see Prof. Skeat's note. '*Hec madula*; anglice, *juridan*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. See also Pissepot, hereafter. '*Pot à pisser*. A *Juridan*, Chamber-pot, Pisse-pot.' Cotgrave.

³ Cooper under *Glaucus* says, 'It is commonly taken for blew or gray like the skie with speckes as *Cecius* is, but I thinke it rather reddie with a brightness, as in the eyes of a Lion, and of an Owle, or yong wheethie braunches, and so is also *Cecius* color. In horses it is a baye. *Glauci oculi*. Eyes with fire ruddinesse, or, as some will, graye eyes.' This definition is copied word for word by Gouldman. Baret renders *glaucus color* by 'Azure colour, or like the water,' though he also gives 'Graie of colour. *Cecius glaucus, Leucophaeus*.' The Medulla renders *glaucus* by 'zelew.' '*Glaucus*, *græg*.' Aelfric's Gloss. 'With aborne heyr, crispyng for thicknesse, With eyen *glawke*, large, stepe, and great.' Lydgate, *Chron. of Troy*, Bk. ii. ch. 13.

⁴ 'I yrke, I waxe werye, or displeasaunte of a thyng. *Je me ennuy*s. I yrke me more with his serveye than of anything that ever I dyd. I yrke, I waxe werye by occupyng of my mynde aboute a thyng that displaceth me. *Il me tenne*. It yrketh me to here hym boste thus.' Palsgrave.

⁵ 'Ickles, *stirie*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A drop of Ise, or Ise hanging at the eaves of houses. *Stiria*.' Baret. 'Drope of yse called an isikle, which hangeth on a house eaves or pentisse. *Stiria*.' Huloet. *Ice-candles* (ice-candles), Lincolnshire, and *Ice-shogglings*, Whitby, are other provincial forms.

⁶ '*Reprehendo me et ago penitenciam in fauilla et cinere*. Ich haue syneged and gabbe me suluen peroffe, and pine me schelen on asshen and on *iselen*.' Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 65. Gawain Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Eneidos*, x. 135, has—

'Troianis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset
New Troyis wallys, to be agane down bet.
Had not bene better thame in thare natyue hald

Haue sittin styll among the assis cald.
And lattir *isillis* of thare kynd cuntre'

Isopo; *ysopus*; versus:

¶ *Ysopus est herba, ysopus dicitur arbor.*

I ante T.

Italy; *italia, italīs est aliquis de italia; italicus.*

† Itbefallys; *interest, -erat, refert.*

† Itbehovus (It be-hoves A.); *oportet, -tebat, restat, -tebat.*

I ante V.

† to be a Iewe; *judaisare.*

Iudas; *nomen proprium.*

a Iewe; *iudeus, iudeicus, recuticus¹; recuticus, verpus.*

† a Iews custome; *judaismus.*

a Iuelle (Iowelle A.); *ocale.*

* to Iugille²; *inoculari.*

* a Iuguler; *gesticulator, & cetera; rbi a harlott.*

* a Iugulynge; *gesticulacio, iocamen.*

† an Iven³; *edera.*

† an Iven bery; *cornubus.*

† Iuly (Iule A.); *julius, quidam mensis; julianus.*

† Iune; *junius, quidam mensis, dioscorus.*

† to Iunge (Iune A.); *Adiungere, Apponere, Ascire, Asciscere inchoatum, alligare, compaginare, committere, confederare, iungere, con-, imponere, paginare, com-, pangere, com-, serere, con-, maritare.*

Iuneabyll; *jungibilis.*

Iuned; *coniunctus, Argutus, concinctus, compactus, contiguatus, incompactus, iunctus, federatus, con-*

a Ionour; *junctor, paginator, confederator, & cetera.*

a Iunyng (A Iunyng or a Iunte A.); *compages, compago, iunctura, scinderisis, confederacio.*

Iunyng; *coniungens, adiungens, iungens.*

a Iunyper; *juniperus, herba est.*

a Iurnalle (Iurnalle A.); *breviarium.*

* Iurye⁴; *Iuda, iudaismus est ritus iudeorum.*

See the account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah in *Allit. Poems*, B. 1010, where we are told—

‘Aske; vpe in þe ayre & rselles þer flouen,
As a fomes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles.’

At l. 747 Abraham while pleading for the two cities says—

‘I am bot erþe ful euel & rsel so blake.’

‘Josephus was ifounde y-hid among *uscles* [*favillas*].’ Trevisa’s Higden, iv. 431. O. Icel. *usli*.¹ See Flendo, above.

² In the Harleian MS. version of Higden’s *Polychronicon*, ii. 425 is a curious account of how certain women of Italy used to give ‘chese þat was bywicched’ to travellers, which had the property of turning all who ate it into beasts of burden: ‘Whiche women turned in a season a *ioculer* other mynstrelle [*quemdam histrionem*] in to the similitude of a ryalle asse, whom thei solde for a grete summe of money.’ The same writer says of the English that ‘thei be as *ioculers* in behaour [*in gestu sunt histriones*];’ ii. 171.

³ This form is still in use in the North; see Peacock’s Gloss. of Manley & Corringham; Robinson’s Gloss. of Whitby, &c. In the *Seyn Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 181, the ‘clerks’ are represented as placing under the bed of the Emperor’s son ‘four *yven* leves togydir knyht,’ in order to test his wonderful learning. The boy however on waking at once detects some alteration in his bed, and declares that ‘the rose hys sonkon to nyght, or the flore his resyn on hye.’ O. Dutch, *ieven*.

⁴ ‘Journall, a boke whiche may be easely caried in iourney. *Hodaporicum*. Itenerary booke wherein is wyrtten the dystaunce from place to place, or wherin the expenses in iourney be written, or called other wyse a iournall. *Hodaporicum*, vel sine aspiratione ut aliqui dicunt, sic *Odaporicum*, Visumque tamen inepte, nam *Hodaportium* rectius scribendum.’ Hubert. This, it will be noticed, suggests a different derivation for the word ‘journal’ to that generally accepted.

⁵ ‘His hunger was strong in every place of Siria, and in the *Iuwerie* moste.’ Trevisa’s Higden, vol. iv. p. 373. ‘Nero sende that tyme a noble man to the *Iewery*. Vespasian by name, to make the I-wes subiecte.’ *ibid.* p. 413. Mr. Riley in his edition of the *Liber Albus*, Introd. p. 1, quotes from the *Liber Horn* an ordinance by which previous to the

a Iuse; *jus, succus*.
to strene Iuse; *casuccare*.
to Iusto; *hastiludere, hastiludari*.
a Iuster; *hastilisor*.

a Iustyng¹; *hastiludium, hastiludus*.
a Iustys (Iustice A.); *iudex, iusticiarius*.

Capitulum 10^m K.

K ante A.

*a Ka (Kae A.)²; *monedula* (nodula A.).

a Kay; *clavis, clavicula*.

a Kay berer; *claviger, clavigerulus diminutivum*.

†a Kay maker; *clavicularius, clavicularia*.

†to Kaykylle (Kakylle A.)³; *gracillare*.

Kalendis; *kälende*.

a Kalender; *kalendare, kalendarium*.

†Karlele (Karlille A.); *karliola, karliolensis participium*.

A Karalle or a wryting burde⁴; *pluteus* (A.).

A Karalle; *Chorea, Chorus* (A.).

K ante E.

to Kele⁵; *frigidare, tepifacere, & cetera; ubi to make calde*.

†Kelynge; *frigidans, & cetera*.

expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290 it was declared illegal for any landlord to let his house to a Jew, unless it were 'within Jewry' [*infra Judaismum*]. Wyclif in his Prologue to St. Luke, p. 141, says, that 'the Gospels weren writun, by Matheu forsothe in *Jewerie*, by Mark sothli in *Ytalie*, &c.' *Jewry* = Judaism, i. e. the state of a disciple of the Jewish faith, occurs in Pecoock's Repressor, p. 69. See *Liber Customarum*, pp. 229 and 230 and Glossary, and also Stow's Survey, ed. Thoms, pp. 104-106.

¹ Iusting, at the tilt or randoune, *ludus hastiens*. Baret. 'Justes or iustynges as at the randon or tilt. *Decursio, Hipponachia. Torniamen, ludi. Justinge place. Amphitheatrum*.' Huloet.

² In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 183, we find 'Kaa, *monedula*.' The chough or jackdaw was called in the eastern counties, a *cudlow*. 'Koo, a byrde.' Palsgrave. '*Nodulus*, a kaa.' *Ortus Voc.* '*Monedula*, coo.' Harl. MS. 1587. See also P. Cadaw. A. S. coo, cornix: O. Dutch *ka, kae*: O. H. Ger. *kaka*. '*Monedula*, a Koo.' Medulla. Gawain Douglas in his translation of Virgil, *Aeneid*, bk. vii. Prol. l. 13, has—

'Sa fast declynnys Cynthia the mone, And *kayis* keklys on the rufe abone.'
and Stewart, *Cronicle of Scotland* (Rolls Series), vol. iii. p. 398, says that according to some the 'greit kirk' of St. Andrew was burnt 'with ane fyre brand ane ka buir till hir nest.' This word probably explains *cow* in Chaucer, C. T. 5814.

³ 'As a hene that has leyde ane egge cries and *ekilis* onane, so, &c.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Cantab. leaf 79. Horman says, 'When the brode henne hath layed an egge, or wyll sytte, or hath hatched, she caketh. *Matrix cum ovum edidit, vel ovus incubatura est, vel exclusit, glocit siue glocitat*.' 'I kakell, as a henne dothe afore she layeth egges. *Je cacquette*. This henne kakylleth fast, I wene she wyll laye: *ceste geline cacquette jurt, je croy quelle veult pondre*.' Palsgrave. Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 15, uses the form 'gagling.' 'pe hen hwon heo haueð ileid ne con buten *kakelen*.' *Ancren Ricle*, p. 66. In the same page the author speaks of '*kaklind* ancren,' where the meaning is evidently chattering. See also to Cloyke as a hen. Douglas uses *kekli* for 'laughed' in *Aeneid*, v. p. 133.

⁴ Amongst the various articles necessary for a scribe Neckham in his Treatise *de Uten-silibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 116, mentions '*pluteum sive asserem*, the former being glossed 'carole.' In the first quotation given by Ducange s. v. *Carola* the meaning appears to be as here a desk: '*Porro in claustro Carole vel hujusmodi scriptoria aut ciste cum clauibus in dormitorio, nisi de Abbatibus Vicentia nullatenus habeantur*. Statuta Ord. Premoustrat. dist. i. cap. 9.' See also Deske, above.

⁵ 'Pa fouwer [walmes] weren idelē a twelue. For þa twelf kunroden sculden þar mīde heore þurst *kelen*.' Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 141. In Wyclif's version of the parable of Dives and Lazarus, the former is described as saying 'Fadir Abraham, have

†a Kelynge¹; *morus*; *piscis est*.
 †Kelkys (Kellys A.) of *fyschis*²;
lactes.
 *a Kelle³; *reticulum*, *reticinellum*.

*a Kelle knytter; *reticularius*, *reticularia*.
 to Kembe⁴; *comere*, *plectere*, *de-*, *pectinare*, *plexare*, *plexere*, & *cetera*.

mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he dippe the leste part of his fyngur in watir, and *kele* my tunge; for I am turmentid in this flawme.' Luke xvi. 24. 'Bot eftyrwarde when it cesses, and the herte *kelis* of love of Ihesu, thanne entrys in vayne glorie.' Thornton MS. leaf 221. In the *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, iv. 6 we read—

'Thay kest of hor cowpullus, in cliffes so cold,

Cumfordun hor kenettes, to *kele* hom of care;' see also xvi. 6.

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1838, Sir Cador, after killing the King of Lebe, says—

'*Kele* the nowe in the claye, and comforte thi selfene.'

'Quinta essencia is not hoot and drie as fier . . . for hoot pingis it *kelip*, and hoot sijknissis it doip away.' The Book of Quinte essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. *A kale* = cold occurs in the *Seren Sages*, ed. Weber, l. 1512—

'That night he sat wel sore *akale*

And his wif lai warme a-bedde;'

See also P. Plowman, B. xviii. 392, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 12541. A. S. *acelan*, originally transitive, *acolian* being the intransitive form. O. Fris. *kēla*.

¹ Cotgrave gives '*Mertus*, a Melwall or keeling, a kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made.' The *kelyng* appears in the first course of Archb. Nevil's Feast, 6th Edw. IV. See Warner's *Antiq. Cul.* In Havelok, amongst the fish caught by Grim are mentioned,

'*Keling* . . . and tumberel Hering, and þe makerel,' l. 757.

'The *kelynge* and the thornbake, and the gret whalle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. Randle Holme, xxiv. p. 334, col. 1, has, 'He beareth Gules a Cod Fish argent, by the name of Codling. Of others termed a Stockfish or an Haberdine; in the North part of this kingdome it is called a *Keling*. In the Southerne parts a Cod, and in the Western parts a Welwell.' *Myllewelle* occurs in J. Russell's Boke of Nurture, in Babees Boke, p. 38, l. 555. See Jamieson s. v. *Keling*. '*Kelyng* a fysshe, *aunon*.' Palsgrave.

² The roe or milt. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 19, we have a recipe for '*Mortrews of fysshe*,' which runs as follows—

'Take þo *kalkes* of fysshe anon, And temper þo brothe fulle welle þou schalle,
 And þo lyver of þo fysshe, sethe hom alon; And welle hit together and serve hit þenne
 Pen take brede and peper and ale And set in sale before good mene.'

Mollet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 238, say, 'Cods have a B'adder in their full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern men call the *Kelk*, and esteem it a very dainty meat.' Still in use in the North.

³ Elyot translates *reticulum* by 'a coysse or *calle*, which men or women used to weare on theyr heads.' In Arthur's dream, recorded in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 3258, that a duchess de-cended from the clouds 'with *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede;' and in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158, we read 'uncomely under *calle*.' Barct gives 'a caule to couer the heare as maydens doe, *reticulum*, *unc coesse*; a caule for the head, *crobylon*, *retz de roye*, *unc coiffe*.' Horman says, 'Maydens were sylken *callis*, with the whiche they kepe in ordre theyr heare made þelow with lyc. *Puella reticulis bombacinis utuntur*, &c.' '*Corceulla*, *kalle*.' Neckam, *De Utens.* in Wright's Vocab. p. 101.

'The hare was of this damycell Knit with ane buttoun in ane goldyn *kell*.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, vii. p. 237^b. l. 41.

Caxton, *Boke for Travellers*, says: 'Maulde the huue or *calle* maker (*huetier*) mayntenth her wisely; she selleth dere her *calles* or hunes, she soweth them with two semes.' See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. By the Statute 19 Henry VII., c. 21, it was forbidden to import into England 'any maner silkē wrought by it selfe, or with any other stufle in any place out of this Realm in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corses, *Calles*, Corses of Tissues, or Points, vpon pain of forfeiture.' Although the caul or *kelle* was chiefly used with reference to the ornamental network worn by ladies over their hair, we find it occasionally used for a man's skull-cap. Thus in P. Plowman, B. xv. 223, Charity is described as '*galled* and yerimiled, and his crowne shaue;' and in *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 727: 'maken hyin a hounne aboue a *calle*.'

⁴ 'Kembe your heer that it may sytte backwarde. Come tibi capellum et sit reliquus.' Horman.

vn Kembyd (Kemmyde A.); *jm-comptus, impevus, nudus.*

Kembyd (Kemmyde A.); *comptus, pexus.*

*a Kempe¹; *vbi a giande.*

A Kemster²; *pectinatrix (A.).*

a Kenelle; *canicularium.*

*a Kenit³; *caniculus.*

†Kentt; *cancia.*

to Kepe; *custodire, seruare, flaxare, obseruare, re-custodimus inclusos vel vinctos, seruamus aspectu, & cetera alia.*

†to yif to Kepe; *commendare, deponere.*

†thynge yifen to Kepe (a giffinge to Kepe A.); *commendatum, depositum.*

a Keper; *custos, custoditor, samaritanus.*

a Kepyngge; *custodia, obseruacio cure & doctrine & artis est, obseruancia vere cultus, pus; vnde (homines in puri meo i. in custodia vel A.) illud, alijs in pure positus ego solus euasi pure, id est custodia.*

*a Kerchife; *flammeum, flammeolum, mansora, vitta.*

to Kerve⁴; *sculperere.*

a Kerver; *sculptor, lapidum vel lignorum, cironomen ciborum est eorum domino suo.*

K ante I.

a Kychyn; *coquina, cenepalium, culina, fulina, focaria, popina.*

*a Kidde⁵; *vbi fagott.*

a Kydde of a gayte; *hedulus.*

†a Kyle⁶; *vlcus; vlcerosus.*

to Kylle; *vbi to slaa.*

¹ 'Seinte Beneit, and Seinte Antonie, and te oðre wel 3e wuten hu heo weren itented, and puruh þe tentaciuns ipreoued to treowe champions: and so mid rihte ofserueden kempene crune.' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 236; see also *ibid.* p. 196, Dan Michel's *Agenbite of Inwyt*, pp. 45, 50, G. Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. v. p. 139, William of Palerme, ll. 3746, 4029, &c.

'He Beduer cleopede, balde his kempe.' *Lazamon*, iii. 37.

In *Havelok*, l. 1036, we are told that 'he was for a kempe told.' Compare

'There is no kyngre vndire Criste may kempe with hym one.' *Morte Arthure*, 2633.

'I slue ten thowsand upon a day Of kempes in their best aray.'

A. S. *cempa*, Icel. *kempa*.

Chester Plays, i. 259.

² 'Hec pectrix, Kemster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194. 'A scolding of kempsters, a fighting of beggers.' *Lydgate, Hors, Shepe & Ghos*, p. 32. 'Kempster, luntre.' *Palsgrave*.

³ In *Morte Arthure*, l. 122, we are told that the Romans

'Cowclūde as kenet3 before the kyngre seluyne;'

and in the *Seyn Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 1762, we read—

'Mi lorde hadde a kenet fel That he loved swyth wel.'

'Kenettes questele to quelle,' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7. See also *Anturs of Arthur*, st. iv., &c.

'Hic caniculus, a kenet.' Wright's Vocab. p. 219.

⁴ Palsgrave gives 'I kerve as a kerver dothe an ymage, *je taillé*;' and the *Manip. Vocab.* 'to kerue, graue, sculperere.'

⁵ *Kyds* are mentioned in the *Whitby Abbey Rolls*, 1396. 'Kydde, a fagotte, *faloorde*.' *Palsgrave*. 'Foiace . . . a great kid, Bauen, or faggot of small sticks. *Foides*, f. The smallest sort of Bauens, Kids.' Cotgrave. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii^{rk}, recommends the farmer 'to sell the toppes as they lye a great, or els dresse them and sell the great woode by it selfe, and the *kydde* woode by it selfe;' and G. Markham in his *Country Contentments*, 1649, p. 99, says, 'for as much as this fowle [the Heron] is a great destruction unto the young spawne or frie of fish, it shall be good for the preservation thereof to stake down into the bottome of your ponds good long *kids* or faggots of brushwood.' Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley & Corringham, and Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Whitby.

⁶ In the *Pricke of Conscience* we are told that amongst the other pains of Purgatory

'Som, for envy, sal haf in þair lynes, Als *kylles* and felouns and apostyms.' l. 2994.

Halliwell quotes a recipe from *Liue. Med. MS.* leaf 283, for the cure of '*kiles* in the eres.' 'Mak it righte hate, and bynde it on a clathe, and bynde it to the sare, and it sal do it away or garre it togedir to a *kile*.' *Ibid.* leaf 300. 'A *kyle*, *bilis*.' *Manip. Vocab.* See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53, and Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 207, 224. O. Icel. *kýli*.

a Kyllne; *cerealiū, vstrina, torale*.
 †a Kylpe (Kelpē A.) of a caldron¹;
perpendicularum.

†to Kylte²; *subcereinare vel suffer-*
cinare, succingere.

A Kymnelle³; *Amula* (A.).

Kynde; *gratus, gratuitus, & cetera*;
ubi large.

†vn Kynde; *Adulterinus, ingratus,*
non naturalis, imobilis, degener
correpto -ge-, deg[e]nus.

†to be vn Kynde, or to go oute of
 kynde; *degenerare, degerminare*.

†towt of Kynde; *deginer, degenus*
 (A.).

a Kynde; *genus, geneus, fisis grece*
natura est, species. Sed *deffer-*
unt genus & species, quia omnia
animalia sunt eiusdem generjs,
sed non eiusdem speciei, quia
differunt in specie; nam alia est
species humana, alia leonina, alia
equina.

†Kyndy; *naturalis; naturraliter*
Aduertium.

to Kyndelle; *Accendere, inflammare*.
 †a Kyndyller; *incensor, incendiarius*.
 Kyndyllinge; *incendens, iucentius*
participia.

a Kyngē; *basilius grece, basilius,*
lar, magus, rex, regulus dimin-
tium; regalis, regius; Christe.

a Kyngdome; *regio, regnum, fines,*
ora, regionarius; (versus:

‡*Aspirans horam tempus tibi*
significabit,

Si non aspiras limen notat ac
regionem A.).

†a Kynghouse; *basilica, regia*.

†a Kyngis crye; *edictum*.

†a Kyngis crowne.

a Kyngis purse; *fiscus; fiscalis par-*
ticipium.

a Kynredyngē (Kynderyng A.)⁴;
cognacio, consanguenitas, contri-
bulatas, contribulis, genus, geneo-
logia, genimen, genesis, generacio,
indoles, parentela, progenies, pro-
sapia, st[i]rps, sanguis, soboles,
tribus.

¹ Ray's Glossary gives '*Kilps*, pot-hooks,' and also '*pot-cleps*, pot-hooks.' 'One brasse pot with *kilpes*' is mentioned in the Inventory of John Nevil of Faldingworth, 1590; and in Ripon, Fab. Roll, 1425-6, we find 'Item, pro uno *kylpe* de ferro j^d.' A.S. *clippan*, to clasp, grasp. In the Will of Matt. Witham, 1545, pr. in *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, Surtees Soc. xxvi. p. 56, the testator bequeaths 'to the said hares of Bretanby on challes, bukes, and vestyments, and all other ornaments belonging to the chapell, also a mellay pott with a *kylp*, a chaffer, a brewyng leyrd, with all vessell belonging to the same; and my wyffe to have the chaffer during her lyffe.' See also p. 31, where are mentioned 'iij rekyngs, ij pare of pot *kylpes*, and a pare of tanges;' and p. 249: 'iron *kilpes*, xvi^d.'

² To tuck up clothes, &c. Danish *Kilte*, to truss, tuck up. Gawain Douglas gives the following rendering of Virgil, *Aeneid* i. 320—

'With wind waffing hir baris lowsit of trace. Hir skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee.'

p. 23. ed. 1710, the original Latin being—'*Nuda genu, nudoque sinus collecta fluentes*.'

³ The same as P. Kynlyne. A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. They are used for salting meat in, for brewing, and such like purposes. Littleton in his Lat. Dict. 1735, has 'Kinling in Lincolnshire, or a kimmel, as they term it in Worcestershire, *vas coquendū cerevicie*.' 'One mashflitt, tow wort vessells, one longe *kemell*, one round *kymnell*, one steepfatt, one cleusing sive 1th,' occur in Inventory of Edmund Waring of Wolverhampton, in Proceed. Soc. Antiq., April 29, 1875: and in the Inventory of Richard Allele of Sealthorp, 1551, we find, 'on led and *kemmel* & a pair of mustard werns, vj^d viij^d.' '*Kymnell, quecue, quernette*.' Palsgrave. Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xv. c. 6, speaks of 'pans and panchions of earth, or els vessels or *kinnels* of lead,' and the word also occurs in Beaumont & Fletcher, *The Carecomb*, Act iv. s. 8—

'She's somewhat simple, Indeed; she knew not what a *kimmel* was.'

⁴ A *kimmel* or *kemlin*: a powdering Tub.' Ray's North Country Words. The term is still in use.

⁵ See note to Hatreden, above.

a Kyrke; *Atrium, templum, monasterium, delubrum, fanum, basilica, ecclesia, sacellum, sin, syon*; versus:

¶ *Nobis ecclesia datur, hebreis synogoga*;
(*Elios caput huic, sin & gogos caput illi A.*).

†a Kyrkegarthe¹; *cimiterium, poliandrum, Atrium.*

†A Kyrne²; *Cimba, fiscina (A.).*

*a Kyrnelle; *enuclea, granum, nucleus.*

*to Kyrnelle; *granare, granere, granescere inchoatium.*

*a Kyrnelle; *vbi a cote.*

to Kysse; *osculari, basiare.*

a Kyssynge; *basium picalis est quod vxori datur, osculum Amicitie, suauium luxurie quod datur pro scorto*; vnde versus:

¶ *Basia coniugibus sed oscula dantur amicis,*
Suauia lasciuia miscentur grata puellis.

†a Kyste; *cista, & cetera*; vbi A Arke.

†to Kytylle³; *titillare.*

†a Kytyllynge; *titillacio.*

†Kytyllynge; *titillans.*

*a Kytlynge (A Kittyllyng A.)⁴;
catulus, catulaster.

K ante N.

†a Knage⁵.

*a Knafe; *calcula, garcio.*

to Knawe; *Agnoscere, Amplecti, cognoscere, noscere, di-, per-, discere, scire, sciscere, videre.*

†to not Knawe; *ignorare, nescire vel quod factum est non recordari, obliuisci, nescire omni noticia carere, ignoscere, & cetera*; vbi to forgett (*cum versibus A.*).

†Knawynge; *sciens, sciolus.*

†Knawe before (Knawinge before A.); *presagus, prescius.*

†Knawynge ille; *consciens.*

a Knowlege; *nota, noticia, presciencia, specimen, experimentum.*

¹ 'Hoc semitorium, atrium, a kirkzerd. Hoc atrium, a kyrkezerde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 231, 273.

To birgenn þu i kirkkegerd, To bidden forr þe sawle.' Ormulum, 15254.
In the Life of Beket, l. 2117, we find—

'He nas worthe to beon ibured in churche ne in churchzerd.'

'In kyrkezerde men wolde hym nout delve.' *Seven Sages*, l. 2482.

A. S. *cyrceierd*, which occurs in the Chronicles, anno 1137, 'nouthter circe ne circeierd,' ed. Earle, p. 262. *Cemetery* first occurs in Capgrave's *Chronicle*, p. 67.

² 'Hec antipera, kyrne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 202. 'Hoc volatorium, a scharne. Hoc coagulatorium, a scharnestafe.' *ibid.* p. 268. A. S. *ceren, cyrn.*

³ Still in use in the North; see Mr. Robinson's Gloss. of Whitby, &c. Gawin Douglas las—'Quhen new curage kythys all gentill hartis.' Prologue of xii. Bk. of *Enchiridion*, 229; see also *ibid.* Bk. v. p. 156. A. S. *cithelian*, Icel. *kittla*. 'She taryed a space of tyme and felt hym and ketild hym and wolde hane drawn hym to her entente.' *Caxton, Golden Legend*, fo. 265. 'Kitelung, titillatio.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 289. See Halliwell, p. 496.

⁴ M.S. Kythyng. 'Hic catellus, a cytlyng.' Wright's Vocab. p. 251. 'Hic catulus, catellus, a kytylyn; *ibid.* The word, as will be seen from the examples below, was applied to the young of various animals. In the Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, in Ps. lvi. 5, occurs 'fra þe kitelings of lions,' and in Ps. xvi. 12, 'Als lion kitelinge' [*catulus leonis*]. 'Thenne saide the serpent. "I am a beste and I have here in myn hole kytyllingis that I have browt forth;"' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 243. 'For the podagra. Take an oulle fat Goose, prepare her as if you would roast her: the take a kittinne or young catt, flet it, cast away the heade and entrails therof, & contund the flesh therof in a mortar.' A. M. *The Booke of Physicke of Doct. Osvaldus Gabelhour*, 1599, p. 192. 'Kytlyng, catton.' Palsgrave. Mr. Peacock in his *Glossary of Manley*, &c., gives us still in use, 'Kittle, to bring forth young; said of cats;' and 'Kittlin, a kitten.'

⁵ Used for a crag, as well as a stud or peg for hanging anything on. Thus in *Syr Gougher*, l. 194—'He made prestes and clerkes, to lepe on craggas,
Monkes and freres to hong on knaggas;'

to Knowlege; *fateri, confiteri, manifestare*; versus:

¶ *Confiteor sponte, fateor mea facta coactus*¹.

a Knowlegynge; *confessio, fassio*; versus:

¶ *Si cor non ori concordet fassio fertur*.

a Kne; *genu, geniculum diminutivum*.

to Knede; *intere, pindere, pinsere, pinsare, pinsitare*.

ta Knedynge trothe (trowe A.)²; *magis, pinsa*.

to Knelle (Knele A.); *geniculari, ad-, in-, re-, genuari, flectere, suffraginari, genuflectere*.

a Kneler; *genicularius, in-*.

a Knelynge; *suffraginacio, genuflectio, prostracio*.

a Knyffe (Knyfe A.); *cultellus*; versus:

¶ *Artavos*³, *kinpulos*, *adiunge nouacula, cultros*,

Cultellosque, spatas, rasoria iungimus istis.

ta Knyche⁴; *fasciculus, & cetera*; *vbi a burdyñ*.

*a Knyghte; *miles, quiris*; versus:

¶ *Miles, eques, tiro, tirunculus atque quirites, Atque neoptolomus novus est regnator in jstis*.

militaris participium; *milito, comilito*.

a Knygh[t]ede; *milicia, or A cheverallry*.

ta Knyghte wyffe; *militissa*.

to Knytte; *nectere, ad-, con-, sub-, Alligare, & cetera*; *vbi to hynde*.

to Knoke; *pulsare, pulsitare, tundere*.

a Knokylle; *condulus; condilomaticus*.

*a Knoppe of a kne; *internodium*.

*a Knoppe of a scho⁵; *bullæ*.

*to Knoppe; *bullare*.

*Knoppyd; *bullatus*.

and in *Le Bone Florence*, l. 1795—

'Take here the golde in a bagg,

I schall hyt hyng a knagg,

Knaged with the meaning of studded occurs in *Sir Gawayne*, l. 577—'Polayne; *knaged* wyth knote; of golde.' See also *Destruction of Troy*, 4972. Hulot has 'Knagge, *Scopulus*. Knaggye, or full of knagges. *Scopulosus*.'

¹ See P. Be A-knowe a-geyne wyll, or be constreynynge, where the same distinction is drawn between *fateor* and *confiteor*.

² Baret gives 'a kneading-trough, also a rundle, or rolling pinne, that they vse to knead withall, *magis, pollux, &c. un may à pestrir pain, c'est aussi vne table ronde, ou vne roudeau de pastissier*.'

³ *Artavus*. *Cultellus acuendis calamis scriptoriis*. Ducange. 'A Barbar's Raser. *Nouacula*. Baret.

⁴ *Fasciculus*. A gripe, or handfull bounde together. *Librorum fasciculus*. Hor. A fardell or little packe of bookes. Cooper.

'Byndeh hem in *knucchenus* forpi To brenne lyk to licchi.'

The XI Pains of Helle, printed in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* ed. Morris, p. 225. l. 77. O. Eng. *knicche, knysche* (in Wyclif), *knoche, knucche, cnucche*. The A.S. (which would probably have been *cnysce*) does not occur so far as I am aware, though we find other words of the same stem. In Middle German it is *knucke, knocke*; Mod. Ger. *Knocke*. In the Romance of *Richard Coeur de Lion*, pr. in Weber's *Metr. Rom.* ii. l. 2985, the Saracens, in order to cross a dyke to get at the Christians,

'Kast in *knokches* off hay. To make horsmen a redy way.'

Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 97, has, 'Gidere 3e first pes tares togidere and bynde hem in *knycchis*. . . . fes good angels shal bynde Cristes enemyes in *knycchis*.' So too in his version of St. Matthew xiii. 30: 'First gedre 3ee to gedre dernelis (or cockilis) and byndeth hem togidre in *knycchis* (or small bundelis,) for to be brent.'

⁵ In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 245, 'ij doctorys' are represented as wearing 'on here hedys a furred cappe, with a gret *knop* in the crowne,' and in a recipe for 'Custanes,' given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, is a direction to lay on the top a 'yolke of egge . . .

At the schypp borde ende.'

A Knotte; *ligamen, nodus, nodulus, nexus, oculus*; (versus:

¶ *Est oculus nodus, oculus quo cernimus omnes*:

Et duplex primo, sed simplex scribitur ymo A.).

Knotty; *condilomaticus*¹, *nodosus, nexibilis*.

Capitulum 11^m L.

L ante A.

to Labor; *vbi* to wyrke.

a Labor; *vbi* trawelle.

a Lace²; *baltheus (laqueus, laqueare A.).*

a Ladde; *vbi* a knaffe.

a Layde³; *vbi* a burdyñ.

to Layd; *sarcinare*.

a Laddyr; *scala, & cetera*; *vbi* a stee.

†a Layd sadyll⁴; *gestatorium, gestarium*.

a Ladylle⁵; *hausorium*

†a Ladylle for yettyng⁶; *fusorium*.

Lady; *domina, hera, kirea, & cetera*; versus:

¶ *Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virago*.

a Lase; *hic panis, paniculus; panosus, paniosus*.

to Laghe⁷; *ridere, arridere, corridere*.

Laghande (Lawghande A.); *risibilis*.

a Laghyng⁸; *risus; ridens*.

that hard is sopun As hit were a gylde knop.' See also P. Plowman, C. ix. 293, *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1494, Wyclif, Exodus xxvi. 11, &c. In *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 424, the Ploughman is described as wearing 'knopped schon, clouted full bykke.' 'Hoc internodium, the knope of the kne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208.

¹ That is, afflicted with the gout. Ducange gives 'Condilus, Papie in MS. Bituric. est Nodus. Inde Condilomatica passio, id est, nodositas manuum, & Condilo, as, Pugnis cado: Condilomata, id est, glandule. Hæc a græco Κόνδυλος, Digitus articulus et junctura.' Cooper renders *Condylus* by 'The roundnesse or knots of the bones in the knee, ancle, elbow, knuckles, &c., with which Baret agrees. 'Condilomatica passio, i. nodositas, infirmitas. Condilomaticus, a knokkyd. Nodositas, Knottyhede.' Medulla.

² Chaucer in the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue*, 574, has—'His hat heng at his bak down by a laas.' See also *Knight's Tale*, 1093 and 1646. The word was also used for the cord which held a mantle. Thus in *Ipomydon*, 326, the knight is represented as loosening his mantle by drawing the cord—

'He toke the cuppe of the botelere, And drew a lace of sylke full clere,
Adowne than felle hys mantyll by.'

In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 9163, we read of Gwenealon—

'Ys helm on is hed some he caste, And let him lacye wel and faste.'

'A lace, *fibula*.' Manip. Vocab. O. Fr. *las, laz* from Lat. *laqueus*, a noose. From the Spanish form of the same word comes our *lasso*. See *Lase*. In the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Pastoff, already referred to, we find—'Item. j clothe arras, with a gentlewoman holding j lace of silke. and j gentlewoman a hauke.' Paston Letters, i. 479; and again, 'j hode of damaske russet, with j typpet fastyd with a lase of silke.' See the quotation from Trevisa's *Hyden*, s. v. *Lanzer*, below.

³ 'A lade, *onus*.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3418, has—

'De minimis gravis fit Als of many smale cornes es made
Maxima summa caballo. Til a hors bak a mykel lade.'

A. S. *hlād, hladan*, to load. O. Icel. *hláða*, to heap.

⁴ A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.

⁵ A. S. *hlædel* (?), the handle of a windlass for drawing water; from *hladan*, to load, draw. In the Prologue to the *Manciple's Tale*, Chaucer says, 'Alas! he naddel holde him by his ladel'; i. e. why did he not stick to his business? '*Metorium*, ladylle.' Wright's Vocab. p. 178. '*Ligula*. A scumner or ladell.' Cooper. ⁶ See *Jett*, below.

⁷ In the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 1092, we are told that it is dangerous for a man to love the world—'For þe world laghes on man and smyles, But at þe last it him bygyles.' For other examples see Stratumann. A. S. *hlæhan*, Gothic *hlahjan*.

†to Layne¹; *Abcondere, celare* (*occultare* A.), & cetera; vbi to hide.

*to Lakk (*Lade* A.)²; *deprauare*, & cetera; vbi to blame.

a Lambe (*Lame* A.); *Agnus, Agnellus, Agna, Agnella; Agninus.*

†a Lampe; *lampas, lampada.*

†a Lampray³; *murena, murenula diminutivum.*

a Lamproñ; *murenula.*

a Lande; *terra; terrenus, & cetera; vbi erthe.*

†a Lande lepar⁴; *inquilinus.*

a Langage; *lingua, idiomata (idioma A.).*

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 419, Arthur bids the messenger

'Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte thise wordes.'

and again, l. 2593, Sir Gawayne asks the strange knight to tell his name, and 'layne noghte the sothe.' See also *William of Palerne*, ll. 906, 918, and 1309, &c. The p. p. occurs in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 5999—'Whar nathing sal be hid ne laynd.' O. Jcel. *leyna*. Ray (Gloss. of North Country Words) gives '*Lean*, vb. "to lean nothing," to conceal nothing;' and '*Laneing*, sb. "they will give it no laneing," i. e. they will divulge it.' A common expression in the old romances is 'the sothe is not to layne,' i. e. 'the truth is not to be hid.' In the *Avowynge of Kyng Arthur*, st. lxx. appears the proverbial expression, 'mete laynes mony lakke.' 'Wil i noght leyne mi priuite.' *Cursor Mundi*, 2738.

² Amongst the other signs of approaching death Hampole says that a man

'Loves men þat in ald time has bene, He lakkes þa men þat now are sene.'

Pricke of Conscience, 797;

and Robert of Brunne says that

'Ever behynde a manys bake With ille thai fynde to hym a lake.'

Dutch *laecken*, to be wanting, blame, accuse, from *lack, laecke*, want, fault, blame. Swedish *lak*, blame, vice. In the 'Lytylle Children's lytil boke' (Harl. MS. 541) pr. in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 269, children are told to

'Drynk behynde no mannes bakke, For yf þou do, thou art to lakke.'

³ In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 25, will be found receipts for 'lamprages in browet,' and 'lamprages in galentine,' the first of which is as follows—

'Take lamprages and scalde hom by kynde, Peper and safrone; welle hit with alle,

Sythyn, rost hom on gredyl, and grynde Do þo lamprages and serve hit in sale;'

and on p. 38 is another receipt for 'lamprages bakun.' In the Hengrave Household Accounts is this entry, 'for presenting a lamprey pye vjd.' 'Item, the xiiij day of January [1503] to a servant of the Pryour of Lanthony in reward for bryngyn of two bakyn laumpreys to the Quene, v^s.' Nicholas' Eliz. of York and Glossary. Wyclif in his Prologue to Job, p. 671, says: 'Also forsothe al the boc anent the Ebrues is seid dere and slidery, and that the cheef spekeris of Grekis clepen defaute of comun maner of speche, whil other thing is spoken and other thing is don; as if thou woldest an eel or a *laumprun* holde with streite hondis, how myche strengertli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.' 'Lampurne. *Gallaria*.' Huloet. 'A lampron, *murena*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret gives 'a lampurne, *gallaria, lampetra, lamprillon*.' Under 'How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,' p. 324-5, Randle Holmes gives—'A Lamprey, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a Lamprell, and then a Lamprey or *Lampron*.' '*Lamprons* and *Lampreys* differ in bigness only and in goodness; they are both a very sweet and whorling meat . . . The little ones called *Lamprons* are best broild, but the great ones called *Lampreys* are best baked.' Muffett, pp. 181, 3. See also Household Ord. p. 449 and Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, Gloss. s. v. *Lampurn*. '*Hec murena*. A°. lampurne. *Hec lampada*. A°. lampray. *Hec murena*. A°. lamprone.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. This and the following word are repeated in the MS., see p. 210, below.

'*Landloper*, an adventurer; one who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. A vendor of nostrums; a quack. In a book three centuries old, *Landloper* signifies a landmeasurer; but the commoner meaning was a vagabond and wanderer.' Robinson's Gloss. of Whitby. The word was also used for a pilgrim, as in P. Plowman, B. xv. 208: 'He ne is nouste in lolleres, ne in *lande-lepers* hermytes,' see also *ibid.* C. vii. 329. Cotgrave has '*Villotier*, a vagabond, landloper, earth-planet, continual gadder from town to town.' Howell in his *Instructions for*

Lange; *Altus, longus, longiturnus, diuturnus, longevus elate, macros grece, perseverans, perseverabilis, prolixus, stilon grece, telon grece, diu, aliquandiu, diutinus, dispendiosus, longum & inutile.*

†to make Lange; *extendere, longare, pro-, producere, celare, pro-*

to be Lange to (to Lange to A.); *pertinere, concernere, est, erat.*

†a Lang fynger; *medius, verpus*; (versus:

¶*Qui monstrat verpum, verpus non diligit ipsum A.*).

†Lange and vn-profitabyll; *dispendiosus.*

a Lanterne; *crucibulum, lucerna, laterna.*

*a Lanzer¹; *ligula, subligar.*

*to Lanzere; *ligulare.*

*to Lappe²; *voluere, con-, (intricare A.).*

*to Lapp in; *intricare, involuere.*

*a Lappyngejn; *involutio; involuens participium.*

a Lappe of y^e ere³; *cartilagia, legia.*

a Larde; *lardum.*

a Larderere; *lardarius.*

a Lardere; *lardarium, lardum, lardulum.*

to make La[r]der; *lardare.*

a Lare⁴; *doctrina, documentum.*

to make Large; *vbi to make brode.*

Large; *Amplius, benificus, dapsilis in dapibus, dapicus, gratis, largus, largifluus, largisculus, liber, liberalis, latus, collativus, generosus, munificus, profusus, spaciosus, vastus, & cetera.*

†Large of mote (mett A.); *dapicus, dapsilis.*

vn Large; *iliberalis.*

Largely; *largiter vel large, Ample⁵, largiflue.*

Forraïne Travell, 1642, repr. 1869, p. 67, says of the Munchausen-like travellers of his time that 'such Travellers as these may bee termed Land-lopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers.' See Jamieson, s. v. Landlouper, and Dr. Morris on the Survival of Early Eng. Words in our Present Dialects, E. D. Soc. p. 11. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 348, speaking of the use of White Hellebore or Nesewurf in medicine, says that it must be taken 'with good heede and great aduisement. For such people as be either to yong or to old, or feeble, or spit blood, or be greued in their stomackes, whose breastes are straight and narrow, and their neckes long, suche feeble people may by no meanes deale with it, without ieopardie and danger. Wherefore these landleapers, Roges, and ignorant Asses, which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill.'

¹ *'Ligulas, Gallice lasnieres.'* Diet. J. de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124. Compare þwong, below. 'Lanyer of lether, lasniere.' Palsgrave. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 369, says that the Lombards 'usede large clothes and longe, and specialliche linnen clothes, as Englissh Saxons were i-woned to use, i-hist with brood laces i-weve with dyvers coloures: þey used hise schone unto þe kne i-elitte to fore, and i-laced wiþ þwonges, hire hosen tilled to the hamme, i-teyed wiþ lanyers al aboute [corrigiati].'

² In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 103, we find, 'I am a thef lapped with swiche a synne and swiche a cryme'; the Lat. being *involutus*, and the Addit MS. 9066 reading 'scrappid.' So also *ibid.* p. 129 and Lonelich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xlv. 690. 'I lappe in clothes. Jenuelophe and jassable. Lappe this chylde well, for the weather is colde. I lappe a garment about me. *Je me affuble de cest habit.* Lappe this hood aboute your heed.' Palsgrave. 'And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph lappede it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his newe buriel.' Wyclif, *Matth.* xxvii. 59. 'Lappe about. *Voluo.* Lappe vp. *Plico.* Lapped. *Plicatus; plicatilis*, that which may be lapped or folden.' Huloet. '*Voluo*, to turne or lappyn.' Medulla.

³ Baret has 'laps of the lites or lunges, *fibre pulmonis.*' 'Lappe of the eare, *lobus.*' Huloet. 'Lap of the ere, *legia.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 183. 'Lappe of the Ear. *Auricula.* The lug of the Ear. *Auris lobus, auricula infima.*' Coles.

⁴ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 6468, declares the pains of hell to be such that no man 'Pat ever was, or pat lyfes shitt, Could noight telle ne shew thurgh lare.'

A. S. *lære.*

⁵ MS. *Ampla.*

a Largenes; *Amplitudo, beneficencia, dapsilitas, generositas, gratitudo, largitas, liberalitas, munificencia.*

a Larke; *Alauda, cirris, lauda.*

a Lase (*Lasse A.*)¹; *laqueus.*

to Lase; *laqueare.*

†Lased; *laqueatus.*

*a Lastage or fraghte of a schippe²; *saburra.*

a Laste of a sowter³; *formula, formella, formipedia, galla, equitibiale pro oercis.*

to Laste; *durare, in-, per-, perscuerare, subsistere.*

Laste; *extremus, extimus, nouissimus, supremus, summus, & cetera.*

†to make Laste; *extremare.*

Laste save⁴ on; *penultimus.*

to Latt; *dimittere, exeuclare, pati, permittere, sinere, con-*

†to Latt downe; *dimittere.*

to Latt to ferme; *locare, dimittere (A.).*

a Latte⁵; *Asser, latha, scindula, scindulus, genetiuo -li.*

Late; *serus, serotinus, tardus, vespertinus.*

†to make Late; *serotinare.*

†Late ripe; *serotinus, tardus⁶.*

†Later; *posterus, posterior.*

*a Lathe⁷; *Apotheca, horreum.*

Lathe; *Aduersarius, emulus, exosus, odiosus (inuisus A.).*

to Lathe; *vbi to vgge.*

†a Lathynge; *Abhominacio, delestacio, execracio.*

†Lathynge; *Abhominans, delestans, & cetera.*

Lathesome; *vbi vgsome.*

Latyn; *lutinum, latinus.*

¹ 'Lo, alle these folk i-caught were in hire las.' Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1093.
'Here after þou schalte wit it wele when þou schalle be halden in hir laces.' *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 128 bk. See also Lase. 'Pat man . . . enlaseþ hym in þe cheyne wip whiche he may be drawn.' Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 13; see also p. 80. Caxton in his *Golden Legende*, fo. 99, says: 'In thende she had counseyl of a Jewe whyche gaaf to hir a rynge wyth a stone, and that she shold bynde this rynge with a las to her baar flesshe.' Lase. *Fibula, laqueus*. Lase of a cappe or hatte. *Spira*. Huloet. The word is used by Spenser, *Muioptomos*, 427, in the original sense of snare.

² 'Ballesse or lastage for shippes, saburra. Lastaged or balased, saburratus.' Huloet. See *Frachte*, above, p. 141, and *Liber Albus*, pp. 130, 659. In *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1384, p. 17, ed. 1811, the following is given: '¶ The xi. ar. This also we haue grauntyd that alle the citezens of London be quytt off toll and lastage and of all oder custume by alle our landis of this half the see and beyonde.' Span. *lustre*, ballast.

³ 'A shoemaker's last. *Mustricula*. Baret. 'Last for shoes. *Galla, formula*.' Huloet. 'Laste for a shoo, *forme*.' *Palsgrave*. 'Hail be þe sutlers wip þour mani lestes.' *Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints*, xxiv. 13.

⁴ This word probably meant something more than we at present understand by a lath; the latin *asser* meaning a plank. In the *Nominales* of 15th Cent. (pr. in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*) we find 'a latt, assere.' According to *Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary* the word *lat* is still used in Lancashire and Cheshire to signify a lath. See also *Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham*. 'Lathe. *Asserculi, assiculi*.' Huloet. *A.S. latta or latta* (*Aelfric's Glossary* in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 26). Cf. *Burde*, above. See *H. Best's Farming, &c. Book*, pp. 16, 148.

⁵ Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4008, has 'Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the lath' and again, in the *Hous of Fame*, ii. 1050, 'alle the sheves in the lathe.' 'Horreum, locus ubi reponitur annona, a barnie, a lathe.' *Ortus Vocab.* Huloet gives 'Lathes berne or grange. *Horreum*. Lathes without the walles of a cite. *Suburbanum*.' In the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, l. 2134, Joseph addressing Pharaoh says—

'Ic rede ðe king, nu her bi-foren, To maken lathes and gaderen coren;
and in the 14th Cent. *Metrical Homilies*, p. 146, the 'husband' orders his servants—
'Gaderes the darnel first in bande, And brennes it upon the land,
And scheres sithen the corne rathe, And bringes it unto my lathe.'

⁶ MS. *cordus*; corrected by A.
⁷ H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, 1641, p. 36, uses the form 'hay-leath'; see also *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* pp. 101, 247, &c.

a Latyn; *latinitas*.

†Lattely (Latelly A.); *nuper, tarde, sero*.

†to Latt to hyre; *locare, locitare*.

*Laton¹; *Auricalcum*.

†Lavage; *prodigus* (A.).

Lavandre; *lauandria, lauendula*.

†a Lavatory; *lauatorium, sacrarium, limpharium*.

†Latly; *nuper, tarde, sero*; versus:

¶*Sero sit Aduerbiū, serus tardusque notatur,*

Serius utilis est, hec seria dicitur Aula,

Est ordo series, die esse cerūque liquorem,

Hec sera ferrum quo claudimus hostia firme.

a Lavyr²; *lauacrum, luter, de luo dicitur*.

†Laurence; *laurencius, nomen proprium*.

Lawe (Lawghe A.); *imus, ceruulus, bassus, inclinatus, depressus, submissus & comparatur i.*

a Lawe; *fas est lex humana, jus est lex diuina: versus contrarius quem ponit hugo; versus:*

¶*Ius est humana lex, sed fas esto diuina.*

condicio, lex.

†a Law berer; *legifer: oute of lawe; exlex.*

Lawfulle; *legalis, licitus*.

Lawfully; *licite, legaliter*.

a Lawyour; *Adagonista, Asecretis, indeclinabile, aresponsis, indeclinabile, canonista, causidicus, decretista³, iuridicus⁴, jurisconsultus, jurisperitus, legista, scriba.*

Lawly; *vbi mekely (meke A.).*

†Lambyr.

A lawmpray⁵; *murena*.

A lawmpron⁶; *murenula*.

a Lance; *hastile, & cetera; vbi a spere.*

a Lawnce for A wounde; *lanciola* (A.).

*a Lawnde⁶; *saltus*.

*a Lawnder (lawnderer A.)⁷; *candidaria, lotrix*.

¹ Amongst the articles enumerated in the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Fastolf, we find 'Item. j chafern of *laten* . . . Item. j hangyng candystyk of *laton*;' and again, in the *Bottre*, 'xiiij candylstykykys of *laton*.' Paston Letters, i. pp. 486, 488. Shakspeare speaks of a '*latten bilbo*.' *Merry Wives*, I. i.

² 'Laver to washe at, *laroyr*.' Palsgrave.

'And fulle glad, certys, thou schalt bee, To holde me a *lavour* and bason to my honde.' Yff that y wylle suffer the MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 144.

'*Hoc lavatorium*, A⁶, *laworre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 197. 'A laver or an ewer out of which water is poured upon the hands to wash them, *giltus, esquire*.' Baret. 'A *lauer, lauacrum, imbrex*.' Manip. Vocab. In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Babees Book, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 16. l. 232, instructions are given to provide 'By Ewry bonde with basons and *lavours*, water hott and colde, eche oþer to alay.' See Cotgrave, s. v. *esquire*, and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

³ MS. *piridicus*: correctly in A.

⁴ MS. *decretista*.

⁵ In the margin.

⁶ An open space in the middle of a wood. In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1517, we read—

'O-lawe in the *lawnde* thane, by the lytle stondez,
Sir Lucius lygge-mene loste are fore euer.'

and in l. 1768 occurs '*laundons*,' which is explained in the Gloss. as 'field,' with a reference to Roquefort—'*Landon*, . . . petite lande, pâturage; terres remplies de broussailles.' Dan Michel in the *Aynbite*, p. 216, speaks of '*pe fole wyfimen þat guoþ mid stondeude nhicke ase hert ine lawnde*.'

'Alle lyst on hir lik þat arn on *lawnde* beste.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1090.

'He lokid over a *lawnd*.' *Song of Roland*, 99.

In *Sir Degrevant* (Camden Soc. ed. Halliwell), l. 239 we have—

'One a *lawnde* by a ley, These lordus doume lyght.'

Baret gives '*a lawnd in woodes, saltus nemorum*.'

⁷ '*Lauandain*, a launder that washeth clothes.' Thomas, Ital. Diet. 1550. 'Launder, or woman washer. *Lotrix*.' Hulbet. '*Hic candidarius*, A⁶. *lawnder*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 194.

Larielle; *laurus*, genitiuo *lauri* vel
-us; *laurius*.

L ante E.

a Lee; *mendacium*, *commentum*, *fig-
mentum*, *mendaciolum*.

To lee; *mentiri*, *commentari*, *com-
minisci*, *componere*, *delirare*, *deui-
are*, *fingerere*.

*Lee; *lixium*, *locium*.

†a Ley, or a sythe¹; *fulx*, *fulcicula*.

*a Leche²; *Alyptes*, *empirici*, *medi-
cus*, *chirurgicus*.

*A Leche³; *quidam cibus* (A.).

*a Leche house; *laniena* quia *infr-
mi* ibi *laniantur*.

Lechery⁴; *Adulterium*, *cortus*, *for-
nicacio*, *immundicia*, *immundicies*,
impudicia, *lasciua*, *leccacitas*,
lenocinatus, *lenocinium*, *libido*,
luxuria, *luxuries*, *luxus*, *mechacio*,
mechia, *peculancia*; versus:

¶ *Actu luxuria sed sit tibi mente
libido*.

†to Lechery; *Adulterari*, *coire*,
concubare, *concumbere*, *fornicari*,
lasciuari, *lasciure*, *lenocinari*,

luere, *luxurriare*, *luxare*, *mechari*,
meretricari, *molere*, *patrare*, *scor-
tari*, *viciare*, *violare*.

a Lechour; *Amasio*, *Amasius*, *Ama-
ciunculus*, *Ambro*; *Ambrosium*,
Ambrosius participia; *Ar[d]e-
lio*⁵, *baratro*, *ganeo*, *leccator*, *leno*,
lurco; *lurconicus*; *luxuriator*,
manducus, *mechus*, *scortator*, *ven-
eripeta*; *scortans* participium.

Lecherous; *Ambrosius*, *Ambrosinus*,
dissolutus, *fornicarius*, *geneus*,
impudicus, *incestuosus*⁶, *incon-
tinens*, *lasciuus*, *libidinosus*, *lur-
conicus*, *luxoriosus*, *luxus*, *nequam*
venerosus, *petulans*, *scortans*.

Lede; *plumbum*.

to Lede; *ducere*, *ad-*, *con-*, *in-*, *se-*, *e-*,
ductare, *ductitare*, *radare*, &
cetera; *vbi* to leyde⁷.

a Ledyr; *scala*; *scalaris* partici-
pium.

*a Ledder staffe⁸; *scalare*.

Ledyr; *birsa*, & *cetera*; *vbi* a
schynne.

*Ledyr⁹; *vbi* slawe (A.).

¹ *Lé*. A scythe. North E. *ley*, *lea*: Dan. *lee*: Swed. *lia*. Cleasby's Icelandic Dict.

² 'The spirit of the Lord vp on me, for that enoyntede me the Lord; to tellen out to debonere men he sente me, that I shulde *leche* the contrit men in herte.' Wyclif, *Isaiah* lxi. 1.

³ In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13, is given a Recipe for '*Leche lardes*,' the components of which are eggs, new milk, and pork lard, boiled till they become thick, and then baked on a 'gredel' or griddle, and served up in small slices or pieces. Randle Holme, p. 83, makes '*Lech*' to be 'a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c.' The term is constantly used in old cookery, and means generally those dishes which were served up in slices. See Hous. Ord. & Reg. pp. 439, 449 and 472. In Pegge's *Forme of Curry*, p. 36, is given a recipe for '*Leche Lombard*,' as to which see his Glossary. Cotgrave renders *lesche* by 'a long slice, or shive of bread.'

⁴ Lechery was one of the deadly sins, each of which is represented in the *Ancren Rieles*, by some animal: thus (1) Pride is represented by a Lion; (2) Envy by an Adder; (3) Wrath by an Unicorn; (4) Lechery by a Scorpion; (5) Avarice by a Fox; (6) Gluttony by a Sow; and (7) Sloth by a Bear. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 3.

⁵ MS. *Ardelio*: corrected by A. '*Ardelio*: leccator, qui ardens est in leccacitate vel leccatione. Occurrit apud Martialem et alios' Ducange. The Catholicon explains *Ardelio* as follows: '*Ab ardeo dicitur hic ardelio, i. leccator, quia ardens in leccacitate*,' and the *Ortus Vocab.* '*Ardelus, inquietus: qui mittit se omnibus negociis, a medler of many matters*.' '*Ardelio*, one full of gesture, a busie man, a medler in all matters, a smatterer in all things.' Morel. *Ardelio* occurs in the Prompt. as the Latin equivalent for 'Lowmis man or woman.'

⁶ MS. *intestuosus*. ⁷ MS. *wyde*, corrected by A. ⁸ Compare Stee staffe, below.

⁹ Still used in the North in the sense of lazy, idle, slothful. See Ray's Glossary of North Country Words. Baret gives '*lithernesne, laboris inertia*: idleness; lithernesne; lack of sprite to do anything, languor.' '*Lentus*, slowe and febull or lethy, moyste.' Medulla,

†to Lefe; *licenciare*.
 a Lefe; *licencia, libencia*.
 a Lefe (Lesse A.); *folium, foliolum, frons*.
 to Lefe; *vbi* to forsake.
 to Lefe ofe; *omittere*.
 to Lefe (Leyfe of A.); *vbi* to cese.
 †to Lefe ouer¹; *restare, superesse*.
 a Lefthande; *leua, leuus, sinistra, sinister, & cetera*.
 †Lestwarde; *leuorsum*², *sinistrorsum*.
 Lefulle; *licitus, faustus (fastus A.)*.
 †vn Lefulle; *illicitus, illicebrosus*.
 †vn Lefulnes; *illicebra*.
 †to do Leffulness (to do Vnlefulness A.); *illicbrare*.
 †Lest of or ouer; *residuus*.
 a Lefynge; *omissio, omittens*.
 †Leste of; *omissus*.
 †a Legate; *ligatus*.

to Lege; *Allegare*.
 a Legge; *tibia*.
 †Leg harnes³; *tibialia*.
 †to Legerdemayn (to play lechardemane A.)⁴; *pancraciari*.
 †Legibylle; *legibilis*.
 a Legioñ; *legio; legionarius participium*.
 *Ley; *iscalidus, isqualidus*.
 *a Leylande⁵; *felio, frisca terra*.
 *Lee; *lexium, lixium (A.)*.
 to Leyde; *ducere, & cetera; vbi* to lede.
 to Leyde in; *inducere, jntroducere*.
 †to Leyde bakwarde; *deducere, extraducere, re-*.
 a Leyder; *dux, ductor, ductrix*.
 a Leke; *porrum*.
 †a Leke hede; *bulbus*.
 †a Leke bed⁶; *porretum, porrarium*.
 †Lele; *vbi* trew.
 *a Lende⁷; *lumbus*.

MS. Cant. '*Lentescio*, to waxe slowe or lethy *i. tardum esse*.' Ortus Vocab. Cf. P. Lethy. Jamieson gives '*to leath, to loiter*.' A. S. *lyðer*, bad, wicked. Mr. Way prints *Lyder*, unnecessarily altering the MS. which reads *Leder*. G. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneid*, xi. p. 391, has—'*Je war not wount to be sa liddir ilk ane*;' the latin being *segnis*. 'Now wille I hy me and no thyng be *leder*.' Towneley Myst. p. 27. 'Thou art a *ledyr* hyne;' *ibid.* p. 101.

¹ To leave commonly in M. E. meant to remain. See to Leue ouer, below.

² MS. *leuorosum*.

³ 'Legge harneys. *Caliga, Tibialia*.' Huloet. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 363, says of Caligula that 'he hadde Je name of a knyzt his *leg harneys*, pat hatte Caligula.'

'Stelyn *leg harneis* [bootis of bras P.] he hadde in the hipis.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xvii. 6.

⁴ 'A Juggler, he that deceiveth, or deludeth by Legier de main, *præstigitator, impostor*. Baret. 'Legerdemayne, *præstigitium*.' Manip. Vocab. Huloet gives 'Legier du mane. *Præstigia, præstigitium, Vaframentum, Præstigia, pancratium*; and *Pancratior, anglice* to play legier du mane. 'Circulatores be called such as do playe legier du mane, but rather they be popin players, and tombles, &c.' See Spenser, *F. Queen*, V. ix. 13.

⁵ In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 239, we read—

'Thus the forest they fray,

Hertus bade at abey;

'*Notale*, a leylande.' Medulla. See H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, pp. 14, 48.

⁶ 'A leekegarth, *porretum*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁷ In the account of the misfortunes which befell Job as given in the *Ormulum* we are told that

'Hiss bodij toc

To rotun busenn corpe

All samenn, brest & wambe & pes,

and again, l. 3210, John the Baptist is described as wearing a 'girdell off shepess skinn Abuteenn hise *lendess*.' See also l. 9230. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, *lumbus* is glossed by 'lynde.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126, we have 'gurdilthe youre *lendys*;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1047, Arthur finds the Giant lying by a fire, picking the thigh of a man—

'His bakke, and his bewschers, and his brode *lendes*;

'Grow, and be thou multiplied, folke of kynde and pepis of macious of thee shulen ben, kyngis of thi *lendes* shulen goon oute.' Wyclif, Genesis xxxv. 11. See also Matth. iii. 4,

One a launde by a ley

These lordus doune lyght.'

'*Notale*, a leylande.' Medulla. See H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, pp. 14, 48.

⁶ 'A leekegarth, *porretum*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁷ In the account of the misfortunes which befell Job as given in the *Ormulum* we are told that

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*a Leman¹; *Amasius, Amasia, Amasiolus, Amasiola, Amasio, Amasiuncula, concubina, con[cu]biuncula, concuba; concubinalis, concubinari^{us}; focaria², pelex, pelignus, peligna filius vel filia eius, multicuba; multigamus, poligamas.*

*a Lemanny; *concubitus, concubinatus.*

Leyn (Lene A.); *erilis, debilis, macer, macilentus participia.*

†to be Leyn; *macere, macescere.*

to make Leyn; *Austrinare, debilitare, macerare, re-*

a Leynes (Lennesse A.); *debilitas, macies.*

to Lene; *Accumbere, Adherere, Appodiare, declinare, inniti.*

a Lenght; *longitudo.*

to Lenne; *Accomodare, comodare, credere; comodamus amico ipsam rem, ut librum, mutuamus vel*

mutuum damus, ut vinum vel argentum; prestare.

a Leyner (Lenner A.); *Accomadator, creditor, prestitor.*

†Lentyñ; *quadragesima, quadragesimalis.*

*Lepe³; *canistrum, cophinus, cophinulus, corbis, corbulus, & cetera; ubi a baskyt.*

*a Lepe maker; *cophinari^{us}, corbio.*

to Lepe; *salire, Ab-, de-, pro-, re-, saltare.*

†to Lepe downe; *desilire, desultare.*

*a Lepe for fysche; *fiscella, gurgustium.*

a Lepe; *saltus.*

a Leper⁴; *saltator, -trix.*

a Lepynge; *saltacio; saltans participium.*

†Lepe zere; *bisextus; bisextilis participium.*

Luke xii. 35, &c. See also R. of Gloucester, p. 377, where William is described as

'Styf man in harnes, in ssoldren, and in lende.'

In the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 129, l. 683, amongst other directions for judging cattle it is said—'If shuldred wyde is goode, an huge brest,

No litel wombe, and wel oute rought the side,

The leendes broode, playne bak and strenght, &c.'

'*Lumbrifactus*, brokyn in the [l]endys.' Medulla. See Shoreham, ed. Wright, pp. 43-44.

¹ Wyclif (Select Works, ed. Matthew), p. 73, says: 'Whi may not we haue lemmannus siþ þe bischop haj so manye?'

'He said, "wi lemmen es sa gent, Seo smelles better þen piment.'" *Cursor Mundi*, 9355. 'A lemmen, or a married man's concubine, *pellex*. *Amica* and *Concubina* are more generall wordes for Lemmans.' Baret.

² This word occurs in a poem of the reign of Henry III. against the abuses amongst the clergy—

'*Presbiter quæ mortui quæ dant vivi, quique*

Resfert ad focariam, cui dat sua sequi.' Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 33.

It appears to mean, says Mr. Wright, a fire-side woman, one who shared another's fireside, from Lat. *focus*, a hearth, fireside, and is explained in an old gloss by *meretrix foco assidens*. See Ducange. The following article is in the *Decreta* of Pope Alexander: '*Ne clerici in sacris ordinibus constituti focarias habeant*;' and there is also a chapter in the statutes of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, MS. Cott. Julius D. ii. leaf 167, '*De focariis amorendis*.' Other instances will be found in Mr. Wright's note to the passage quoted above. '*Focaria*, i. *coquaria*.' Medulla. '*Focaria*. A fire panne: a concubine that one keepeth in his house as his wife.' Cooper.

³ 'Moyses thabbot, desirede to comme and iugge a broþer culpable, toke a *lepe* fullu [*aportum*] of gravelle on his backe, seyenge, "These be my synnes folowynge me, and considringe not þeyn goenge to iugge other peple.'" Trevisa's Higden, vol. v. p. 195. 'Constantyne toke also a mattoke in his honde firste to repaire the church of Seynte Petyr, and bare x. *lepes* fullu of erthe to hit on his schuldres.' Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 131. 'And thei eeten and ben fulfid; and thei token vp that leste of relyf [or small gobatis], seene *leppis*.' Wyclif, Mark viii. 8. '*Fiscella*, a leep or a ches-fat.' Medulla.

⁴ The feminine *leperesse* occurs in Wyclif, Eccles. ix. 4.

*a Lepyr¹; *lepra, elefancia, missella, leprus; leprosus, elefantinus, missellus.*
 *a Leprus man; *leprosus.*
 †to Lerne; *discere, al-, erudire.*
 †a Lernynge; *erudicio, erudiens, & cetera; ubi techynge.*
 a Lesarde; *lacerta, stellio.*
 *a Lese²; *laca.*
 *a Lessynge; *mendacium, & cetera; ubi a lce.*
 *a Leske³; *ipocundeia (ypocondria, Apocondria A.).*
 Lesse; *minor, minusculus.*
 a Lesson; *leccio.*
 to Lessyne; *Adminuere, di-, minorare, in-, mutare, mitigare, minuire.*
 †a Lessynynge; *diminucio, minoracio, mitigacio.*
 †Lessenynge; *minuens, minorans, & cetera.*
 †Lese (Lest A.) any tyme; *ne quando.*
 Leste; *minimus.*
 †Lest p[er]aventure; *neforte.*

a Letany; *letania.*
 Letuse; *lactuca.*
 to Lett; *detinere, retinere, tardare, exoccupare, impedire, intricare, prepedire, obstare.*
 a Lettynge; *delencio, exoccupacio, impedicio, impedimentum, intricacio, prepedicio, obstaculum, offendiculum, perturbacio, remoramen, trica, turbacio.*
 †Lettynge; *inpediens, prepediens, perturbans.*
 a Lettyr; *Apex, character, elementum, grama, gramaton grece, iota indeclinabile, littera, leterula, leteralis, leteratorius; versus:*
 ¶*Littera protrahitur, elementum voce politur.*
 †a Letter; *epistola; epistoralis; littere.*
 Lettyrde; *litteratus.*
 †vn Lettyrde; *ubi lewde (lewyl, Agramaticus, illiteratus, laicus, mechanicus A.).*
 *a Lettroñ⁴; *Ambo, djscus, lectrinum, arcistria.*

¹ Baret says 'The Leprie proceeding of melancholie, choler, or flegme exceedingly adust, and maketh the skinne rough of colour like an Oliphant, with blacke wannish spotted, and drie parched scales & scurfe.' In the Liber Albus, p. 273, is a Regulation that no leper is to be found in the city, night or day, on pain of imprisonment; alms were, however, to be collected for them on Sundays. Again, on p. 590 are further regulations that Jews, lepers and swine are to be driven from the city. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. x. 179 and xix. 273.

² 'As glad as grehund y-lete of lese Florent was than.' Octouian, l. 767.
 Chaucer says of Cresseid that she was 'right yong, and untied in lustie lease.' Troilus, ii. 752.
 Halliwell quotes from MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, ff. 121—

'Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther lesche, My rackes breke their coupuls in thre.'

³ *Laisee.* A lease of bounds, &c. Cotgrave.

'He that the lesche and lyame in sounder draue.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, p. 145.

⁴ See quotation from the *Ormulum*, s. v. *Lende*, above. In the description of the Giant, with whom Arthur has the encounter, given in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1097, that he had 'lyme and le-kes fulle lothyne'; and again, l. 3279, the last of the kings on the Wheel of Fortune, which appeared to Arthur in his dream

'Was a litlylle man that laide was be-nethe,

His leskes laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe.'

According to Halliwell 'the word is in very common use in Lincolnshire, and frequently implies also the *putendum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of ladies.' It does not, however, appear in Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham. 'Runne the edge of the botte downe the neare liske.' H. Best, *Farming Book*, p. 12. O. Swed. *linske*, Dan. *lpske*, O. Dutch, *liesche*.

'The grundyn hede the ilk thraw

At his left flank or lisk perfy tyte.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, p. 339.

⁵ Gawin Douglas, in the Prologue to the *Æneados*, Bk. vii. l. 143, describes how in his dream he saw 'Virgill on ane letteron stand.' 'Ambo. A lettrune.' Wright's Vocab. p. 193.

Lettwary¹; *electuarium*.
to Leue ouer²; *restare, superesse*.
to Leyve; *licenciare* (A.).
Leve; *libencia, licencia* (A.).
a Levell³; *perpendicularum* (A plemmett).

*to Levyñ, or to smytte with y^e lewenynge⁴; *casmatisere fulgure, fulminare*.

*a Levenynge; *casma, fulgur, fulmen, fulgetra, fulgetrum, ignis fulgureus*.

†a Levenynge smyttynge; *fulguratus, fulminatus*.

to wyl or to be Lever; *malo, mauis, malui, malle, malens*.

*Lewde⁵; *Agramatus, illiteratus, laicus, mecanicus*.

Lewke⁶; *tepidus*.

to mak Lewke; *tepiſfacere*.

made Lewke⁷; *tepiſfactus*.

to be Lewke; *tepere*.

L ante I.

†A Lybber⁸; *vbi a gelder*.

Lyberalle; *liberalis, & cetera*; *vbi large*.

a Lyberalyte; *liberalitas, & cetera*; *vbi largenes*.

a Lyberde (Libert A.)⁹; *leopardus*.

†a Liberty; *vbi fredome*.

¹ 'Also for þe goute, hoot or cold, þe pacient schal drynke ounre 5. essence wiþ a litil quantite at conys of þe letuarie de succo rosarum.' *Book of Quinte Essence*, ed. Farnivall, p. 19. 'He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries.' *Aneren Riurle*, p. 226.

² 'þe quint essencia . . . 3e schal drawe out by sublymacioun, And þanne schal þer leue in þe ground of þe vessel þe 4 elementis.' *The Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4. 'Pat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to þe fier.' *ibid.* p. 5. 'Two 3eer it ys that hungur began to be in the loond, sit fyue 3eers leueu in the whiche it may not be eerid ne ropun.' Wyclif, *Genesis* xiv. 6. 'Tho that lasten flouen to the hil.' *ibid.* xiv. 10.

³ 'Leuel or lyne called a plombylyne. *Perpendicularum*.' Huloet. A plemmett is written as a gloss over *perpendicularum* in the MS.

⁴ 'His Ene leuenauð with light as a low fyr.' *Destruction of Troy*, l. 7723.

'A leuenyng light as a low fyre.' *ibid.* 1988. 'Fulgur, leuene þæt brennyth.' *Medulla*.

⁵ 'Certys also hyt fareth That himself hath beshrewed:
By a prest that is lewed Gode Englysh he speketh
As by a jay in a cage, But he not never what.' Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 328.

In the Paston Letters, i. 497, Friar Brackley writes to John Paston that 'A lewde doctor of Ludgate prechid on Soneday fowrtenyte at Powlys, &c.'

⁶ The pains of this world, as compared to those of hell, are described in the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 7481, only 'Als a lewke bathe nonther hate ne calde.'

Dunbar has 'luk hartit,' and in the *Ayenbite of Inuyt*, p. 31, we have *leuene* and *leuencliche*. In *Lazamon*, iii. 98, when Beuier was wounded we read that when 'opened wes his breoste, þa blod com forð luke,' and Wyclif in his version of the Apocalypse, iii. 16, has—'I wolde thou wes coold or hoot, but for thou art lew and nether coold nether hoot, I shal bigynne for to caste thee out of my mouth.' 'Leuke warme or blodde warme, tiede.' *Palsgrave*. 'Tepifacio, to make lewke. Tepeo, to lewkyn. Tepidus, lewke. Tepeditas, lewkeness. Tepidulus, sumdel lewke.' *Medulla*.

'Besyde the altare blude sched, and skalit new,

Beand lew warme thare ful fast did reik.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. viii. p. 243.

⁷ MS. Kewke.

⁸ 'Lib, to castrate. Libber, a castrator. "Pro libbyng porcorum 10d." Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.' Robinson's Gloss. of Whitby. Florio has 'Accaponare, to capon, to geld, to lib, to spale.' See also Capt. Harland's Swaledale Glossary, and Jamieson, s.v. *Lib* and *Lyby*; see also note to Gilte, above. 'Nec castrator, Anglice lybber.' MS. Reg. 17 c. xvii. ff. 43 bk.

'That now, who pares his nails or libb his swine,

But he must first take counsel of the signe.' Hall's *Satires*, ii. 7.

'To libbe, geld, castrate.' Manip. Vocab. 'We libbed our lambs this 6th of June.' *Farming, &c.*, *Book of H. Best*, 1641, p. 97. 'Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, &c.' *ibid.* p. 141. Cognate with Dutch *libben*, to castrate.

⁹ Haupole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1227, tells us the world is like a wilderness

'Pat ful of wild bestes es sene, Als lyons, libardes and wolues kene.'

a Library¹; *Archivum, bibliotheca, librarium, zaberna.*

Lycresse²; *licoriccia, liquirecia.*

a Lycore; *liquor, torax.*

Lycorus³; *Ambrosinus, lurconicus.*

a Lydde; *operculum, & cetera; vbi A couerakylle.*

a Lye; *mendacium, figmentum, commentum (mendaciolum A.).*

to Lye (Lee A.); *commentari, & cetera; vbi to lee.*

a Lier; *commentor, commentarius; commentarius, mendax; mentitor, mendaculus, vanus.*

a Lyfe; *Animus, sanguis, stacio, vita; vitalis.*

a Lyfelade; *victus, victulus; victualis, victuarius participia.*

to Lywe; *conuersari, degere, spirare, victelare, viuere.*

†Lyfly; *festinanter, & cetera; vbi hastily.*

to Lyfte or lifte vppe; *leuare, al-, col-, E-, re-, sub-, erigere, exaltare, supportare, tollere, ex-.*

Lyftyng vppe; *exaltatus, eleuatus, erectus, supportatus.*

to Lygg; *Accumbere, concumbere, concubare, iacere, cubare, cumbere.*

†to Lyg in wayte; *insidiari, obseruare.*

†to Lyg be-tweñ; *intercumbere, intercubare, interiacere.*

†to Lyge wnder; *succubare, succumbere.*

†A Lygyng in wayte; *insidie.*

to Lyghte; *Accendere, & cetera; vbi to clere.*

Lyghte; *vbi clerenes.*

Lyghte; *Agilis, efficax, facilis, inanis, leuis, pensitis vt plume, tenuis, vanus (& cetera; vbi with A.).*

Lyghtly; *Agiliter, faciliter, leuiter.*
to Lyghtyn; *Alleuiare, or to make light.*

*a Lyghtenes; *Agilitas, efficacia, facilitas, inanitas, leuitas, tenuitas, vanitas.*

Lyke; *similis.*

to Lykke; *lambere, di-, linger[e], per-.*

vn Lyke; *dissimilis, insimilis, dispar correpto -a-, separ omnis generis, correpto A in obliquis.*

to make Lyke (to Lykyne A.); *Assimilare, conformare.*

†a Lyke sange⁴; *nenia.*

to Lykyñ; *Assimilare & -ri, similare, con-, conformare, comparare, componere, conuenire.*

†to be Lykend; *Assidere, Assimilari, conformari.*

In the Queen of Palermo's dream appeared

'A Lyon and a lybard, þat lederec were of alle.' *William of Palerne*, 2896.

See also ll. 2874 and 2935. 'A libard, pardus.' Baret. 'Libarde. Leopardus, pardus.' Hulot.

¹ In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 88, this word appears to mean a bible or book—

'We xal lerne þow the lyberary of oure Lordys lawe lyght.'

² Baret gives 'Liquores, glycyrrhiza, ratiæ dulcis, rigolisse.' 'Here is pepyr, pyan, and swete lycors.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 22.

³ 'Lycorouse or daynty mouthed, friant, friande.' Palsgrave.

'[F]or join women light, and lickorous, good fortune still deliver us.' Cotgrave, s.v. *Femme*. 'Friolet. A lickorous boy. Friand. Saucie, lickorous, dainty-mouthed, sweet-toothed, &c.' *Ibid.* 'Licourousnesse, liguriton.' Baret. In Hollyband's Dict. 1593, we find—'To cocker, to make likerish, to pamper.' See also *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 444 and 2977, and P. Plowman, B. Prol. 28—

'As ancrec and heremites that holden hem in here selles,

And conceiten nought in contre to kairen aboute,

For no likerous lillode, her lykam to plesse.'

⁴ MS. *renia*; corrected by A. A funeral dirge. See Way's note in Prompt. s.v. *Lyche*, p. 302. This does not occur in O. Eng. (at least it is not in Stratmann), though the word *lie* is pretty frequent, and we have the forms *lierst, lichwake*, &c. In A. S. however, the word is not rare. Thus in the glosses published by Boulwerck, 1853, in Haupt's *Zeitschrift*, we find, p. 488, 'tragedia, miseria, luctus, birisang, liesang,' and on

a Lyknes; *effegies, simulacio, similitudo, comparacio.*

a Lykpotte (Lykpot syngyr A.); *index, demonstrarius.*

a Lylly; *lilium, libellum.*

Lyme; *calc, gipsus.*

†to Lyme; *gipsare.*

Lyme for byrdis¹; *viscus, viscum.*

a Lyme pott or brusche; *viscarium, viminarium.*

†to Lymet; *Assignare, diffinire, limitare, prefigere, pretaxare; versus:*

¶*Assignare diem, prefigere vel dare dicas;*

Hijs diffinire vel pretaxare marites.

†a Lymytacion; *limitacio, pretaxacio.*

†a Lymytour; *limitator.*

a Lymme; *Artus; Artuosus; membrum; membratus.*

a Lynage; *stema.*

†Lyncoln; *linconia; linconiensis.*

a Linde tre (A Lyn tre A.)²; *tilia.*

a Lyne; *grama.*

Lyne³; *linum; lineus participium; linium.*

†a Lyne bete⁴; *linitorum.*

†a Lyne bolle; *linodium.*

†a Lyne fynche⁵; *linosa.*

†a Lyne howse; *linatorium.*

†Lyne sede; *linarium.*

†Lynsy wolsye⁶; *linistema vel linostema.*

†a Lyne betor; *linifex, linificator*
& -trix, qui vel que facit linum.

†a Lyne stryke⁷; *linipulus.*

p. 427, 'epitaphion (carmen super tumulum), *byriensang* marg. *liceoð, [lic]sang.* I know of no instance where it occurs in a passage. The Dutch *lijksang*, or *lijksang* is common. '*Nenia: cantus funebri, luctuosus.*' Medulla.

¹ Palsgrave gives 'I lyme twygges with birde lyme to catche birdes with. *Jengne.* I have limed twenty twygges this mornynge, and I had an owle there shulde no lytell byrde scape me.' 'Lime twygges. *Aucupatori.* Limed with byrdlyme, or taken wyth byrde-lime. *Viscatus.* Lyme finged, whyche wyll touche and take or carye awaye anye thyng they handle. *limax.* by circumlocution it is applied to suche as wyll synde a thyng or it be loste.' Hulot. Compare with this the line in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 63—

'Yf thin handys lymyd be. Thou art but shent, thi name is lore.'

See also Chaucer, C. T., 6516. 'I likne it to a *lym-zerde* to drawen men to hell.' *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, 564. '*Gluten*, lin to fugele.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47.

² Properly the lime-tree, but often used for trees in general. In P. Plowman, B. i. 154, we read—

'Was neuere leef vpon *lynde* lister þer-after.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note.

'The watter lynnys rowtis, and euery *lynd* Quhislit and brayit of the souchand wynd.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. ProL. l. 73.

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 95, says: 'Sum take y^e *lynd* tre . . . for Platau (or Playn tre);' and again, lf. 153: 'Ther is no cole . . . that serueth better to make gun powder of then the coles of the *Linde tre.*' '*Seno vel tilia*, lind.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 32. See also Towneley Myst. p. 80.

'þe knyzt kachez his caple, & com to þe lawe, þe rayue.'

Listez down lustily & at a *lynde* tachez

Sir Gawayne, 2176.

³ 'I haue sene flax or *lynt* growyng wilde in Sommerset shyre.' Turner, *Herbal*, Pt. ii. lf. 39.

⁴ See a Beto of lyne, above.

⁵ In the *Morte Arture*, l. 2674, are mentioned 'larkes and *lynkchytte*; that lustylyche songene.' Jamieson gives '*Lyntquhit, lintwhite*, a linnet, corrupted into *lintie*.' A. S. *Lintwige* which is used by Aelfric in his Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 29) to translate the latin *carduelis*. G. Douglas speaks of the 'goldspink and *lintquhit* fordynnand the lyft.' ProL. Bk. xii. p. 493. 'The *lyntquhit* sang counterpoint quben the osil þelpit.' Compl. of Scotland, p. 39.

⁶ Andrew Boorde in his Dyetary recommends us 'in sommer to were a scarlet petycote made of stamele or *lynse-woode*;' ed. Furnivall, p. 249.

⁷ 'Streek of flaxe, *linipulus*.' Prompt. Palsgrave has 'Stryke of flaxe, *poupee de flaxe*.' '*Linipulus*. A strick of flax.' Littleton. '*Hic linipulus*, a stric of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See a Stryke of lyne, hereafter.

†to make Lyne; *linificare, linum facere*.

†Lyne warke; *linificium*.

†a Lyne soke (Lynstoke A.)¹; *linipedium*.

†A Lynzelle²; *licium* (A.).

a Lyonesse; *lea, leena*.

a Lyon³; *leo*; *leoninus participium*.

a Lyppe; *labium, mulieris, labiolum, labrum hominum*.

†Lyre of flesche³; *pulpa*.

†Lyrre; *pulposus*.

Lyspe.

Lysper.

Lyspynge⁴; *blesus*.

a Lyste⁵; *forago, parisma*.

Lyst; *Appetere, libet, juvat, delectat, & cetera*; *vbi* to desyre.

a Lyste; *Appetitus, feruor, & cetera*; *vbi* desyre.

to Lysten; *Adquiescere*.

†Lystynge; *adquiescens, omnis generis*.

*a Lyter⁶; *stratum*.

*Lithwayke (Lythewayke A.)⁷; *flexibilis*.

Litille; *minime, minimum, modicum, parum, parumper, paululum*; *declinans ad ingenium pertinet, exilis, exiguus, modicus, parvus, parvulus, paucus, pauper, pusillus, pusillus quantitas est ut stature, paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulanimis*.

†Litylle be litille; *divisim, paulatim, parumper, paulisper, particulatim, sinsim*.

¹ Apparently a linen sock. Gouldman so renders *linipedium*, and Coles gives '*Linipedium* and *linipes*, a Linnen sock' '*Linipedium*, hose or scho.' Medulla. '*Linipedium*. Lineum calcamentum. Chaucement de lin.' Ducauge. Another form was *linetipium*. Compare Patañ, below.

² The thrum i.e. the threads of the old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened. '*Licium*. The woof about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle; thread which silk women weave in lintels or stools.' Littleton. 'Silke thred, which silke women do weave in lintles, or stools. *Licium*.' Baret.

³ In *Allit. Poems*, B. 1687, in an account of how Nebuchadnezzar became as a beast we read—

'He countes hym a kow, þat watȝ a kyng ryche,
Quyle seven syþeȝ were ouer-seyed someres I trawe.
By þat mony þik þyze þryȝt vmbȝ his lyre.'

'He cryde: "Boȝ, ley on with yre, Strokes as ys woned thyȝ syre!

He ne fond neuer boon ne lyre' Hys ax withstent.' *Octonian*, 1119.

See also *Isumbras*, 262, and *Townley Myteries*, p. 55. In Charlemagne's dream related in the *Song of Roland*, 97, the king is attacked by a wild boar which 'tok hym by the right arm and hent it of cleue from the braun, the flesche, & the lier.' In the Household Ord. and Regul. p. 442, we find 'Swynes lire.' '*Pulpa*, brawne.' Medulla. The word is still in use in the neighbourhood of Whitby; see Mr. Robinson's Glossary, E. D. Soc. and Jamieson. A. S. *lira*. 'Sum into tailzeis schare, Syne brocht flickerand sum gobbetis of lyre.' G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, Bk. i. p. 19.

⁴ '*Blesus*, whisp.' Aelfric's Glossary, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 45.

⁵ '*Forigo*, a lystynge.' Nom. M.S. '*Liste* of cloth, *simbria*.' Manip. Vocab. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*: thus in the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 10669, the out-skirts of an army are termed *listes*. In the *Liber Albus*, p. 725, it is ordered that '*draps de ray soient de la longueur de xxxiiij alnes, mesurez par la lyst*.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, 1900, *luste* is used in the sense of the end of the ear:

'With ys hond a wolde þe ȝyue a such on on þe *luste*,
þat al þy breyn schol le clyue al aboute ys fuste.'

See also Chaucer, *Wife's Preamble*, l. 634. 'By god he smot me onys on the *lyst*.' '*Le mol de l'oreille*. The lug, or list of th'ear.' Cotgrave. A. S. *list*.

⁶ In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Ed. II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the king's confessor and his companion were to have every day 'iiij candels, one tortis, & *litere* for their bedes al the yere.'

⁷ A. S. *liduac*. O. H. Ger. *liduwicher*. Cf. Out of litho, below. In a hymn to the Holy Ghost, pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 229, the following line occurs—

'Ther cure body is *leothe wok*, ȝyf strengthe vrom above.'

†a Litilnes; *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, paruitas, paucitas.*

†a Littille finger; *Auricularis; Auricularis, Auricularius.*

*a Littester (Lyster A.)¹; *tinctor, tinctrix.*

*to Litte; *colorare, inficere, informare, tingere, tinctare.*

*Littyd; *infectus.*

*a Littyng; *tinctura.*

*a Lyveray of clothe²; *liberata; liberatalis.*

*a Lyveray of mete (meytt A.); *corrodium.*

a Lyver; *epar-ris vel epatis³, epacarius; fcatum; epaticus qui patitur infirmitatem in epate, & cetera.*

a Lyvelade; *victus, vsusfructus.*

L ante O.

*a Loche⁴; *Alosà, fundulus, piscis est.*

A Lofe; *panis (A.).*

†Loye⁵; *elegius, nomen proprium.*

†Logike; *logica, logicus participium.*

†a Logicion; *logista; logisticus participium.*

¹ In the *Ancien Kivle*, p. 268, Anchoreesses are warned against one deceit of the devil that 'he lited cruelte mid heowe of rihtwisnesse;' and again, p. 392, the author says, 'Iue schelde beoð preo finges, þet treo, and þet leðer, & þe litinge.' *Lyttesters* occurs in the York Records, p. 235. Halliwell quotes from the Linc. Med. MS. leaf 313: 'Tak the greia of the wyne that mene fyndis in the tounnes, that *liltsters* and goldsmynes uses.' In *Genesis & Exodus*, Joseph's brethren steeped his coat in the blood of a kid, so that 'ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit.' 'Lyttle colours. Vide in Dye, &c. Lyttle of colours. *Tinctor.*'

Huloet. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 3988, Andromache is described as having 'Eue flamyng fresshe, as any fyne stones, Hir lippes were louely littid with rede.'

Ryd as þe Roose wikede in hir chekes, and at l. 7374 of the same work the Greeks prepare to take the field, 'When the light vp launchit, littid the erthe.'

G. Douglas also uses the word in his trans. of the *Æneid*, vii. p. 226—

'Als sone as was the grete melle begun, The erthe littid with blude and all ouer run.'

In the Early Metrical Version Ps. lxxvii. 24 runs—

'Fat þi fote be lited in blode o lim, þe tunge of þi hundes fra faas of him;'

and in *St. Katherine*, l. 1432, we read—

'Ah wið se swiðe lufsume leores Ha leien, se rudie & se reade *i-litet.*'

See also Halliwell, s.v. *Lit.* '*Hic tinctor*, a *lytster*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 212. O. Icel. *lita*. See the *Townley Mysteries*, Introduct. p. xiii, note.

² '*Lyueray* he hase of mete of drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke.'

The Boke of Curtasye, in Babees Boke, p. 188, l. 371.

In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Wyff of the Manhode, Roxburgh Club, ed. Wright, p. 148, l. 21, we read—'faile me nouht that j haue a gowne of the *lyuerey* of þoure abbeye.'

'Lyveray gyven of a gentylman, *liueree*.' Palsgrave. See also Gloss. to Ed. II., Household and Wardrobe Ord. ed. Furnivall, and Thornton Romances, p. 219. 'Liverye or bowge of meat and drynke. *Sportella.*' Huloet.

³ MS. *epatis*.

⁴ In a burlesque poem from the Porkington MS. printed in *Relig. Antiq.* i. 85, are mentioned 'borboltus and the stykylbakys, the flondyre and the loche,' and in a 'Service on fysshe day,' pr. in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 54, occur 'trouzte, sperlynges and menwus. And loches to hom sawce versauee shal.' '*Alosa*. A fishe that for desire of a vayne, in a Turkes lawes killeth him. Of y^e Spaniards called *Sanalus*; of the Venetians *Culpea*; of y^e Crukes *Thrissa*.' Cooper. '*Fundulus*. A gudgeon.' Coles. '*Hec alosa*, a loch.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. '*Loche*. The Loach, a small fish.' Cotgrave.

⁵ Chaucer in the Prol. to the C. T. l. 120, speaking of the Prioress says: 'Hire gretteste coth nas but by seint Loy,' that is, by Saint Eligius, whose name in French became Eloi or Eloy, in which form we find it in Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, 2299—

'Sanct Eloy he doith straitly stand, Aue new hors schoo in tyll his hand,' Saint Eligius, who is said to have constructed a saddle of extraordinary qualities for king Dagobert, was the patron saint of farriers: thus in Sir T. More's *A Dialogue*, &c. bk. II. c. x, p. 194 (ed. 1577), we read: 'Saint Loy we make an horseleche, and must let our horse rather renne vashod and marre his hoofe, than to shooe him on his daye, which we must

†A Lole¹; *pugnus* (A.).
 a Loke of wolle; *floccus, flocteus*.
 a Lok; *clatrus, pessulum, obex, repagulum, sera, vectis*; versus:
 ¶*Pessula sunt obices, sera, sunt-
 que repagula, vectes.*
 to Lok; *serare, con-, de-, dis-, in-
 ob-, firmare*.
 †Lokyñ samme (Lokynsome A.);
 complosus.
 a Lokyr; *cistella, cistula*.
 †to Lokyr²; *crispere*.
 †Lokyrde; *crispus*.
 †a Lokyringe of y^e hede; *cincin-
 nus; cincinnosus, cinnaculus*
 participia; crispitudo.
 Longdebefe; *buglossa, herba est*.

†London; *londonia, londonie; londoniensis*.
 to Lope; *salire, saltare*.
 a Lope; *saltus*.
 a Loper (Leper A.); *saltator, saltatrix*.
 a Lopynge; *saltacio, saltus; saltans*.
 †Lopyrde (Lopyrryde A.) As
 mylke³; concretus.
 †Lopyrde mylke; *ivinctata*.
 †a Loppe⁴; *pulex, feminini generis
 secundum doctrinale, sed secundum
 ysid[orum] & papiam est
 masculini generis*.
 †Loppy; *pulicosus*.
 †a Loppy place; *pulicetum*.
 †a Lopster⁵; *polipus*.

for that point more religiously kepe high and holy than Ester day.' So, too, Chaucer in the *Freres Tale*, l. 1564, makes the carter pray to 'God and seint Loy,' and Lyndesay says again, l. 2367, 'Sum makis offrande to sanct Eloye, That he thare hors may weill conuoye.' Beside the farriers, goldsmiths also looked up to Saint Loy as their patron: thus Barnaby Googe (quoted in Brande, *Pop. Antiq.*) says—

'And Loye the smith doth looke to horse, and smithes of all degree,
 If they with iron meddle here, or if they goldsmithes bee.'

The life of this Saint will be found in Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, under December 1st. See the *Academy*, May 29th, June 12th and 19th, 1880.

¹ Evidently a mistake of the scribe for Lofe = Lufe, which see below.

² To entangle, mat or curl. A. S. *locc*, Icel. *lokkr*, a lock of hair.

'The grete Herminius wounder big of cors, . . .

Quhois hede and schulderis nakit war and bare,

And on his croun bot *lokkerand* zallow hare.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xi. p. 387, l. 18.

See also Bk. viii. p. 247, l. 1, and Bk. xii. l. 18, where Turnus is described as
 'Fers as an wyld lion zond in Trace . . . Fore ire the *lokkeris* of his neck vpcastis.'

Quhen the smart straik in his brest al fast is,
 In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 779, a bear is described as

'Alle with luttende legges, *lokerde* vnfaire.'

'*Cinnaculus*, heryd or lokky.' Medulla.

³ Hampole says (*Pricke of Conscience*, l. 459) that man before he was born—

'Dwellid in a myrk dungeon

Whar he had na other fode

And in a foul stede of corrupcion,

But wlatson glet, and *loper* blode;

where the Harl. MS. 4196 reads '*lopyrde*;' and in G. Douglas, *Encad.*, Bk. x. p. 328, we read—

'Of his mouth a petuns thing to se

The *lopprit* blude in ded thraw voydis he.'

Ray in his Glossary gives '*Lopperd* milk, such as stands so long till it sours and curdles of itself. Hence "a *lopperd* slut." Still in use in the North. See Jamieson, s. v. Lapper. Prov. Dan. *lubber*, anything coagulated. O. Icel. *laupa*, to run, congeal. O. H. Ger. *leberen*, to coagulate. '*Lopperd*-milk. *Lac excoctum et retustate coagulatum*.' Coles.

⁴ Still in use in the North. Loppard is also used in the sense of *flea-bitten*. 'A lop (flea). *Pulex*.' Coles. Caxton in his *Cron. of England*, p. 60, ch. 75, says: 'after this bore shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, an hede of bras an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an harde.' 'Grete *loppye* over alle this land thay fly.' Towneley Myst. p. 62.

⁵ 'A lopster, fish, *carabus, locusta marina*.' Baret. 'A lopster, *gammarus*.' Manip. Vocab. Harrison in his Descript. of Eng. ii. 21, says—'Finalle of the legged kinde we have not anie, neither haue I seene anie more of this sort than the *Polypus*, called in

^a Lorde; *Adonay grece, cenator, cenatorius, celiarcha, centurio, dominator, dominus, domine, decurio, herus; herilis, dominicus; tribunus; versus:*

¶ *Mille tribunus habet, grece celiarcha*¹ *vocatur,*
Centurio centum, bis quinque decurio dic,
Ast quinquaginta pentacontarchus habebit.

^a Lordschippe; *cenatus, cenatorius, dominicus, dominium, & cetera.*

to have Lordschipe; *dominari.*

Lordely; *heriliter.*

^a Lorelle tre; *lavirus, tripas.*

†^a Lorymer²; *lorimarius.*

to Lose; *Amittere, perdere, dis-, delere, destruere.*

^a Losse or a Lossyng; *perdicio, amissio.*

†^a Losynger³; *Assentator.*

*to Love⁴; *vbi to prase.*

*^a Lowe of fyre⁵; *flamma, flammula diminutivum.*

†Lowha; *ecquis.*

†Lowhare; *eccubi.*

†to Lowke (or weyde A.)⁶; *reincare, sarculare.*

English the *lobstar*, crafsh or creuis, and the crab. Carolus Stephanus in his *maison rustique*, doubted whether these lobstars be fish or not; and in the end concludeth them to grow of the purgation of the water as dooth the frog, and these also not to be eaten, for that they be strong and verie hard of digestion.' *Polypus, loppestre.* Aelfric's Glossary, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 56. 'Lopstar, a fysshe, chancre.' Palsgrave. 'Lopster vermyn. Lopster of the sea, whiche is a fysshe lyke a creues. *Astacus, carabus, &c.*' Huloet.

¹ In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182, *ciliarcha* is glossed by 'lord of thousand knyztis.'

² A maker of lormery or metal work for the trappings of horses. The representatives of this ancient trade are now called 'Loriners' or 'Lorimers.' In one MS. of the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 184, the Anchoress is bidden 'whose euer mis-seid þe, oðer mis-deð þe, nūm zeme and understond þat he is þi file þat lorimers habben.' 'Loreng, iron; Fr. *lornier*, a maker of small iron trinkets, as nails, spurs, &c. In the parish of North St. Michaels, in Oxford, was an alley or lane, called the "Lormery," it being the place where such sort of iron wares were sold for all Oxford.' Hearne's Gloss. to R. de Brunne's Translation of Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 613. Palsgrave translates '*Loremar*' by 'one that maketh byttes;' and again by 'maker of bosses of bridelles.' '*Lorale*, a lorayne, a brydell.' Ortus. 'Lorinarii quam plurimum diliguntur a nobilibus militibus Francie, propter calcaria argentata et aurata, et propter pectoralia resonancia et frena bene fabricata. Lorinarii dicuntur a loris (scu loralibus) quas faciunt.' Diet. of John de Garlande, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 123.

³ Of William of Palerne we are told that 'Lieres ne *losengeres* loued he neuer none, but tok to him tidely trewe cunsayl euer.' l. 5841. The word also occurs in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 4196, where Charles having at the instigation of traitors given orders for a retreat into France, 'Pan waxe sory þe gode barouns, þat þay scholde don up hure pauillounis;

By þe conseil of *losengeres.*'

See also Chaucer. *Nonne Prestes Tale*, 505, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 170. '*Losengier*. A flatterer, cogger, foister, pickthank, prater, cousener, guller, beguiler, deceiver.' Cotgrave.

⁴ 'I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell. *Je fais.* Come, of howe moche love you it at: *sus combien le faictes vous?* I love you it nat so dere as it coste me: I wolde be gladde to bye some ware of you, but you love all thynges to dere.' 'Fe sullere loved his þing dere,' *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 213. A. S. *lofan*, O. Icel. *lofa*, to prase.

⁵ 'Of mouth of childer and soukand Made þou *lof* in ilka land.' Psalmus viii. 3.

See also Hampole. P. of Cons, 321, *Allit. Poems*, i. 285, *Roland & Otuel*, l. 662, *Towneley Myteries*, p. 177, &c.

⁶ 'Swa þatt te33 alle þrenngdenn ut All alls it were all offerr heum

Off all þatt niccle temple,

O *lozhe* and all tofelle.' *Ormulum*, 16185.

'So com a *lau* oute of a loghe, in lede is nost to layne,' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. vii.

⁷ This word is still in use in the North; see Mr. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. Ray gives in his Glossary of North Country Words '*lowk*, to weed corn, to look out weeds, so in other countries [i.e. counties] to look one's head, i.e. to look out fleas or lice there.' '*The runcator, Hic circulariter, lowker.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 218. 'To lowke. *Atteruere, exherbare.*' Coles. '1623, July 20. Pd. for his mowing and his wife *lowkinge* and bay makinge 12^d.' *Farming Book of H. Best*, p. 156. '*Lookers* have 3^d. a day.' *ibid.* p. 142.

†a Lowke crouke (Lokecroke A.)¹;
fulcastrum, runco, sarcolum.

†a Lowker; runcator, runco (sanator A.).

†a Lowpe²; Amentum, Ansa, corrigia.

a Lowse; pediculus.

†Lowyse (Lowsse A.)³; enodis, pediculosus.

to Lowse (Lowsse A.); diffasciare, diffibulare, denodare, enodare, exancorare, liberare, de-, soluere, Ab-, dis-, ex-, re-.

a Lowsynge; denodacio, solucio, dis-, re-.

†Lowsyd; solutus, re-.

Lowsynge; soluens, re-, dis-.

L ante V.

a Luce⁴; lucius, lucellus diminutivum, piscis est.

*a Luddok⁵; femē, femur, lumbus; versus:

¶ Dic femur esse viri, sed dic femē mulieris.

†a Lufe of y^e hande⁶; ir, indeclinabile, palma, vola.

†a Lufe⁷; Amasio, Amasia, Amasius, Amasiunculus, Amaciuncula, Amasiolus, dorcium, filorcium.

to Lufe (Luffe A.); Amare voluptatis est, Amascere, Amaturire, Ardere, ex-, Ardescere, ex-, colere, diligere pietatis Affectu, zelare & zelari; versus:

¶ Diligo more bmo, sed Amamus more sinistro;

Diligo prudenter, sed Amamus insipienter.

†Lufabyll (Luffeabille A.); Amabilis, Amatorius, Amarusus, emulus.

¹ See also Luke Cruke, below.

² 'Amentum. A thonge, or that which is bounden to the middes of a darte to throwe it: a stroope or loope.' Cooper.

³ There are evidently two words here mixed up: *lousy* and *loose*. 'I lowse a person or a garment, I take lye or vermyne out of it. *Je pouille*. Beggars have a goodly lyfe in the summer tyme to lye and lowse them under the hedge.' Palsgrave.

⁴ Randle Holme, under 'How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,' p. 345, gives—'A Pike, first a Hurling pick, then a Pickerell, then a Pike, then a Luce or Lucie.' Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 18, tells us that 'the pike as he geth receiveth diverse names, as from a pic to a gilted, from a gilted to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce.' 'Luonus, a lewse.' Nom. MS. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a luce, fish, *lupus fluvialis*.' 'Luce a fyssh, *lus*.' Palsgrave. 'Grete lucces y-nowe, He gat home wold.' *Sir Degrevant*, 503.

⁵ See a recipe 'For Sirup' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 43—

'Take befe and sklice it fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in, &c.'

⁶ 'The flat or palm of the hand; slahs *lofin*, a buffet, Gospel of St. John, xviii. 22, xix. 3; *lofan* slahan, to strike with the palms of the hands, St. Mat. xxvii. 27; St. Mark xiv. 65.' Skeat's *Moss-Goth. Gloss.* See also Ray's *Gloss.* s. v. *Luce*. 'I may towch with my lufe the ground evyn here.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 32. O. Icel. *lofi*.

'Wyth lyst louez vp-lyfte þay loued hym swybe.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 987.

'The licor in his awen loore, the letter in the tothire.' *King Alexander*, 2569. Still in use; see Mr. Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 108, says 'they [certain pears] be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande.' Gawain Douglas in his trans. of the *Virgil*, *Æneidos* viii. p. 242, describing how Æneas made his libation and prayer to the nymphs, says—

'In the holl *luffis* of his hand, quhare he stude, Dewly the watter hynt he fra the flude.'

'Na laubour list thay luke tyl, thare *luffis* are bierd lyme.' *Ibid.* Bk. viii. Prol. l. 81.

'*Hec palma, hoc ir*: the loue [printed lone] of the hande.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 207.

⁷ In the *Gesta Romanorum* the author of the Addit. MS. translation mistook the Latin term *Amasius* for a proper name: 'whan the other knyght, *Amasius*, that the lady loved, perserved that, he came on a nyght to her house, &c.' p. 174. The same mistake also occurs, p. 182, where the Addit. and Cambridge MSS. give the name of the woman as 'Anasie,' the Latin being *amasia*.

a Lufe; *Affecio, Affectus, Amacio, Amamen, Amor in bono & malo; Amor in singulari ad honestum ponitur, ut amor dei, Sed in plurali ad inhonesta ducitur; caritas, dileccio in bono, estus, filos grece, gratia, ignis, zelus, & cetera.*

Lufande; *Amans, diligens, Ardens, zelans.*

a Lufer; *Amator, -trix, Amaculus, Amatorculus, emulator, -trix, zelator, -trix, dilector, -trix.*

†Lufetale; *vbi lufabylle.*

a Lufe tenando¹; *locum tenens.*

a Luge; *magale, mappale, casa, pastoforium, tugurrium, vmbaculum, & cetera; vbi a howse.*

†a Luge for masons²; *lapidicina, lapididum.*

†a Luke cruke; *sereculum, & cetera, vbi lowke cruke.*

to Luke; *vbi to be-holde.*

†Luke; *lucas, nomen proprium.*

†to Luke in a merow[r]e; *mirari, speculari.*

†to Luke vppe; *suspicere.*

to, Luke in; *inspicere.*

to Lulle³; *neniari.*

†Lulay (Lulley A.)⁴; *nenia.*

Lumes; *iuga.*

to Lumine; *illuminare.*

a Luminere of bukes; *miniator, miniographus, illuminator.*

a Lumpe; *frustrum, frustulum.*

Lunatyk; *astrosus, lunaticus.*

Lunges; *pulmo.*

¹ The modern pronunciation of Lieutenant is found in the ballad of Chevy Chase, l. 122:

'That dougheti duglas, lyff-tenant of the marches, he lay slean chyviat within;'

and again in the *Boke of Noblesse*, 1475 (repr. 1860, p. 35), we have, 'whiche townes and fortresses after was delivered ayen to the king Edwarde by the moyen of Edmonde erle of Kent, his *lieftenant*.' Heywood in his *Four Prentises*, 1615, l. iii., spells the word *lieftenant*, and Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, 1613, vol. i. bk. iv. c. ii. has *lieftenant*. Caxton, I believe, invariably uses the form *lieutenaut*.

² 'And for there luf a luge is dijt Fulle hye upon an hille.' MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. lf. 49.

'*Lapicidinarius*: Qui lapides a lapicedia [locus ubi lapides erunt] eruit; Fr. carriere (Vet. Glos.).' D'Arnis. *Loge* is used frequently in the *Destr. of Troy* for a tent as in l. 813—

'Enon lurkys to his *loge*, & laide hym to slepe;'

and in l. 6026 it is applied to temporary shelters of boughs and leaves—

'For the prise kynges *Logges* to las men with leuys of wode.'

Grete tenttes to graide, as faire degre askit,

In De Gaulleville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—'Fow muste entyr thiddyr in and *luge* the in ane of the castellys,' and Gawain Douglas, in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, p. 109. l. 16, has: 'Quhat wedder is thairout vnder the *luge*?' and again *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 224—

'And at euin tide retourne hame the strecht way, Till his *luging* wele bekend fute hait.' See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 784, 807, &c. and cf. P. Masonys *Loge*.

³ In the Dispute between Mary and the Cross, pr. in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 133, the Virgin says—'Feet and fayre hondes

Pat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte,

I lulled hem, I leid hem softe :

and in Chaucer's *Clerk's Tale*, 553—

'In her barne pis litel childe she leide,

And lulled it, and after gan it kisse.'

Wif ful sadde face and gan be childe to blisse,

'I lulle in myne armes, as a nouryce dothe her chylde to bringe it aslepe. *Je berce entre mes bras*. She can lulle a childe as hansomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere olde.' Palsgrave. 'To lull. *Delinio, demulceo*.' To lull asleep. *Sopio*. Lullaby. *Lullus, nania sporifera*. Coles. '*Berec*, lulled.' Wright's Vocab. p. 143. O. Icel. *lulla*.

⁴ A very common burden in nursery songs. See one printed by Mr. Halliwell in his edition of the *Cocentry Mysteries*, p. 414, which begins—

'Lully, lulla, thow litell tyme child : By, by, lully, lullay, thow littell tyme child :

By, by, lully, lullay, &c.'

'flayr chylde, lullay, sone must she syng.' *ibid.* p. 137.

*a Lurdane¹; *vbi* a thefe.
to Lurke²; *latere, latescere, latitare, delitere, re-, dilescere, re-*.
†Lurkyng; *latens, latitans, & cetera*.
†a Lurkyng place; *latebra, latibulum*.

a Luste; *illecebra, libido, voluptas*.
Lusty; *illecebrosus, gulosus, libidinosus, voluptuosus*.
A Lwte (A.).
*a Luvere (Lyuer A.)³; *fumarium, fumerale, lucar, lodium*.

Capitulum 12^m M.

M ante A.

Mace⁴; *macia (mastix A.), species est*.

a Mace⁵; *clava, manipulus*.
to be Made⁶; *fieri (A.)*.
Made; *Entus, Compositus, factus, &*

cetera participia verborum sequentium; vbi to make (A.).
Made; *vbi fonde (A.)*.
Madyr⁷; *coccus, rubea, sandix, Rubium Maior, herba est, anglice madyr*.

¹ Gawain Douglas in his prologue to the *Aeneas*, Bk. viii. l. 9, uses lurdany—

‘Frendschip flemyt is in France, and fayth has the flicht;
Leyis, lurdany and lust ar oure laid sterne.’

² Wyclif in his version of Joshua x. 27 has, ‘the whiche doon down thei threwen hem into the spelonk, in the which thei lurkielen’ (*in qua latuerant*); and in I. Paralip. xii. 8, ‘of Gaddi ouerflown to Dauid, whanne he lurkide [*cum lateret*] in desert, most stronge men, and best fighters.’ See the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 1167, where the Greeks are described as having

‘lurkyt vnder lefesals loget with vines.’

In l. 13106 of the same poem it is used with the meaning of departing stealthily, stealing away—

‘Vlyxes the Lord, that lurkyd by nyght firo the Cite to the see.’

‘I lurke and dare.’ *Townley Myst.* 137. See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 277, where Jonah having inspected ‘vche a nok’ of the whale’s belly ‘þenne lurkes & laytes where wat; le best.’ ‘To lurk or lie hid. *Lateo, latito*. To lurk privily upon the ground. *Latibulo*. A lurking hole. *Latebra, &c.*’ Gouldman. ‘I lurke, I hyde my selfe. *Je me musse*. When I come to the house, you lurke ever in some corner.’ Palsgrave. The MS. repeats *delitere, -tescere*.

³ Baret has ‘a loouer, or tunnell in the rooffe, or top of a great hall to avoid smoke, *fumarium*.’ In his directions for the proper arrangement of a house Neckham says—
lurers ordine

‘*specularia autem compententer sint disposita in domo orientales partes respiciencia*; where the meaning seems to be a side-window in the hall.’ *De Utensilibus*, in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 109. ‘Lovir or fomerill. *Fumarium et infumibulum*.’ Withals. ‘*Fumarium*, a chymney or a ffoneral.’ Medulla. See P. Plowman, C. xxi. 288, *Romans of Partenay*, 1175, &c.

⁴ ‘Mace, spice; *macer*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Mace, spice, *macis*.’ Baret.

⁵ Baret gives ‘A mace or anything that is borne, *gestanum*; a mace roiall, *scoptrum*; and the Manip. Vocab. ‘Mace, scepter, *scoptrum*.’ ‘And anone one of them that was in montaguys compaignie vp with a mace and smote the same hugh vpon the hede that the brayn brest out.’ *Caxton, Cron. of England*, p. 216.

⁶ The scribe of Lord Monson’s MS. has here completely muddled the two words *mad* and *made*; he has copied as follows:—

‘to be Madde; *fieri, dementare, & cetera*: to be fonde, & cetera, *ut supra*.’

In Wyclif’s version of the New Testament John x. 20 is rendered. ‘And so dissenioun was maad among the Jewis for thes wordis. Forsothe manye of hem seiden, He hath a deuel, and *maddith* [or wexith wood]; what heeren 3e him.’ See also *Deeds viii. 11* and *xii. 15*. The word occurs with a transitive meaning in *Allit. Poems*, A. 359—

‘For marre ofser *maddie*, morne and mybe, All lys in him to dyst and deme!’

and the noun *maddynge*, folly, is found at l. 1153, and also in *King Alisaunder*, p. 121. ‘I maddie, I waxe or become mad. *Je enraige*. I holde my lyfe on it the felowe maddeth.’ Palsgrave. ‘For grete aegeldomen doot and *madde*.’ Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 187.

⁷ ‘Madder, herbe to die or colour with, *rubia, garance*.’ Baret. ‘Madder, *rubea tinctorium*.’ Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave gives ‘*Garance* f. the herbe madder; with whose root Dyers make cloth Orange tawny, or, for a need, Red; and joyning it with wood, black.’ Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, explains *Sandix* by ‘a colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together.’ ‘I maddler clothe to be dyed. *Je garence*. Your vyelet hath not his full dye but he his maddered.’ Palsgrave. See Cockayne’s *Luchdons*, iii. 337.

May; *maius, mensis est.*

*a Madyn¹; *Ancilla, Ancillula; Ancillariorum participium; Abra, puella, puellula; puellaris; virgo, virginula; vaginalis, virgineus participia.*

a Mayden hede; *celibatus, virginitas.*

†Mayden grisse (Maydyngresse A.)²; *regina prati.*

a Maieſty; *imperiositas, maiestas.*

pe Male (Maylle A.) of a haburion³; *hamus, macula, scama, squama, & cetera.*

*to Mayn⁴; *mutulare, de-*

*Maynde; *mutulatus.*

*a Maynynge; *mutulacio.*

†a Mayre⁵; *maior, prefectus, quasi pre alijs factus, pretor, edilis.*

a Mayster; *magister; magistralis; rabbi, raboni, & cetera; rbi thecher; magistratus, preceptor, senator, gignasiarcha.*

a Maystry⁶; *magisterium, senatus.*

†a Mayse of herynge⁷; *millenarius, Allistrigium.*

to Make; *Agere, componere, comminisci, commentari, concinnare, condere, conficere, construere, creare de nichilo, demoliri, edere,*

¹ The term *maiden* and its derivatives, as *maidenhood, maiden-clean, &c.*, were not uncommonly applied to persons of both sexes. Thus, besides the passage in P. Plowman, C. xi. 281, where Wit advises marriage between 'maydenes and maydenes,' that is between bachelors and spinsters, in the *Poem of Antierist*, l. 105, we find—

'Crist him-selven chese

Be born in beetleem for ur ese

and in *Havelok*, l. 995, we read of

and in *Lonelich's Holy Grail*, xvi. 680—

'On of hem my Cosin was,

So, too, in Trevisa's trans. of Higden, v. 69, where the writer speaking of Siriacus says, 'he was clene mayle i-martred wiþ þe same maydenes' [*ipse virgo existens*]. 'Man beyng a mayde, puceau.' Palsgrave.

His *maidenhede* for to bring in place,

þat he took for us wit his grace.'

that 'Of bodi was he *mayden clene*.'

And a clene *Maiden* and ful of gras.'

² According to Lyte, Dodoens, p. 41, the Meadowsweet; 'Medesweete or Medewurte . . . called of some after the Latine name Goates bearde.'

³ 'Hamus. An hoke or An hole off net or A mayl of An haburjone.' Medulla. Plate armour was, as its name implies, formed of plates of steel or iron, while mail armour was composed of small rings or links. Cotgrave gives 'Maille, maille, or a linke of maille (whereof coats of mail be made); also a Hauther, or any little ring of mettall resembling a linke of maille.' In the duel between Oliver and Sir Ferumbras the latter deals a blow on Oliver's helmet and 'of ys auantaile wyþ þat stroke carf wel many a maylle.' *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 624; and again, l. 876, when Oliver was surrounded by the Saracens he 'gan hym sturle about, & for-hewþ hem plate & maille.' 'Mayle of a haburjon, maille.' Palsgrave. See the description of the habergeon which the pilgrim receives from 'Grace Dieu' in De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 61, where she says: 'for no wepene y-grounden ther was neuere mayl y-broken. For with the nailles with which was nayled the sone of the smith and ryven the nailles were enclosed and rivetted.' 'Squama, mayles or lytle plates in an haberieon, or coate of fense: *duplici squama lorica*. Virgil.' Cooper, 1584. Cotgrave notes as a proverb 'Maille à maille on fait les haburgeons; linke after linke the coat is made at length; peece after peece things come to perfection.'

⁴ 'Mutulo, to maynyng.' Medulla. Palsgrave has, 'He hath mayned me and now is fledde his waye: *il m'a offillé or mutillé, or mehaigné*.' In Robert de Brunne's trans. of Langtoft, p. 305, we read—'Was no man Inglis mayned me dede þat day.'

⁵ 'The Maior, or chiefe and principall officer in a Cite: *prefectus urbis, optimas, primas, prator urbanus*. His Maioraltie, or the time of his office being Maior, *prefectura*.' Baret. 'Prefectus, a Meyre, a Justyce.' Medulla. See Liber Custumarum, Gloss. s. v. Major.

⁶ 'A Meyre, *protes*.' MS. Egerton, 829, leaf 78.

⁷ See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. Text, xi. 9.

⁸ 'A maise of hering, *quingenta*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A mease of herring. *Alcstrigium*.' Gouldman.

facere de materia aliena, fabricare, fingere, efficere, moliri, plasmare, de-, struere, con-, ex-, plectere est ex virgis aliquid componere, efficere (patrare A.).

†to Make a bedde; *sternere.*

†to Make a howse¹; *palare.*

a Maker; *Autor, compositor, conditor, confector², constructor, creator, formator, factor, fabricator, fictor, effictor, molitor, plasmator, plastes.*

†a Malady³; *Arthesis.*

†a Makerell⁴; *megarus, piscis est.*

a Makynge; *composicio, commentum, confectio, constructio, creatio, edicio, fabrica.*

*a Male⁵; *mantica, involucreum.*

†a Males mette⁶; *dieta.*

a Malice; *malicia, malignitas.*

Malicious; *maliciosus, malignus.*

*a Malyñ⁷; *tersorium.*

Malte; *brasium, granificium, cerificium.*

a Maltster; *vstrinator, -tria, brasiator, -tria.*

Malthowse; *brasiatorium.*

to make Malte; *vstrinare, brasiare.*

a Malue⁸; *Altea, malua; maluaceus participium.*

a Manakelle⁹; *manica, manicula diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *De ferro manicas de panno dic quoque factas.*

¹ *Palare* has already been used as the Latin equivalent of to Holke.

² MS. *confestor*.

³ Cooper, 1584, gives 'Arthetica passio, the joynte sicknes, the goute.' 'Artesis. The Gout in the Joynts.' Coles. See Knotty, above.

⁴ See P. Megar.

⁵ 'A male or budget; *male, valise.* A little male, *bougette, mallette.*' Sherwood. 'Portemanteau, m. a Port-mantue, cloak-bag, male.' Cotgrave. 'A male, *mantica.*' Manip. Vocab. 'A male or bowget, *hyppopera, mantica.*' Baret. 'Undo my male or boget. *Retex vulgam.*' Horman. 'Item. I shalle telle you a tale, Pampyng and I have picked your male, and taken out pesis v.' Paston Letters, ii. 237. 'Ich pe wulle bi-tache a male riche; penizes per buod an funda, to wisse an hundrad punda.' Lazamon, i. 150.

'pay busken vp bilyue, blonkkes; sadel, Tyffen her takles, trussen her males.'

Sir Gawaine, 1129.

Tusser in his Five Hundred Points, ch. cii. p. 191, suggests as a 'Posic for the gests chamber: Foule male some cast on faire boord, be carpet nere so cleene,

What maners careles maister hath, by knave his man is seene.'

'Male to put stuffe in, *masle.* Male or wallet to putte geare in, *malic.*' Palsgrave.

⁶ See Diet, above.

⁷ Probably we should read Malkyn. Cotgrave has 'A maulkin (to make cleane an oven) *patrouille, fourbalit, escouillon.* To make cleane with a maulkin, *patrouiller.* *Escouillon*, a wipe or dishclout, a maulkin, or drag to cleanse or sweepe an oven.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'A malkin, *panniculus,*' and Baret 'a maulkin, a drag wherewith the floore of an oven is made clean, *peniculus, pernicillus.*' 'Mercedero, a maulkin, *Peniculum.*' R. Percyvall, Span. Dict. 1591. 'Mercedero, m. a maulkin to make cleane an oven with.' Ib. ed. J. Minshew, 1623. *Maulkin* in Lincolnshire signifies a scarecrow (see Mr. Peacock's Gloss.), but about Whitby, according to Mr. F. K. Robinson, still preserves its meaning of 'a mop for cleaning a baker's oven.' See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. Dial. Soc. and Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary. 'A Scorell, Dragge, or Malkin wherewith the floor of the oven is cleaned. *Peniculus.*' Withals. In Wright's Vocab. p. 276, under the head of *Pistor cum suis Instrumentis* we find 'Hoc *tersorium.* A^{cc} a malkyn.'

⁸ Baret says, 'Mallows, this herb groweth in gardens, and in vntilled places, they be temperate in heat and moisture; *malua.*' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 45, says, 'It [the mallow] that is called Malache of the Grecianes . . . is called in Englishe *holy ok.*'

'Flee the butterflie

That in the *malves* flouring wol abonde.'

Palladius on *Husbandrie*, p. 147. l. 206.

⁹ 'Manicles, to bind the hands, also gauntlets and splents, *manica.*' Baret. 'I manakyll a suspecte person to make hym to confesse thynges. *Je rine en aigneau.* And he wyll nat confesse it manakyll hym, for undoubted he is gylty.' Palsgrave.

†to Manacle; *manicare*.

to Manase¹; *vbi* to threte.

a Maner²; *Allodium, manarium, mansorium, predium, prediolum*.

a Mañ; *Andron vel andros* grece, homo, homuncio, homunculus; *mas, masculus, masculinus, humanus, virilis* participia; *vir, microcosmus, minor mundus, mortalis communis generis* (*marinus* A.).

a Manhede; *humanitas* (*virilitas* A.).

†to take Manhede (to Make man A.); *humanare, incarnare*.

*a Mandrage³; *mandragora*.

†a Mañ of crafte: *Artifex, Autor, opifex*.

a Mañ of lawe; *vbi* a lawour (*law-3ore* A.).

a Mañ (Mayne A.) of a horse; *caplepra, juba*.

a Maner place; *vbi* a maner.

a Maner; *genus, maneries, modus, modiolus diminutivum, mos, vsus*.

†Manerly; *humane, humaniter*.

†vn Manerly; *jnhumaniter, jnhumane*.

Many; *multus, plurimus, plus*.

Many falde; *multiplex*.

†made Manyfalde; *multiplicatus*.

Many maneris (*manerse* A.); *multimodus, multiplex*.

†to make Manyfalde; *multiplicare, -tor, -trix, -cio*; *multifarie, multifarian*.

†Manly; *humanus, vnde humane vel humaniter aduerbium* & cetera.

vn Manly; *Inhumaniter; Inhumanus* (A.).

†a Manslaer; *assisini, grassator, homicida, letifur, correpto* [i], *plagiarius, sicarius, spiculator*.

†a Mantylle; *ciclas, clamis, collobium, endromis, endromeles, leuca, mantellus, pallium, palliolum, palla, glomerium, palliatius*.

†fro mañ to mañ; *viritin*.

*a Manuelle⁴; *manuale*.

Mapylle; *Acer; Acereus, Acernus* participia.

a Maras (*Marasse* A.)⁵; *labina, palus, tesqua; palustris*.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, 1383, we read that Sir Feltemour '*manacade* fulle faste.' '*Mine sunt Manasse*.' Medulla, Baret gives; 'All things manace present death, *intendant omnia mortem*. Ving.' Hampole tells us that Antichrist shall torment the saints

'Thurgh grete tourmentes and manace.' *P. of Conscience*, 4350.

"Sarsyn," quap Olyuer, "let now ben by prude & by manace." *Sir Ferunbras*, 432. Wyclif's version of Mark iii. 12 runs—"And gretely he *manasside* hem, that thei shullen nat make hym opyn [or knowen]:" see also ch. iv. v. 39. Fr. *menacer* from Lat. *minā, minacia*, threats. '*Manace, Intentio, Interminor*. Manace and manacyuge, *Idem*.' Hulot. 'I manace, I threten a person. *Je menace*. Doest thou manace me, I desye the and thy malyce to.' Palsgrave.

² 'A manour, or house without the walles of the citie, *suburbanum*; a manour, a ferme; a place in the country with ground lieng to it; *pradium*; a manour, ferme or piece of grounde fallen by heritage, *heredium*; a little house, ferme, or manour in the countrie, *prediolum*.' Baret. 'Syr Robert Knolles, knyght, dyed at his maner in Norfolk.' Caxton, *Cronicle of England*, ch. 243, p. 289.

³ Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, pt. ii. lf. 45, says—"There are two kindes of mandrag, the black which is the female, . . . the white . . . called y^e male." In *Sir Ferunbras*, ll. 1386, 87, Floripas makes of mandrake for Oliver,

'A drench pat noble was & mad him dryek it warm,

& Olyuer wax hole sone pas, and feled no maner harm.'

'Mandrake herbe. *Mardragora* [sic], whereof there be he and she, and of two natures.' Hulot.

⁴ '*Manuch*, a manuel, a (portable) prayer book.' Cotgrave.

⁵ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1534, we read—

'Fore-magledo in the *maras* with meruailous knyghte;'

and again, l. 2505—

'Thorowe *marasse* and mosse and montes so heghe.'

See also l. 2014. The account of Pharaoh's dream as given in Wyclif's version of Genesis xli. 2 says, 'He gesside that he stood on a flood, fro which seuene kyn and ful fatte stieden,

Marbylle; *Augusteum*, marmor, *tiberium*; *marmoreus*.

*a Marche¹; *marchia*, *maritima*, *maritimus*.

Mare; *ubi* more.

a Mare; *equa*.

Mare ouer; *preterea*, *insuper*, *quinciam*.

Margarett; *margareta*, nomen proprium.

*a Margaryte stone²; *margarita*, nomen lapidis preciosi; versus:

¶*Margaritalapis*, sed *margareta puella*.

Marghe³; *medulla*.

a Margyn⁴; *margo*; *marginalis*.

Mary; *maria*, nomen proprium est. to Mary; *maritare*.

a Mariage (Marryege A.); *connubium*, *maritagium*.

†Maryd; *maritatus*.

†Marigolde⁵; *solsequium*, *sponsa solis* (*Elitropium* A.), *herba* est.

and weren fed in the places of *mareis* [*in locis palustribus*]. 'Marrice, *palus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Marais, a marsh or fenne.' Cotgrave. 'A moore or *marris*; vide Fen. A fenne or marise, a moore often drowned with water, *palus*, *Vng mareis*. Baret. Maundeville, p. 130, says of Tartary, that 'no man may passe be that Weye godely, but in tyme of Wyntir, for the perilous Watres, and wykkede *Marcyys* that ben in the Contrees,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary as 'meres, boundaries.' Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii. p. 102, says: 'The huppe or lapwynche is a byrde crested, whiche is moche in *mareys* and fylthes.' In Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 93, it is stated that 'Spourge gyant . . . groweth only in merrish and watery groundes.' 'Marysshe grounde, *marescaige*.' Palsgrave.

¹ Baret gives 'Marches, borders, or bounds of, &c., *confinium*; souldiers appointed to keepe and defende the marches, *limitanei milites*, Theod.; the frontiers, bounds, or marches of the empire, *marginis imperii*.' and Cotgrave 'Marche, f. a region, coast, or quarter, also a march, frontiere, or border of a countrey.' In P. Plowman, C. xi. 137, Dowel is called 'duk of þes marches.' See also *Alexander & Dindimus*, l. 382. 'I marche, as one countrey marcheth upon an other. *Je marcheys*. Their countreys marched the one upon the other.' Palsgrave. 'Marches or borders of a country. *Fines*.' Hulot. 'Judee is put out of her termes (or *marchis*) of the Caldeis.' Wyclif, 3 Esdras iv. 45.

² 'A goldene erering and a *margurite* shynende, that vndernemeth a wis man, and an ere obedient.' Wyclif, Proverbs xxv. 11. 'Wo! wo! the ilke greet citee, that was clothid with biije and purpur, and cocke, and was goldid with gold and precious stoon, and *margaritis*.' Apocal. xviii. 16. In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, ed. Wright, p. 55, Grace Dieu declares the scrip which she gives to the pilgrim to be 'mickel more worth than a *margerye* and more precious.' In the description of the heavenly city in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1036, each 'pane' is described as having 3 gates,

'Pe portalez pyked of rych platez, A parfyte perle þat neuer fatez.'

& vch zate of a *margerye*,

See also *ibid.* B. 556. Caxton, *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, says that round England are caught dolphins, 'sea calues and balaynes, grete fysshe of whales kynde, and diuerse shellysshe, amonge whiche shellysshe ben muskles that within hem haue *margeri* *perles* of all maner of colour, and hewe, of rody and red, purple, and of blewe, and specially and most of whyte.' 'Margerye perle, *nacel*.' Palsgrave. See also Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 70.

³ 'The *merghe* of a fresche calfe' is mentioned in the Lincoln Med. MS. leaf 283, and 'the *merghe* of a gosse-wenge' on leaf 285. 'The marrow with the bone, *medulla*.' Baret. 'His bowellis ben ful of talz; and the bones of hym ben moistid with *marz*.' Wyclif, Job xxi. 24. Caxton in the *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. iii. p. 146, says: 'in lyke wise it happeth on alle bestes, ffor they haue thenne [whan the mone is fulle] their heedes and other membres more garnyschid of *marghe* and of humeurs.' Whitinton in his *Vulgaria*, 1527, lf. 27^b, says: 'A man myghte as soone pyke *mary* out of a mattoek, as dryue thre good latyn wordes out of your foretoppe.' A. Boorde in his *Breviary of Health*, ch. clvii. p. 57, recommends for chaps in the lips 'the powder of the ryues of pome garnades, the *mary* of a calfe, or of a hart, &c.' A. S. *mearg*, *meargh*. 'Medulla. The *mary*. Medulla.

⁴ 'The margent of a booke, *margo*.' Baret. 'A margent, *margo*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ Hulot speaks of the 'Marigolide or ruddes herbe. *Calendula*, *helioeris*, *heliotropium*, *Leontopodium*, *Lysimachium*, *Scorpiuros*, *Solsequium*.' The oldest name for the plant was

Mariory; *marioria*, nomen proprium est.

†Ma[r]ioron¹; herba, *Maiorana* (A.).

a Marke²; *marca*.

Marke; *marchus*, nomen proprium.

†a Marke³; *meta*, *limes*.

†to Marke; *notare*, *de-*, *notificare*, *signare*, *de-*, *con-*, *limitare*.

†Markyd; *notatus*, *signatus*.

Marle (Marke A.)⁴; *creta*, *glis*; *glitosus*.

a Marle pitt; *cretarium*.

A Marschalle of horse; *Agasio* (*Agaso* A.), *marescallus*.

*a Martiloge; *martilogium*.

†A Martinett⁵; *Irristiticus*, & dicitur *de Irriguo* (A.).

a Martyr; *martir*.

†to Martyr; *martiriare*, *martirizare*.

†Martyrde; *martirizatus*.

†a Martyrdome; *cruciatu*, *martirium*.

*a Maser⁶; *cantarus*, *murra*; *mur-reus*; *murpis* (*murris* A.) *Arbor est*.

a Mase⁷; *clava*.

†a Masyndewe⁸; *Asilum*.

ymbglidegold, that which moves round with the sun. In MS. Harl. 3388 occurs '*Calendula, solsequium, sponsa solis, solsecle, goldewort idem, ruddis holygold*.'

¹ '*Marjolaine, f. Marierome, sweet Marierome, &c.*' Cotgrave. '*Maioran, gentle, or sweete Maioran, herbe, Amaraeus.*' Baret. '*Margerome gentyll, an herbe, marjolayne, margelyne.*' Palsgrave. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 20, says: 'Some call thys herbe in englysh *merierum gentile*, to put a difference betwene an other herbe called *merierum*, which is but a bastard kynde, and this is y^e true kynde. *Merierum* is a thicke and bushy herbe creping by the ground, with leaes lyke small calamite roughe and rounde.' The form *Maierom*, which is strictly correct, being from the Ital. *majorana* (for the change of *n* to *m* compare *holm*, *lime*, &c.) occurs in Tusser, ch. xlii., where the plant is mentioned amongst 'strowing herbes of all sortes.' I have inserted the *r* in the text, as the alphabetical position of the word requires it.

² In P. Plowman, A. v. 31, Conscience

'Warnede Walte his wyf was to blame,

pat hire hed was worp a *Mark*, & his hod worp a Grote.'

The Mark in weight was equal to 8 ounces or two-thirds of a pound troy, and the gold coin was in early times equal to six pounds, or nine marks of silver; but in the reign of King John it was worth ten marks of silver. See Madox, *Hist. Excheq.* i. pp. 277, 487. In *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. ed. Furnivall, viii. 149, we have 'for marke ne for punde.'

³ The author of the *Story of Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 439, of Cain after he became an outlaw, that 'Met of coru, and wigte of fe, And merke of felde, first fond he.'

⁴ Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, E. D. Soc. says that on the words *marl* is used as equivalent to *chalk*; in other districts it is equivalent to *hard clay*. Cooper gives '*glis*, potter's clay.' 'Marle, or chaulky claye. *Marga*.' Huloet. '*Glitosus*. Marly.' Medulla. 'Merle grounde, *marle*.' Palsgrave.

⁵ This appears from Cotgrave to be a water-mill, but I have been unable to find any instance of the word. '*Martinet*. A martlet or martin (bird); also, a water-mill for au yron forge,' that is, a forge hammer driven by water power. Ducange defines *martinetus* as a 'forge, a *martellis* seu malleis sic dicta.'

⁶ In *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 163, the author, while inveighing against the abuses amongst the clergy, complains that they neglect their churches for their 'daie,' and that while 'So caliz is of tin, hire nap [is] of mazere.' '*Cantarus*, a masere.' Medulla. In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, vi. 471, we read, 'Kynge Edgare made nayles to be fixe in his masers and peccs' [in crateris]. 'A mazer, or broad pice to drinke in, *putera*.' Baret. 'A mazer, *Jute, jutte, gobean, jadeau*.' Cotgrave. Cooper gives '*Trulla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, suche as great masers were wont to bee.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181, 'masere' is used as a gloss for *mirra*. The maser-tree is the *acer campestre* L. In 1381 Lord Latimer bequeathed 'les mazers et le grant almeslych d'argent.' *Test. Eborac.* i. 114.

⁷ See Mace, above.

⁸ For *maison de dieu*, house of God. In P. Plowman, B. vii. 26, Truth bids all who are really penitent to save their 'wymynge & amende mesondicre here-myde, and myseyse

†to Maske; *ceruidare*. (to Marke;
Cornidare, as A hornyd beste A.).
 a Mason; *cementarius* (*cementarius*
 A.), *lathomus*.
 a Mason axe; *Ascis*, *asciculus*, *la-*
thomega.
 a Masonry; *lathomia*.
 Maste; *maximus*.
 a Maste of a nett¹; *hamus*, *macula*.
 a Maste of a schippe; *malus*.
 Mastykk²; *mastic* -cis, *producto* -i.
 *Mastiljoñ³; *bigermen*, *mixtilio*.

a Mastis⁴; *liciscus*.
 *Mattefelon (Matfelone A.)⁵; *iacea*,
herba est.
 a Mater; *materia dicitur in sciencijs*,
materies in alijs rebus, *thema*,
stilus; *materialis*; *materialiter*
aduerbium; *versus* :
 ¶ *Vocum materia*, sed *rerum ma-*
teries est.
 Mathew; *matheus*.
 Mathy; *mathias*.
 Matyns; *matutini*, *matutine*.

folke helpe,' and in the *Morte Arthure*, l. 3038, we are told that after the capture by Arthur of a city, his men 'Mynsteris and masondeves malle to the erthe.'
 The word also occurs in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5621—

'Men shull him berne in hast. . . . To some *maisondeue* beside;'

and in Bale's *Kynges Johan*, p. 82, 'Never prynce was there that made to poore peoples use so many *masondeves*, hospytals & spytyle houses, as your grace hath done.' '*Meusondue* is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this kingdome, and it comes of the French (*Maison de Dieu*) and is no more but God's house in English.' *Les Termes de la Ley*, 1641, fo. 202^b.

¹ See P. 'Maske of a nette. *Macula*.' Cotgrave has 'The mash or mesh (or holes), of a net; *macle*, *mache*, ou *macque d'un rets*.' Huloet has 'Mash of a nette, and Masher. *Idem*. Masher of a nette. *Hamus*, *macula*.' 'A mash of a net. *Macula*.' Gouldman. '*Hamus*. An hoke or An hole off net.' Medulla. From A. S. 'max, *retia*.' Aelfric's *Cutloquy* in Wright's Vocab. p. 5, by the common interchange of x and sc (Sk-at).

² 'The rosine of y^e lentiske tree called *mastick* deserueth praise.' Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 29. 'Som vse to conferit *mastic* wyth frankincense & wyth the mixture of the rosin of a pinaple.' *ibid*. lf. 34.

³ A mixture of wheat and rye. 'Medylde corne, *mixtilio*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 178. The term is used also for a kind of mixed metal (?bronze) as in *Ancren Ricle*, p. 284, where are mentioned 'golt, seluer, stel, iron, copper, *mestling*, breas.' See also the description of the chamber of Floripas in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1327—

'pe wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspre & of oþre stones fyne,
 Y-poudred wyþ perree of polastre, pe leues wern *masalyne*.'

See also *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 9, and Robert of Gloucester, p. 87. Strittmann gives the term *mestlingsmip*, a worker in mixed metal as occurring in a poem of the 12th century. A. Boorde in his *Dyetary*, ch. xi. p. 258, says—'Mestlyng breade is made, halfe of whete, and halfe of Rye.' 'White wheat *massteline* will outsell dodde-read-*massledine* 6^d. in a quarter.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 99.

⁴ The *Ortus* explains *liciscus* as 'animal genitum inter canem et lupum,' and adds '*est optimus canis contra lupos*.' '*Liciscus*, a howne; animal genitum inter canem et lupum.' Medulla. '*Lycisca*. A mungrell.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

⁵ The cur or *mastis* he haldis at smale auale,

And culgeis spanzeartis, to chace partick or quale.' G. Douglas, *Encados* iv. Prol. 56. Caxton, *Fayt of Armes*, p. ii. p. 158, says that 'in alde tyme was an usage to norrysshe grete *mastyngs* and sare bytyngge dogges in the lytell houses upon the wallis to thende that by them shulde be knowne the comynge of theyre enemyes.'

⁶ According to Ducange '*iacea*' is mint. Halliwell explains '*matefelon*' by 'knapweed.' '*Iacea nigra*. The herb Scabious. *Materfilon*, or Knapweed.' Gouldman. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 109, says of Scabious—'The fourth is now called in Shoppes *Jacea nigra*, and *Materfilon*; and it hath none other name knowen vnto vs.' In *Reliq. Antiq* i. 53. are printed some curious recipes 'for the rancle and bolning,' one of which runs: 'tak *auamee*, *matefelon*, yarow and sunygill, and stamp tham, and temper tham with stale ale, and drynk hit more and at even.' See also *ibid*. p. 55, where is given a recipe for a 'drynke to wounde, amongst the ingredients being 'marigolde, *matefelon*, mylfoyle, &c.' In an old work printed in *Archæologia* xxx. p. 409, occurs 'Hyrne hard = Bolleweed = *Jasia nigra*.'

a Matres¹; *cento, ferocia, matracia, filtrum, fultrum.*

a Matrymon (Matrimony A.); *matrimonium.*

A Matt²; *vbi Nett (A.).*

a Mattoke³; *ligo, marra.*

a Mawe; *iecur.*

to Mawe; *falcare, falcitare.*

a Mawer; *falcarius, falcator.*

*a Mawgry⁴; *demercio, demeritum.*

to addylle Mawgry (Atyl Magry A.)⁵; *demereri, demeritare.*

*a Mawke (or Mathe A.)⁶; *cimec, lendex, tarmus.*

Mawky; *cimicosus, tarmosus.*

a Mawlerd⁷; *vbi A ducke (Duke A.).*

*a Mawmentry⁸; *idolotria.*

*to do Mawmentry; *ydolotrare, ludere.*

*a Mawmentt; *idolum, simulacrum.*

*a Mawment place (A Mawment howse A.); *jdolium (simulacrum A.).*

¹ 'A mattresses, or flocke bed; *culcitra lunea vel tomentitia.*' Baret. 'A matteresse (or quilt to lie on), *materas, matelas, matras, a course matteresse, balosse.*' Cotgrave. Cooper explains *Cento* by 'a facion of rough and beary couerynges, which poore men used, and wherewith tents were couered when it rayned. Some haue taken it for a quilt, or other lyke thyng stuffed with linnen or floxe.'

² 'A mattocke, or pickaxe, *bipalium.*' Baret. 'Mattocke. *Bidens.* Mattocke or turnespaile. *Ligo.*' Huloet. 'Hoc *bidens*, a mattocke.' Wright's Vocab. p. 234.

³ See P. Magry. 'For your iuggment out of cours haue 3e muche *maugree.*' Sir *Ferumbras*, 315.

⁴ Apparently the meaning is to have demerit, to earn ill will: see *Adylle*, above.

⁵ See Prompt. s. vv. Make and Maye. Mr. C. Robinson in his *Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire* gives '*Mark*, a maggot' as still in common use. See also Mr. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham*. Icel. *naðkr*, maggot, grub. '*Tinea*, a moke.' Nominale MS. Hampole, P. of Conscience, l. 5572, speaks of 'wormes and moghes.' In Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber repr. p. 69), the rook exclaims—'alas my wyf is deed/yonder lyeth a dede hare full of *mathes* and wormes-and there she ete so moche therof that the wormes haue byten a two her throte.' '*Hic cimec*, A^o mawke.' Wright's Vocab. p. 190. '*Hic tinea*, A^o moke.' *Ibid.* 'Foldyng of shepe . . . bredeth *mathes.*' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. cvij. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 6, has the form *madde*, and p. 99, *malke*.

⁷ 'Mallard, or wild drake, *anas masculus palustris.*' Baret. The form *maeddare* and *mawarde* occur in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*.

⁸ 'Per stoden in þere temple . . . Apolin wes ihaten.'

bi foren heore *malun*,

Lazamon, i. 345.

'Gurmund makede ðenne tur . . .

pa he heold for his god.'

per inne he hafte his *maumet*,

Ibid. iii. 170.

Trevisa in his version of Higden, i. 33, says—'*mametric* bygan in Nynus tyme [*sub Nino orta est idolotria*];' and again p. 215—'Pantheon þe temple of all *maumetrie* was, is now a chirche of al halwen [*templum Pantheon, quod fuit omnium decorum, modo est ecclesia omnium sanctorum*].' At p. 193 he also has, '*Cecrops axede counsaile of Appolyn Delphicus pat maumet.*' In the *Cursor Mundi*, 2286, we are told that Nimrod

'Was þe forinast kyng, þat in *maumet* fande mistrawynge,

Lange regnet in þat lande, and *maumetry* first he fande.'

Chaucer in the *Persones Tale (De Avaritia)* says—'an idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many; for certes, every florin in his coffre is his *maumet.*' In *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 2534, 4938, occurs the word *maumetrye*, with the meaning of a shrine or temple of idols. 'Jeu the kyng of Israell dyd calle to gydre al the prestes of the false *maumet* Baall.' *Dives and Pauper*, W. de Worde, 1496, p. 325. '*Maumentry, bugneuable.*' Palsgrave. *Maumet* is used for a doll in Lydgate's *Pilgrymage of the Soule*, ff. 54, ed. 1483, and also in Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 46, where he says that 'The rootes [of Mandrag] are conterfited & made like litle puppettes & *maumettes*, which come to be sold in England in boxes.' See also Stubbes' *Anatomie of Usures*, p. 75, where, inveighing against the excess in dress to which women had come, he declares that they are 'not Women of flesh & blod but rather puppetts or *maumets* of rags & clowts compact together.' Cf. *Romco & Juliet*, III. v. 186. '*Simulacrum.* A mawment.' Medulla.

*a Mawment wyrscheper; *idolatra*.

†p^a Mawmoder (Mawe modyr A.)¹;

molucrum (*molucrum*; (versus:

¶ *Quo mola vertatur molucrum bene dicitur esse,*

Ast molacrum ventris dicitur esse tumor. A.)

*a Mawnehepresande²; *scōfānta*.

*Mawnde³; *escale*; *vbi mete ves-selle*.

†A Mawndrelle; *Mensurale, bria (A.)*.

†a Mawngeur (Mawnjowre A.) for horse; *escarium, mansorium*.

M ante E.

a Mede; *merces, meritum, premium, remuneracio, retribucio, vicissitudo, zennium*; (versus:

¶ *Si Christum sequeris tu zennia magna merebis.*

Medefulle⁴; *meritorius*.

a Mediatore (Mediatowr A.); *mediator, -trix, sequester*; *sequester*.

a Medecyne; *melela, medicina, medicamen*; *medicinalis*.

†to do Medecyne; *vbi to hele (heylle A.)*.

a Medowe; *pratun, pratellum*.

a Medwyfe; *obstetrix*.

†to be Medwyfe (to do Medewifry A.); *obstetricare*.

Meyde (Methe A.); *idromellum, medus, medo*.

*a Meyre stane⁵; *bisinium* (*interfinium A.*), *limes*.

†Meese (Meyse A.)⁶; *mesuagium*.

Meke; *clemens, bonitate & pietate, devotus, domatus, compaciens, humilis dicitur humi acclivus (inclivus A.), jmus, longanimis, mansuetus manu assuetus, miserabilis, mitis, modestus modum moribus (mentis A.) temperans, ob-*

¹ Cooper, 1584, explains *Molucrum* by 'a square piece of timber whereon Painims did sacrifice; the trendill of a mille; a swelling of the bealy in women.' '*Molucrum*; a Wherustaff et tumor ventris.' Medulla. '*Molucrum*. A swelling in the belly of a woman. '*Fernē virgini tanquam gravidæ mulieri crescit uterus, Molacrum vocatur; transit sine doloribus*.' Afranius.' Littleton. Ducange gives '*Molucrum*; *illud cum quo mola vertitur*.' In the Medulla *Molucrum* is rendered by 'a wherustaff et tumor ventris.' Which is the meaning here intended it is impossible to say, but most probably the latter.

² In Awdeley's *Fraternity of Vocubondis*, ed. Furnivall, p. 14, we find as the 16th order of knaves 'A mounch present. Mounch present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometyne will eate the best and leaue the worst for his mayster.' Palsgrave gives, 'I manche, I eate gredyllye. *Je briffē*. Are you nat a shamed to manche your meate thus lyke a carter;' and again, 'I monche I eate meate gredlye in a corner. *Je loppine*. It is no good fellows trick to stande monching in a corner when he hath a good morcell.' Cotgrave explains *briffaux* by 'Ravenous feeders, hasty devourers.' 'A manch-present, *Dorophagus*.' Gouldman.

³ Mand, maund, still in use in the sense of a basket; see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham. '*Corbeille*, f. a wicker basket or maund. *Manequin*, a little open, wide-mouthed and narrow-bottomed Panier or Maund, used for the carrying both of victuals and of earth.' Cotgrave. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, at Caistor, 1459, we find, 'Item ij maundys.' Paston Letters, i. 481. In the Decree of the Star Chamber, printed in Arber's reprint of Milton's *Arcopagitica*, p. 12, is an order 'That no Merchant, . . . shall presume to open any Dry-futs, Bales, Packs, Maunds, or other Fardals of books.' 'Maund or basket. *Calathus*. . . . et *sportula*, a lyttle basket.' Huloet. '*Escalo*. A mawnde.' Medulla. 'We leave him out a *maunde* and a cloath.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 106.

⁴ In the marginal note to Purvey's version of 2 Kings xxii. 29 '*medeful werkes*' are mentioned as being 'quenclid bi dedly synne.'

⁵ Still in use in Lincolnshire; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'A meere stone, *terminalis lapis*; to set up limites, meeres, or boundes in the ground, *humum signare limite*.' Baret. See also *Mere stane*, below. '*Bisinium*. A mere or an hedlonde.' Medulla.

⁶ Cotgrave has '*Metz*, a messuage, a tenement, or plowland; *mas de terre*, an ox-gang, plow-land or hide of land, containing about 20 acres (and having a house belonging to it)'; and in the *Liber Custumarum*, p. 215, we find *Mys* used in the same sense.

noxius, paciens, pecul [i] aris, pius, propicius, prostratus, obediens, placidus, simplex, submissus, simplex, subditus, subiectus.

[vii] Meke; vbi felle.

to Meke¹; *delinere, domare, humiliter, mansuescere (mansuefacere A.), mansuetare, mitigare, mitigare, mollire, temperare.*

†to be or wex Meke; *mansuere, -escere, mitere, -tescere, deseuire.*

a Mekenes; *clemencia, deuocio, humilitas, longanimitas, mansuetudo est leuitas & tranquillitas mentis, modestia, paciencia, peculiaritas, pietas, propiciacio, obediencia, simplicitas, subieccio.*

Mekly; *clementer, humiliter, obnixe, & cetera.*

†a Melancoly; *malencolia; melancolicus.*

†Mellyd (Melde A.)²; *miscellaneous (Asclaneus A.), mixtus.*

pe Meldewe³; *Aurugo, erugo, rubigo.*

Mele; *farina, farinula diminutiuum.*

†a Melle⁴; *malleus, malleolus, marcus, marculus.*

*to Melle⁵; vbi to munge or entermet⁶.

a Melody; *dragma, melodia, melos, melus, melos indeclinabile (melitus A.).*

Melodiose; *melicus, Armonicus.*

¹ In the *Ormulum*, 13950, the author says—

‘All for noht us haffde Crist
Utlesedd fra þe defell,

3iff þatt we nolldenn mekenn uss

To folghenn Cristess lare.’ See also l. 9385.

Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 172, says that there is no excuse for the man

‘Pat his wittes uses noht in leryng,

Pat might meke his herte and make it law.’

Namly, of pat at hym fel to know,

In the *Destr. of Troy*, l. 952, the verb is used intransitively: ‘he mekyt to pat mighty.’ ‘Forsothe he that shal his hym self shal be mekid; and he that shal meke hym self, shal ben enhaunsid.’ Wyclif, *Matth.* xxiii. 12. ‘I mekyn, I make meke or lowlye, *Je humilie*. Thou waxest prowde, doest thou, I shall mekon the well ynoughe.’ Palsgrave. ‘They saiden apertely that they nold neuer hem meke to hym.’ Caxton, *Cron. of Englund*, p. 78. ‘Meken. *Humilio, mansuefacio*.’ Huloet.

² ‘I medyll, I myxt thynges togyther. *Je mesle*. Medyll them not togyther, for we shall have moche a do to parte them than.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Mesler*, to mingle, mix, blend, mash, mell, briddle, shuffle, jumble.’ Cotgrave. Hampole tells us that in Hell the throats of the damned will be filled with ‘Lowe and reke with stonnes melled.’ *P. of Consc.* l. 9434. In the *Romance of Roland & Otuel*, l. 1254, Clariel the Saracen mocking Charles says he is too old to fight, and adds, ‘A nobill suerde the burde not wolde Now for the Mellyde hare,’ where the meaning is ‘mingled with white.’ See also *Sir Ferumbas*, l. 3290.

³ ‘*Serain*, the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Sumner evening.’ Cotgrave. ‘Meldewe, melligo.’ Manip. Vocab. A. S. *meleduio*. The Medulla explains *aurugo* as ‘the kynke or the Jaundys.’

⁴ ‘I malle with a hammer or a mall. *Je maille*. If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat gyve a peny for your lyfe. I mall cloddes. *Je mailloite*. Nowe that he hath done with plowynge of our grounde go mall the cloddes.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Mail*. A mall, mallet, or beetle.’ Cotgrave. ‘A mall, malleus.’ Manip. Vocab. See *Morte Arthure*, 3038—

‘Mynsteris and masondewes they malle to the erthe.’

and compare Clott-mell, above. ‘Two or three men with clottynge melles.’ Best, *Farming Book*, p. 138.

‘Then every man had a mall,

Hynnyng upon their backe.’

Syche as thei betyn clottys withall, *The Huntynge of the Hare*, l. 91, in Weber’s *Metr. Romances*, iii. 283. See also *Ibid.* l. 140. In Trevisa’s *Hyglen*, vi. 43, Saladin is called ‘the grete malle of Cristen peple.’

⁵ MS. a Melle. In the *Morte Arthure*, Arthur says he will engage the giant alone—
‘And melle with this mayster mane, that this monte jemez.’ l. 938;

and in *William of Palerne*, ed. Skeat, l. 1709, Alexandrine

‘Mauly melled hire þo men for to help;’

and again—

‘Sche melled hire meliors first to greipe.’ l. 1719.

‘*Se mesler de . . .* to meddle, to intermeddle.’ Cotgrave.

⁶ MS. eterniet.

to Melte; *colliquare, conflare, deliquare, deliquesce, liquare, -quesce, per-, liquere, per-; liquor.*
a Melynge; *deliquium, liquamen, liquefactio.*

†Melynge; *liquens, liquescens, liquans, & cetera.*

†Melyd; *liquefactus.*

†a Melynge place; *conflatorium.*

a Membyr; *membrum.*

a Membyr of a man or woman; *cardurdum (condurdum A.), vulva (pudenda in plurali A.).*

†Membyr be membyr; *membratim.*

†Membyrde; *membratus.*

†to make Membyr; *membrare.*

†with oute Membyr (Membrys A.); *emembris.*

†to Mende; *vbi to amende.*

a Meyne; *intercentus.*

Meyne; *mediocris.*

to Menge¹; *commiscere, concinnare, conficere, confundere, coniungere, distemperare, miscere.*

†Mengyd; *mixtus.*

a Mengyng; *commixtio, mixtio, mixtura.*

†p^e Menyson²; *lientaria, & cetera; vbi p^e flixe.*

*a Menowe³.

†to Menske⁴; *honestare.*

†Mensksfully; *honeste.*

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*. l. 4173, we read—

‘Now mellys oure medille-ward and mengene to-gedire;’

and again, l. 3632, the king wears a crown ‘*Mengede* with a mawncet of maylis of siluer.’

Haupt, *P. of Cons*. l. 6738, tells us that at the end of the world the wicked

‘*Pe flume of fire sal drynk Menged with brunstan þat foul sal stynk.*’

In *Genesis & Exodus*, 468, we are told of Tubal that he was ‘*A sellie smið*;

Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras,

To sundren and mengen wis he was.’

In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 14, l. 376, we are told, when making concrete,

‘*Tweyne of lyme in oon*

A thriddende wol sadde it wonder wel.’

Of gravel *myng*, and marl in floode gravel

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 30, says: ‘The roote (of *Laser*) . . . maketh the mouth swell well, if it be *menged* with salt or with meat.’

² Robert of Gloucester, p. 568, tells us that at the siege of ‘*Keningwurpe*’

‘In siknesse hii wijinne velle atte lasto Of *menison*, & oþer vuel, þat hii feblede vaste;’ and in P. Plowman, B. xvi. 111 we read how Piers healed ‘bothe meseles & mute and in þe *menysoun* bloody.’ See also *Seven Sages*, 1132 (Weber), where we are told that God

‘Sent Ypocras, for his tresoun,

For al that heuer he mighte do,

Sone thereafter, the *menesoun* . . .

His *menesoun* might nowt staunche tho.’

Cooper, 1584, renders *lientaria* by ‘a kinde of fluxe of the stomake, when the meate and drinke renneth from a man, as he toke it, utterly without concoction or alteration. It riseth of great weakness of the stomake, and especially in the power retentive not kepyng the meate till nature in full time may concoct it;’ and also gives ‘*Lientericus* (Pliny). He that is sicke of the fluxe of the stomake.’ ‘The Bloody Menson. *Dysenteria*.’ Withals.

³ Cotgrave gives ‘*Veron*. The little fish called a Mennow,’ and, as a proverb, ‘*Il faut perdre en veron pour pescher en Saumon*,’ that is—one must throw a minnow to catch a salmon, or, as we now say—one must throw a sprat to catch a whale. ‘A mennow (fish). *Freguereul, veron, sanguinal*.’ Sherwood. ‘A menowe, fish, *mena*.’ Manip. Vocab. See P. Menue. In the Boke of Keruyng (pr. in Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall), p. 166, l. 6, we read of ‘*menowes* in sewe or porpas or of samon.’ See also pp. 104 and 167, l. 35. ‘*Ific solimicus*, a menawe.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 222. ‘*Menas et capitones, mynas and Alepitan*.’ *ibid.* p. 6; see also pp. 55 and 253. ‘Menewe a fysshe, *menier*.’ Palgrave. ‘The pekerel and the perche, the *mennow* and the *roche*.’ *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85.

⁴ ‘& þu þenne seli meiden þat art ilobe to him wið meidenhades *menske*.’ *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 11, l. 13. In the *Morte Arthure*, Sir Gawaine begins his message with

‘The myghte and the maiestee that *menskes* vs alle,’ l. 1303;

and in l. 2871, those in distress are recommended to cry to Mary

‘that mylde quene, that *menskes* vs alle.’

In *William of Palerne*, l. 4815, William asks the Emperor to come to Palermo ‘to *mensk* the mariage of meliours his douȝter;’ see also ll. 4834, 5132, &c. The adjective ‘*mensksful*’ occurs several times in the same poem, as for instance at l. 202, where we are told that the Emperor rode out to hunt ‘wip alle his *mensksful* meyne.’ See also ll. 242, 405, 431,

† *Menstrua muliebria* ¹ *sunt fluxus sanguinis mulierum; menstruosus & menstruus.*

* *a Menze* ²; *domus, domicilium, familia; familiaris & domesticus.*

a Merchande; Auccionarius, Auccionator, institor, mercator, negotiator, particus.

a Merchandyse; Auccio, commercium, mercucio, mercimonium, marx, mercicula, maricandisa.

to make *Merchandyse; mercari, mercandizari, & cetera; vbi to by & selle.*

a Mercy; misericordia, miseracio, propiciacio.

† to have *Mercy; eleyson, misereri, miserari, propiciari, compati.*

Mercyfulle; misericors, compaciens, clemens, mitis, miserabilis, propicius, pius, humanus.

† to *Mercy; Amerciare.*

a Mercymment ³; *Amerciamentum, misericordia.*

a Mere; equa, equefera est fera equa.

* *A Mere Stane* ⁴; *Bifinium, Cippus, limes, [et] cetera; vbi Merke (A.).*

Mery; Alacer, amenus, apricus, dilectabilis, gavisus, hilaris vultu, iocosus, iocundus, iubilus, letus animo, letabundus, ouans, serenus.

to be *Mery; iocundari, letari, & cetera; vbi to joye.*

† *a Merytotyr* ⁵; *oscillum, petaurus.*

a Merke; vbi a marke.

a Merket; forus, forum, forulum, emptorium, mercatus, mercatum; forensis participium.

&c.; *Pierce Plowman's Crede*, l. 81, *Allit. Poems*, A. 162, 782, B. 121, 522, and Prof. Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, C. iv. 230. O. Icel. *menska* (*humanitas, virtus, honor*), O. L. Ger. *menniskli*. *Mense* and *mensful* are still used in the Northern Counties in the senses of decency and decent, becoming.

¹ *'Hec muliebria. In plurali hec menstrua sunt infirmitates mulierum.'* Wright's Vocab. p. 224. 'The menstrue; menstrua.' Cotgrave. 'Menstrew, menstruum.' Manip. Vocab. See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 32, l. 860. A. reads 'Meyyson; menstrua i. muliebrina, est fluxus, &c.'

² Purvey in his version of Wyclif, 2 Kings xvi. 2, has, 'the assis ben to the meynals of the kyng' [*domesticis regis*], and in Romans xvi. 5 one MS. has 'Greete 3e wel hir meynal chirche' [*domesticam ecclesiam eorum*].

³ 'To amerse (sconce, or set a fine upon) condemnner d l'amende pccuniaire, multer.' Sherwood.

⁴ 'Pilke men destingeþ nouzt noþer To sette ber feeldes by boundes, noþer by meres.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 137.

'He taught us hom tyllie our halle A wey by another mere.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 171. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 778 and C. 320. Cotgrave has '*Sangle*, an ancient meere, or bound, whereby land from land, and house from house, have been divided.' Cooper renders *Cippus* by 'crosses or other markes shewyng the right way,' and *limes* by 'a bound or buttynge in feldes.' 'Meere stones in meadows, &c., cippi.' Baret. See *Meyre stane*, above. O. Icel. *mæri*, a boundary.

⁵ Cooper explains *Petaurus* as 'A cord: a staffe: a bourde or other thing wheron light persons doe daunce or trie maistris. . . . A kinde of game wherein men by rolling of wheeles were cast vp aloft,' and Gouldman also defines it as 'an hoop or wheel which tumblers used.' The latter also gives '*Petaurista*. A tumbler: a runner upon lines. Those that by the device of a wheel were hoisted up to a rope, &c., to shew tricks in the air. *Petaurus, genus ludi quum homines a tapetibus mittuntur in auras, dict. qu. petens auras.*' Baret gives 'A tumbler which danceth through a hoope, *petaurista*.' According to Halliwell, *Merrytrotter* in the North signifies a swing. 'I totter to and fro, a chyllder do whan they play, or such like. *Je balance*. Totter nat to moche leste you fall: *ne balancez pas trop de poutir que vous ne chez*.' Palsgrave. Huloot renders *oscillum* by a 'Poppy', and also gives 'Totter playe, betwene two bell ropes to tottre to and fro. *Petaaram*.' '*Oscillum: genus ludi, a totyre*.' Medulla. See also under *Totyr*, hereafter.

†Merketbeter¹; *circumforanus*.

†A Merket rynnner; *Circumforarius* (A.).

A Merlepitt; *merleva* (A.).

a Merlion²; *Alhetus, merulus*.

a Mermaydyn³; *siren, sirena, spinx*.

a Merowe; *speculum*.

to loken in Merowe; *speculari, mirari*.

to Meruelle; *Admirari virtutes, ammirari, commirari opera, irrigere, stupere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupescere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupifacere, stupidare, stupifio*.

a Meruelle; *mirum, monstrum, monstrositas, portentum, prodigium, prodigalitas, ostentum, signum. Ostentum est ostencio quedam prefer consuetudinem obiciens se oculis & auribus. Portentum est*

quod ex formis diuersis exponitur et homo equo mixtus. Monstrum quodcumque ex natura nascitur et serpens cum pedibus. Prodigium quod porro ad futurum demonstrat ut in celo stella cometa, vel lux in nocte vel in die tenebre, vel sic secundum grecismum; versus:

¶*Prodigium seu portentum concede futuris,*

Ostentum siue monstrum presentibus adde,

Presenti signum concedaturque futuris.

Vel portentum in terra, prodigium in celo quia procul a digito. Sed hec proprietas abusione auctorum plerumque corrumpitur. ¶Item

¹ Mr. Way in his note s. v. Market daschare, p. 326, quotes this word and explains it as one who swaggers about and elbows his way through the crowd, but Cooper gives '*Circumforaneus*, an idle wayter in markets to tell or heare news: one that goeth aboute to markets to sell as pedlars,' from which the meaning seems rather to be a lazy, gossiping loiterer. The Reeve in Chaucer describes the Miller of Trunpington as '*a market betere atte fulle*.' C. T. 3936. 'He is a loyterer and a wanderer: *circumforaneus est*.' Huloet. 'Market man, or haunter of markets. *Agoræus*.' *ibid*. In Wyclif's Tract On Servants and Lords, ed. Matthew, p. 242, he complains that bad priests are encouraged and supported by gentlemen, 'so þat þis worldly curat makþ hem grete festis & wastip þore menius almes in sifstis of wyn & vanytes; 3e, þou3 he be a *market betere*, a marchaunt, a meyntenour of wrongis at louedaies, a fals suerere, a manuellere & irregular;'; and again, p. 172, he complains that 'þei ben corseris & makers of malt, & bien schep & neet & sellen hem for wynnynge, & *beten marketis*, & entermoten hem of louedaies.'

² Harrison in his Description of England, ii. 30, enumerates amongst the hawks of this country 'the lanner and the launeret: the torsell and the goshawke; the musket and the sparhawk; the iacke and the hobbie: and finallie some (though verie few) *marlions*.' 'Merlyn, hawke. *Mdenetus*.' Huloet. In 'A Song of Merci' in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, xxv. 9, we find 'A *merlyon*, a brid hedde hent.' Chaucer also has the spelling *merlion*, and Palsgrave gives 'Marlyon a hawke, *esmerillon*.' 'I am neither gefaucon ne faucon ne sperhauk ne a *merlyoun* ne noon oother fauconners brid thus for to be bownde with gessis.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 107. Cockeram has in his list of 'Long winged Hawks,' the '*Merlion*, the male is called a lack.'

³ '*Siren. A mernayden, et scrips cum aliis et piscis*.' Medulla. 'A mermaide, *siren*.' Baret. See Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 117. '*Hec sirena, a mermaydyn*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 397, we are told that '*mermaydes* were scene . . . in the similitude of men and also of women' in the Nile by the Roman army; Trevisa's version being, 'þe oost of Rome si3 *mermyns* in liknes of men and of women.' In the account of the voyage of the Trojans under Brutus, it is said that when they reached the Pillars of Hercules

þer heo funden þe *merminen*,
þat beoð deor of muclehe ginnen:
wifren hit þunchet tuliwis,
bi-neode þen gurdle hit þunched fise.
þeos habbeð swa murie song,

ne beo þa dai na swa long
ne bið na man weri
heora songes to heren,
Hit is half mon and half fise.'

Lagamon, i. 56.

⁴ MS. *naturam*.

differentia inter po[r]tentum & po[r]tentuosum quia po[r]tenta sunt que transfigurentur, sicut fertur in libia mulierem peperisse serpentem, portentosa vero leues¹ sumunt mutacionez ut nati cum sex digitis.

Meruelous; Admirabilis vel amirificus in factis, miridicus in dictis, mirus, prodigalis, port[ent]uosus.

to make Meruellous; mirificare.

Meruelously; mire, mirifice, & cetera.

to Mese (to Meke A.)²; complacare, mitigare.

a Mese³; ferculum; (versus:

¶ Fercula nos faciant prelatos, fercula portant A.).

*a Meselle⁴; serpedo (variola A.).

a Messalle⁵; missale.

a Messe; missa; missalis participium.

a Message; nuncium.

a Messyngere; Angelus; Angelicus; laulus, emissarius, internuncius, missus, nuncius, nunciolus (le-

gatus A.); versus:

¶ Nuncius est aliquis quoniam noua nunciat ille;

Ligatus vero quia missus ad hos vel ad illos.

A Mesure⁶; bria, frugalitas, mensura, moderancia, moderacio, moderamen, modestia, modus, sobrietas, temperancia.

to Mesure; mensurare, moderari, regere, temperare, modifacere.

Mesurabyll; frugalitas (frugalis A.), moderatus, modestus, sobrius, discretus, temperatus, mensurabilis.

vn Mesurabyll; inmoderatus, inmodestus.

Mesurde; mensus, moderatus.

to Mete (Meytt A.); obire, obuiare, occurrere.

a Metynge; occursus; obuians participium.

a Mete; esca, epulum, cibus, cibarium (daps, dapis, nomen non est in usu A.); versus:

¶ Esca, dapes, epule, cibus atque cibaria, pastus,

¹ MS. leuem.

² In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 764, Abraham when pleading for Sodom says—

‘If ten trysty in toune be tan in þi werkke3

Wylt þou mese þy mode and menddyng abyde?’

So also in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 175—‘mese youre hart, and mend youre mode.’

Compare G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, ii. p. 42: ‘3e mesil the wyndis;’ and i. p. 14—

‘King Eolus set heich apoun his chare,

With scepture in hand, thare mude to meis and still.’

See also Barbour’s *Bruce*, xvi. 134 (note), Wyntoun, V. iii. 49, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 400.

³ ‘A messe or dish of meate borne to the table, ferculum.’ Baret. ‘Mets, a messe, course or service of meat.’ Cotgrave. In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1202, we read that he rode

‘up to the des,

As thei were seruid of here mes;’

and in P. Plowman, B. xv. 52—‘þanne he brougt vs forth a mecs of other mete.’ See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 637.

⁴ ‘Y^o Maysilles, variolæ.’ Manip. Vocab. Prof. Skeat has shown that this word is quite distinct from the M. E. *mesel*, *mesclrie*, which mean a leper or leprosy, as in the following:

‘Wylt-oute eny dowte, for what cause it evere were þat he was i-smyte wylt *mesclrie*, hit is soop þat Silvester heled hym of his *mesclrie* [lepra].’ Trevisa’s Higden, vol. v. p. 125.

‘Whan (Jesus) wente into a castel ten *mesclis* comen agens him. . . . But whan Crist saþ pes leprous men crying þus, &c.’ Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 34. Coles renders *serpedo* by ‘a rednes in the skin with wheales.’

‘*Hec lepra*, a mesylery. *Hec serpedo*, a mesylle.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 224. ‘*Lepra*. A meselrye.’ Medulla.

⁵ The term *Missal* is comparatively modern: the older name being the *messe-boe*, mass-book. See Canon Simmons’ *Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 155. ‘*Hoc missale*, A^{ce} mesbok.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 193.

⁶ *Bria* according to Ducange is a vessel, or a gourd. See Mawndrelle, before.

*Pabula sunt eciam, conuiuia,
victus & esus.*
*Esca volutitium, cibus est epule
que virorum*
*Sanorumque cibus, generale ci-
baria nomen.*
fulle of Mete; *esculentus.*
to Mete¹; *mensurare, metari, di-
metiri, vlnare cum vlnis.*
a Meter; *ensor, mensurator.*
a Meteburde²; *escaria, cum sit plena
cibus.*
to yife Mete; *escare.*
a Mete place; *esculentum.*

a Mete wesselle; *escale.*
a Metyr; *metrum; metricus; modus,
numerus.*
*a Mette³; *mensura, metreta, & pro-
priis vini metron grece.*
†a Mew for haukys⁴; *falconari-
um.*
†to Mewte as a catte⁵; *catellare.*
M ante I.
þ⁶ Midday; *meredies; meridianus;
merarium (ingarium A.).*
Medylle (Myddyle A.) erthe⁶; *emi-
sperium.*

¹ 'I mete clothe or sylke by the yerde. *Je aulne.* Who mette this clothe, you have skante measure.' Palsgrave.

² In Lazamon, i. 154, at the feast given by Cordelia to Lear,

'Al weren þe hallen bi-hongen mid pellen, Alle þai mete-burdes ibrusted mid golde.'
'And thou shalt make a meet bord of the trees of Sichym, hauynge two cubits of lengthe, and in brede o cubijt, and in heigt o cubijt and an half.' Wyclif, *Exodus* xxv. 23. See also xxxv. 13, where is mentioned 'the meet bord with berynge staues.' See also Trevisa's Higden, iii. 67, where he speaks of the 'goldene metebord' þat was in Appolyn Delphicus his temple; and again, iv. 115, he says, that Antiochus took away 'þe mete borde' [mensam] from the temple at Jerusalem. 'Hec escaria, a met-tabylle.' Wright's Vocab. p. 235.

³ 'He earned him ouerfullet ful and ouereorninde mel of heuenliche mede.' *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 19. The author of *Genesis & Exodus* says of Cain, l. 439, that

'Met of corn & wigte of fe, And merke of felde first fond he;'

and at l. 3333 we are told that the Israelites gathered the manna in a 'mel . . . het gornor.' See also *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 79, l. 621, where the carpenters are described as seeking for a large beam for the temple, but

'Nowre-whare might þai find a tre, þat wald acorde vnto paire mel.'

'A mette or an hoope of oote mele at foure pens.' Whittington, *Vulgaria*, fo. 12^b. H. Best in his *Farming Book*, p. 103, has *mette-pouke* = a measure of two bushels.

'A cage for moulting hawks. Cotgrave gives 'Reservoir, a coop or mue for fowle: a stue or pond for fish; and 'Mue, f. any casting of the coat or skinne, as the mewing of a Hawke; also a Hawke's mue; and a mue or coope wherein fowle is fattened.' 'Muta, accipitrum morbus et domuncula in qua includuntur falcones, cum plumas mutant; maladie des oiseaux appelée mue, et volière où l'on enferme les oiseaux de chasse tant que dure cette maladie.' Ducange. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, chap. 36, st. 76, amongst other directions for February, says—

'Good flight who loues, Bid hawking adew,
Must feed their doues, Cast hauke into mew.'

'A mue for haukes, *cavea vel caucola accipitrum*; to mue an hauke, in *caucam*, &c., *com-pingere accipitrem*.' Baret. In Palladius on *Husbandrie*, p. 20, l. 526, we read—

'This hous aboute also make up thi meues, For donnge of foules is ful necessarie To lond tillynge.'

⁵ ? Mewle. 'To meaw or meawle (as a cat), *miawler, mioler*. A meawing, or meawling, *miulement, miault*; a meawer or meawler, *miawleur*.' Cotgrave. 'Chat mynove (meutet) serpent ciphede (scisset).' W. de Bibelsworth, in Wright's Vocab. p. 152.

⁶ A common expression for the earth or world, which occurs under the various forms, *middeleard, middelerpe, middelearde, midden-erde*. In *Harleok*, 2244, we are told of the hero that—'In þis middeleard [was] no knith Half so strong, ne half so with.' So in St. Jerome's xv Tokens before Doomsday we read that fire shall 'brenne al þe middeleard,' on the 14th day, and on 'þe xv dai schollen, iiij. Aungels comen a iiij. half myddleerde.' ed. Furnivall, p. 92, ll. 18, 19. 'Hemispermium. A meyl erthe.' Medulla. For other instances see Stratmann, and Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 2302 and 6850.

†a Middyng¹; *sterquilinium*.
 þ^e Middes be twyẏ twa place; *intercapedo*.
 a Middes²; *medietas*; *medius*.
 þ^e Middis fynger; *medius degitus*.
 Midnyghte; *intempestus*, *media nox*.
 a Midredyñ (*Mydryde* A.)³; *diaphragma*, *omentum*.
 to Mye brede⁴; *micare*, *interrere*.
 a Myoure; *micatorium*.
 a Myge⁵; *culex*.
 Myghty; *ubi strange*.
 þ^e Mygrane⁶; *ubi emigrane*.
 Mikelle; *multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*, &
cetera; *ubi large*.

Mikelle speche; *multiloquium*.
 Mekylle spekand; *multiloquus*.
 †Mikylle worthe⁷; *eleborus albus*,
herba est.
 Mekyllines; *pluritas*, *Multitudo*, &
cetera; *ubi largenes* (A.).
 a Mile; *luca*, *miliare*, *milium*, *miliarium*.
 Miles; *milo*, *nomen proprium*.
 Milke; *gala*⁸ *grece*, *lac*; *lacteus*,
lacticosus, *mulcereus*, *lactiosus*,
participia; *versus*:
 ¶ *Lacteo lac sugo*, *lacto lac pre-*
beo nato;
Abblactat puerum quem mater
vbera portat.

¹ See Mr. Way's note s. v. Myddyl. Hampole tells us in the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 628, that 'A fouler myddying saw þow never nane Pan a man es with flesche and bane;' and at l. 8770, he says that as compared with heaven

'Alle þis world þare we won yhit War noght bot als a myddying-pytt.'
 In Palladius on *Husbondrie*, p. 28, l. 750, we are cautioned that 'The myddying' shall be 'sette oute of sight.' See also *Townley Mysteries*, p. 30. In Dunbar's *Deadly Sins* (ed. Laing) we read—

'Syne sweirnes at the secound bidding

Ful slep was hes grunye.'

Come lyke a sow out of a midding

Dan. *mōgding*, a dunghill; O. Icel. *moddyngia*. 'A myddin, *fmarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A dunghill; a mixen; *sterquilinium*.' Baret. In Poetic Remains of The Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 112, we read how the party who had gone to the play

'Lay, three and thirty some

Thrumland in a middin.'

² 'The middle or midst, *medium*, *media pars*, that is in the midst, *medius*.' Baret 'In myddes þe temple make his se.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 4220. 'The middle or midst, *le milieu*.' Cotgrave. The form a *middes* occurs in P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82.

³ 'The midriffe which diuideth the heart and lightes of man, or bestes from the other bowels, *phrenes*, *diaphragma*.' Baret. A. S. *midhrīðe*, O. Fris. *midrede*. 'The midridde, *diaphragma*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Midriffe [of] a beest, *entrailles*.' Palsgrave. 'Hec *diaphragma*, a mydrede. *Hec omomestra*, a medryn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208. 'Middyryfe wythin the bodye, deuidyng the bowels from the vmbles. *Phrene*.' Huloet.

⁴ 'In the Prompt. we find, p. 106, to 'Crumme brede or oþer lyke (Crummyn K. H.). *Mico*.' Cotgrave gives 'A crumme, *mie*, *miette*, *mochu*; to crumme, *effrouer*, *esmier*, *frouer*; the crumme of bread, *mie de pain*.' 'A crumme of bread, *mica panis*.' Baret. 'Hoc *micatorium*, A^o. myowre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199. See a recipe 'For to make Apulmus' in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, p. 103, where 'bred ymyed' is one of the ingredients; and again, p. 97, 'nym eyryn wyth al the wytys and *mice* bred.' In the *Liber Cuius Cocorum*, p. 8, we find mentioned 'myed bred,' and p. 9, 'myed wastelle.' D'Arnis gives 'micatorium, instrumentum quo *mice* seu fragmenta minutissima fiunt; instrumentum qui *reduit en miettes*; O. Fr. *esmierre*.' Compare to Mulbrede, below. Myoure occurs again below, see p. 240.

⁵ A. S. *mycg*, O. H. Ger. *mucca*. 'Culus, *miege*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24.

⁶ 'That disease in the head which is called the Meagram. *Hemicranium*.' Withals. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 32, says that 'The oyle of Barberries is good for the *migram* or ach of the one syde of the brain.' 'Migrym of the heede, *chagrin*, *maigre*.' Palsgrave. See the *Play of the Sacrament*, 613, where Colle recommends 'all manar of men þ^e have any syknes' to repair to 'master brentberedely' who can cure

'The tereyan y^e quartane or y^e brymyng axs,

For worrys, for gnawing, gryndyng in y^e wombe or in y^e boldyro.

Alle maner red eyne, bleryd eyne & y^e myegrym also, &c.

⁷ The white hellebore: also called *neezing wort* in Baret. See Mr. Way's note to Nesynge, p. 354.

⁸ MS. *gaba*.

†a Milke skele¹; *mulgarium, multrale, multrarium.*

to Milke; *mulgere, con-*

Milke mete²; *lacticiuim.*

†a Milkyng tyme; *multra.*

a Milne; *molendinum, quod multiplex est, scilicet aquaticum, equinum, fullonium (fullonicum A.), ventriticum.*

†a Milne clappe³; *tarantantarum (-tarta, -tarium A.).*

a Milner; *molendinarius, mulco (molitor A.).*

a Milne stane; *mola, molaris, mola asinaria, & cetera.*

a Milte; *len (lien A.), lienensis est morbus lienis, splen.*

a Mynde; *cogitacio presenciacomplectitur, comme[m]o[r]acio, meditacio, memoria preterita retinet, mens futura prouidet, recolencia, memorialis, noys greece.*

†to Mynde; *vbi to thynke.*

†Myndfulle; *memor, memorialis.*

†Myndeles (vn Myndefulle A.); *inmemor, & cetera; vbi fonde.*

†a Myne; *cunus, via subterranea, cunulus, cuniculus.*

†to Myne; *Arapagere, cunire.*

†a Mynour; *Arapagator, cunitor.*

a Mynister; *minister.*

a Mynster; *cenobium; cenobialis; monasterium; monasterialis.*

a Mynstrelle; *gesticulator, histrio, & cetera; vbi harlott.*

Minte; *menta, herba est.*

a Minute (A Mynet of An howre A.); *minuta, minutum.*

Myoure⁴; *micatorium (A.).*

a Miracle (Mirakylle A.); *miraculum; miraculosus participium.*

a Mire; *merda, merdum, stereus.*

†to Mire⁵; *stercorare, merdare i. merda inquinare.*

a Mire; *vbi maras; labina (palus A.).*

†Mire (Myry A.); *cenosus, cenolentus, merdosus.*

†a Mire drombylle (Myre drommylle A.)⁶; *ciconia, onacraculus, onocraculon greece vel onocraculus (onacracidus A.).*

*Mire sauce⁷; *muria.*

†Mirke⁸; *Ater, Aquileus, caliginosus, furvus, fuscus, illucidus, intempestus, obscurus, opacus, pulus, tenebrosus, teter, vmbrosus.*

¹ Halliwell quotes from the Nominale MS. 'Multrale, a mylk sele.' Baret gives 'A milke paille, multrale.' *Skele* or *skeel* is still in use in the North in the sense of a dairy vessel, containing some 5 or 6 gallons. It is of a conical shape, with an upright handle; though sometimes two-handled. Cotgrave has 'Paelle, a footlesse Posnet or Skellet.' See *Skele*, hereafter. 'Multrale. A chesfat or A deyes payle.' *Medulla*.

² Baret gives 'White meates, lactaria, lacticiuia.' The expression means butter, eggs, milk, cheese, &c., and under the form *white meates* occurs several times in Tusser; as in ch. xlvii. 20, 'Slut Cisy vntaught, Hath whiteneat naught.' 'Milkye meates, or meates made of milke. *Lactaria, et Lactarius*, he that maketh suche meates.' *Huloet*.

³ See *Clappe* of a Millo, above. 'Janglyng is whan a man speketh to muche biforn folk & clappeth as a melle & taketh no kepe what he seith.' Chaucer, *Person's Tale*, l. 406 (6-Text ed.).

⁴ See above, p. 239.

⁵ 'I myar, I beraye with myar. *Je crotte*. Get hym a fyre at ones, the poore man is myred up to the knees.' *Palsgrave*.

⁶ See note to *Buttir*, above, p. 50. Jamieson gives *Mire-bumper* as a synonym for the bittern. 'Myr drommell. *Anacloculus*.' *Huloet*. Glauvil in his trans. of *Barthol. De Propr. Rerum* says: 'The *myredromble* hyghte *Onacrocilus* and is a byrde that makyth noyse in water and is emnye namly to eles; bk. xii. ch. 29. p. 430: and again, p. 436—'Ulula is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth speekes and pytchyth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that ulula is a myre dromble.'

⁷ 'Muria, brine.' Cooper. 'Meer sauce or brine. *Salsum, salsamentum*.' Gouldman.

⁸ 'Mirke, darke, *obscurus, tenebrosus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* Hampole tells us, *P. of Conscience*, 456, that man before his birth 'duellid in a mylk dungeon; and again, l. 193, says that it is no wonder if men go wrong,

'For in myrknes of unknowyng þai gang, Withouten lyght of understanding;'

*a Mirknes (Myrkeles A.); *Ab-luciniacio lucis Alienacio, chaos indeclinabile, furibula, furuitas, obscuritas, opacitas, tenebre, tetrifudo, vmbra, vmbra-situs.*

*to make or to be Mirke; *tenebrare, con-, tenebrassere, con-, fur[n]ere (furnare A.), nigrere, nubilare, obscurare, opacare.*

*to wex Mirke; *nigrescere, tenebras-sere, con-*

Mirre; *mirrum (mirra A.); mirrat-us, mirreus participia.*

*Myri¹; *iocundus, letus, & cetera; vbi mery.*

a Mirthē; *leticia, & cetera; vbi ioy.*

†a Miscomforthe; *mesticia, & cetera; vbi sorowe.*

†to Miscomforthe; *desolari.*

†a Mischefe; *calamitas, elegia; elegus; eleis grece, erumpna; erumpnosus; miseria.*

†to Mischefe²; *erumpnare.*

†Mischesfyd; *erumpnatus.*

†to Miselle (Mysylle A.)³; *plui-tare, pluuitinare.*

†a Miselynge (Myssyllinge A.); *nimbus.*

†to Mishere (Missehere A.); *obau-dire.*

†a Misherynge; *obauditus, obau-dicio.*

†a Misherer; *obauditor.*

†to Missay; *bombinare, carniari, conuiciari.*

a Missaynge; *cotaplectacio, carni-acio, conuicium, conuiciolum; conuicius.*

a Miste; *memphis, nebula, nebulum (nebula maris est, nubulum terre est; nubes, Aer A.).*

Misty; *nebulosus.*

*a Mister⁴; *vbi nede.*

†to Mistriste; *desperare, diffidere.*

†a Mistriste; *desperacio, diffiden-cia.*

to Misvse (Mysevse A.); *Abutis-are, Abuti.*

a Misvse; *Abusus, Abusio.*

†Misvsynge; *Abutens; Abusitas.*

and at l. 6114 calls the day of judgment 'a day of meryng (lowring) and myrknes.' O. Icel. *myrkr.* 'I myrke, I darke or make darke (Lydgat). *Je obscureys.*' Palsgrave.

¹ 'Whar-to jan es man here swa myry, And swa tendre of his vile body?'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 904.

² 'To mischeefe, *destruere.*' Manip. Vocab. Sherwood gives 'to mischieve, *malheur, offendre; mischieves, maula.*' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk.

i. l. 614, used the verb intransitively—

'Up thai wol atte eve Into a tree, lest thai by nyght *myschere.*'

Tusser, ch. x. st. 36, speaks of a 'mischienced man,' i.e. unfortunate. 'Mi lauerd pat is meister of alle *mischipes.*' *St. Juliana*, p. 47. 'They gauen the moste parte of thayre good vnto pore peple that were in necessite and *mischeef.*' Caxton, Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 152.

³ 'To misle, *g्रेसилл; voyez to Drizzle.*' Sherwood. 'My doctrine droppē as doeth y^e rayne, and my spech flow as doeth the dew, and as the *mysclyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.' Bible, 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

⁴ Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3476, tells us that it is sinful

'When þou prayes any man mare Thurgh flatering, than *mister* ware;' see also l. 7373.

The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Mister, *egestas, inopia;*' and Lydgate, *Pylg. of the Sowle*, Bk. i. l. 1, 'no doute I had ful huge *mestier* ther of.' 'The yren parte of the feete I clepe alle the *mysters*, whiche that aperteyne to the body without, as clothyng howsyng and defense agayne dyuerso perylles.' *Ibid.* Bk. iv. ch. 37. 'We *myster* no sponys. Here, atoure mangyng.' Towneley *Myst.* p. 90. In the *Sege off Melayne*, 1446, the Duke of Britany comes to help Charles, because 'he herde telle' he 'hade *mystere* of powere;' and in the *Song of Roland*, 321, Roland promises to support Gaunter 'yf we pink *myster.*' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 36, 125 and 161, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 15,661.

*a Mytane¹; *mitta, mitana.*

*a Myte; *mita.*

*a Myte²; *quando est pondus, minutum.*

a Myter; *calendrum, caleptra, cidaris, frigium, thiara, producto medio.*

†to sett on Mitere; *frigiare.*

M ante O.

a Modyr; *genitrix, mater, matercula, matros grece; maternus participium; parens, propagatrix; matrimos dicitur qui sequitur matrem in moribus.*

a Modyrles childe; *pupillus, orphanus.*

†to folowe Modyr in maners; *matrissare.*

a Modyr slaer; *matricida.*

a Moghte³; *tinea.*

Moyses; *nomen proprium, moyses; mosaycus.*

†a Mokañ (Molane A.) of a brydelle⁴; *lorale, mordaculum, salmures.*

†a Molwarppe (Moldewarpe A.)⁵; *talpa.*

†a Molwarpphylls (Moldewarpehylls A.); *talpetum.*

*Molle⁶; *puluer vel is, & cetera; vbi powder.*

†to make Molle; *puluerizare. (to Molde; puluerizare A.).*

†a Momentt; *Articulus, momentum⁷, momentum; momentaneus.*

pe Moyne; *luna, luminare minus (idem est A.); versus:*

¹ 'Mittaines or mittens, mitaines, moufle.' Cotgrave. 'Mantus, a myteyn or a mantell.' Ortus. See the description of the Ploughman in *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 428,

'His hod was ful of holes & his heer oute . . .
His hosen overhongen his hokslynes, on eueriche a side,
All beslombred in fen as he þe plow folwede,
Twa myteynes, as mete, maad ali of cloutes:
þe fyngers weren for-ward & ful of fen honged.'

² Cotgrave has 'Mite (the smallest of weights or of coine). Minute.'

³ 'The whiche as rotenesse am to be wastid, and as clothing that is eten of a moushe.' Wyclif, Job xiii. 28. 'As a mozhe [mouste P.] to the cloth, and a worm to the tree, so sorowe of a man nozeth to the herte.' *Ibid.* Proverbs xxv. 20. See a Mawke, above, p. 231.

⁴ 'Janieson has 'a Mollet-brydyl, s. a bridle having a curb.' In the description of the Green Knight we read, 'His molaynes, & alle þe metail anamayld was þenne.' *Garayne*, l. 166. 'Chamus, genus freni i. capistrum, et pars freni, moleyne.' Medulla. See also Mulan.

⁵ The gloss on W. de Bibbesworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 166, explains *taupes* by 'moldewarpes.' In the Wyclifite version Isaiah ii. 20 is thus rendered: 'In that day shal a man throwe away the mametes of his silver and the symulacris of his gold, that he hadde mad to hym, that he shulde honoure moldewarpes and reneues;' and Levit. xi. 30: 'A camelion, that is a beeste varied in to diuerse colours, after diuerse lokings, and a stellioun, that is a werne depeyntid as with steris, and a lacer, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd, and a moldwarp.' Caxton in his *Chron. of England*, pt. v. p. 48, says—'then shall aryse up a dragon of the north that shall be full fyers, and shall meue warre agaynste the moldwarpe.' and the moldwarp shal have no maner of power save only a shyp wherto he may wende.' The word is still in use in the North; see Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, &c.* 'A mole or want, talpa.' Baret. 'A molwart, talpa.' Manip. Vocab. 'Talpe, f. the little beast called a mole or moldewarpe.' Cotgrave. That which warps or turns up the mould or ground. In *Richmond Wills*, pp. 229, 231, we read of 'moldwarppe' hats, i.e. made of moles skins. See Best's *Farming, &c., Book*, p. 140.

⁶ In Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 204, is given a version of the tale which forms the basis of the incident of the Three Caskets in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*. In Gower's version only two coffers are used, the first being filled with gold and precious stones, and the second with 'strawe and null, with stones meind.' So also in the *Alib. Poems*, A. 382, 'I am bot mol & marere; mysse;' and again A. 904, 'I am bot mokke & mul among.' A. S. *myl*, M. H. G. *mul*, dust. 'Mollocke, Durt.' Cockeram. Compare to Mulbrede, below. 'The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deale of rubbeshe and mullocke, apte for fyring.' *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 97.

⁷ MS. *momentum*.

¶ *Phebe, vel luna, titania, cinthia, mene,*
Ac novitas lune neomenia dicitur esse.

a Moneth; mensis; mensurnus participium.

Money¹; *cremena, moneta, era, es, nummisma, pecunia, Argentum; Argenteus, pecuniarius participia; census; versus:*

¶ *Census divicie tu debes scribere per C,*
S preponatur sapiencia quando notatur.

†a Money maker; *erarius, eraria, monetarius, numularius (nummularius A.), trapazeta.*

†to Monysche²; *censere, censere, censire, hortari, co-, de-, ex-, enulari, monere de futuro, ammonere de presenti, commone de preterito, inmonere, precipere, mandare, suadere, assuadere.*

†a Monyschere; *hortator, monitor.*

†a Monyschyng; *censura, hortacio, hortamen, hortatus, monicio (suadela, suacio A.); monens participium.*

More; *muge, -gis, maior & -ius, plus.*
 Morelle³; *quedam herba est, solatrum.*

pe Morfew⁴; *morphea.*

†Moryn; *cras, in crastino.*

a Mornynge; *Aurora, diluculum, discus, mane indeclinabile, matuta (i.e. Dea Aurore A.); matutinus; Aurorare i. illuminare.*

a Morselle⁵; *bolus, buccella, morcellus, frustum, frustulum.*

†Morselle be morselle; *frustatum.*

a Mortas⁶; *castratura (ligium A.).*

Morter⁷; *cementum.*

a Morter⁸; *mortarium, mortariolum, lapista, pila, ptipsanarium.*

*Mortrws (Mortrowse A.)⁹; *pepo, peponum.*

Mosse; *muscus, ivena.*

Moste; *ubi wate.*

¹ 'Cremena. A pautener or siluer.' Ortus.

² Wyclif in his prologue to Joshua, p. 554, says: 'We noneishen the rede that the wode of Ebrew names and distynccionus bi membris dyuydid the bisy wryter keep wel;' and in Judges i. 14.—'the which goynge in the weie, hir man monyschid, that she shulde axe hir fader a feild.' 'I monysshe, or wame. *Je admoneste.* I monyssed you herof two monethes ago: If you be monyssed to come to the spyritual court, you must nedes apere.' Palsgrave. 'Monyshe. *Moneo.* Monyshe before or fyrst. *Premoneo.*' Huloet.

³ Cotgrave gives 'Mordelle, f. the herb morell, petty morell, garden nightshade.' *Solatrum* is probably only an error for *solanum*. Lyte, Dodocus, p. 443, in his chapter on 'Nightshade or Morelle,' says that it is called 'in Englishe Nightshade, Petimorell, and Morel,' and recommends a preparation of it pounded with parched barley as a remedy for 'St. Antonio's fire' and other complaints.

⁴ 'The morphew, *vitiligo, morphea*;' Baret, who adds—'the roote of daffodill with vinegar and nettle-seede taketh away the spots and *morpheue* in the face.' Elyot, s. v. *Alphos*, gives—'a *morpheu* or staynyng of the skynne; and Cotgrave 'Morphew, *morphee, morfee, bran de Judas.*' 'Morphye, a staynyng of the skynne wyth spottes. *Alphos.*' Huloet.

⁵ 'A morsell, a gobbet, or lumpe cut from something, *bolus.*' Baret. 'Morsell by morsell, or in morselles. *Offutim.*' Huloet.

⁶ 'The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a mortesse, *cumphus, incastratura.*' 'Adent, m. a mortaise, notch, or indented hole in wood.' Cotgrave. 'Mortyse. *Cumphus, Incastrura.* Mortised, *Impetrilus.*' Huloet.

⁷ Baret has 'Morter, or clay mixed with straw, wherwith wallies are dawbed, *acerratum*;' mortar, parget, rubbish, or a ragged stone not polished, *cementum.*' 'Or helpe make mortar or bere mukke a-felde.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 144.

⁸ 'Mortier, m. a mortar to bray things in.' Cotgrave.

⁹ In P. Plowman, B. xiii. 41, we read—

'Ac þei ete mete of more coste, *mortweies* and potages.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note. See also Babees Boke, pp. 35, l. 520; 54, l. 805, &c.

to make Moste¹; *liquidare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to wete.

a Mostour; *fluor*, *humor*, *mador*, *madiditas* (*maditas* A.).

a Mote²; *Attamus*, *festuca*.

*Motide of musyk (A Mote of Mosike A.)³; *modulus*.

†Mottelay⁴; *calamita*; *polimitus*, *polimitarius*.

to Move⁵; *cire*, *ciere*, *cillere*, *movere*, *con-*, *mobilitare*.

Movabylle; *mobilis*.

a Movynge; *motio*, *mouementum*.

*to Mowe⁶; *cachinnare* *vel* *ri*, *narire* (*Ringere*, *fesannare* A.), & *cetera*; *ubi* to scorne.

*a Movynge; *cachinnatus*, *riktus*.

*Mowled (Mowlde A.); *mucidus*.

*to Mowle⁷; *mucidare*.

*a Mowldnes; *glis*, *mucor*, *mussa*.

*a Mowle; *pernio*.

a Mowntane; *Alpes*, *montana*.

a pyss Mowre (A Mowre A.); *formica*.

a pyss Mowrehylle (A Mowre hylle A.); *formicarium*.

A Mowre howse; *formicalion* (A.).

a Mowse; *mus*, *murinus*; *sorex* *est* *mus Aquaticus* (*Mus cecus* A.).

†a Mosse (Mowse A.) hole; *Amfractus*.

†a Mowse slaer; *muricida*.

†a Mowse taker; *muscipulator*.

†A Mosse croppe (A.).

¹ 'Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a fructuous Lond, that was bebledd and mowsted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist.' Maundeville, p. 3.

² See P. Festu.

³ See P. Moote of an horne blowynge. In *Sir Gawayne*, 1141, the knight having prepared for hunting goes for his hounds and

'Vnclosed þe kenel dore, & calde hem þer-oute, Blwe bvgly in buglez þre bare mote;'
and again, l. 1364—

'Baldely þay blw prys, bayed payr rachchez,
Syphen fonge þay her flesche folden to home.

Strakande ful stoutly mony stif motez.'

⁴ Cooper, *Thesaurus*, 1584, explains *polimitus* as 'of twinde or twisted threade of diuers colours; *vestis polymita*, a garment of twisted silke of diuers colours, a garment embroidered.' Cf. P. Motte, *coloure*. Compare *examita* = samite, and *dinily*.

⁵ Probably an error for Mote.

⁶ Lydgate has 'What do I than but laugh and make a mowe?' So also Chaucer—

'Their sowne was so ful of japes As ever mowis were in apes.'

'To mowe, *mouere labia*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret gives 'to make a mow like an ape, *distorquere os*.' See also to Girne, ante, p. 156. In Ascham's *Scholenmaster* we read—'if som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp som strange going; som new *mouing* with the mouth, &c.' See also Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*, Act i. Sc. 7. Wyclif renders *Psalm* xxxiv. 16 as follows: 'thei tempteden me, thei *undermowiden* me with *undermouwing* [thei scorniden me with *mouying* P. *subsannaverunt me subsannatione*. Vulg.], and *Psalm* xliii. 14: 'Thou hast put vs repref to oure negebore, *undermouwing* [*moueyng* P.] and scorn to hem that ben in oure enuyroun.' 'Mocke wyth the mouthe by mowynge. *Os distortuere, vel ducere*. Mockynge or mowynge wyth the lyppes or mouth. *Valgulation*.' Huloet. Stubbes in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 145, while inveighing against the evils and dangers of plays, declares that nothing is learnt from them but wickedness, as, for instance, 'to iest, laugh, and fleer, to grin, to nodd, and mow.' 'To mow or mock with the mouth like an Ape. *Distorquere os, rictum diducere*.' Gouldman. 'Canutus at a feste made open mores and scornede seint Edith' [*cachinnos effunderit*]. Trevisa's *Hyden*, vi. 477. See also *ibid.* v. 75.

⁷ Hampole says, *P. of Conscience*, 5570, that as for the rich who hoard up money

'Pe rust of þat mowchd mow' Agayne þam þan sal wittnes be.'

In the *Ancien Ricle*, p. 344, we find 'oder leten þinges muwen oder rusten.' Wyclif in his *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 153, speaks of 'a loof' as being 'mouliu.' See *Christ's own Complaint* in *Polit. Relig. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 181, where he says to the rich 'Pe mowþis þat þi clothis ete, And þou letist poore men go bare,

þi drinkis þat sowren, & þi mowliu mete . . . þei crien vpon þee veniaunce greete.'

'Ther whas rostye bakon, mowlyde bred, nw sowre alle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. 'I molde, as breed dothe for stalenesse. *Je mois*. I do some good in the house, I keep breed from

*a Mowse felle (A Mowse trape A.)¹; *muscipula*.

†a Mowse turde; *musterda*.

a Mowthe; *bucca, buccula, os, osculum (ocillum A.) diminutivum*.

a Mowthe of a flakett; *lura*.

M ante V.

a Mudde; *cenun, limus (glis, lutum, & cetera; ubi Clay A.)*.

†to Muffelle; *velare faciem*.

*to Mughe (Mught A.)²; *posse, quoco, valere*.

†a Mughe³; *Archonius*.

†to Mughe hay; *Archoniare, Archonizere*.

†a Mugher of hay; *Archonizator*.

*Mugworthe (Mughwarde A.)⁴; *Arthemisia i. mater herbarum*.

moldyng and drinke from sowryng. I mowlde, or fust, as corne dothe. *Je mois*. It is time to eate this breed, for it begynneth to mowlde. Palsgrave. 'Mould. *Mucidus, Racidus*. Mouldy and moulde. *Idem*.' Huloet. 'Muco. To mowlyn. *Mucidus*. Moyst or mowlyd. *Mucor*. Mowlyng of wyne.' Medulla. Horman has 'This bredde is moulded or hore for long keepyng.' 'Panis *muscidus*, Acc. mowlde-bred. *Hic mucor*, Acc. mowlde.' Wright's Vocab. p. 198. 'Mucco. To be filthie, vinewed, or hoare; to be palled or dead, as wine y^t hath lost the verdure. *Muciseo*. To waxe vinewed or hoare. *Mucor*. Filth; venewing; hoarenesse, such as is on breade or meate long kept. *Mucidus*. Filthie; venewed; hoarie; palled. *Mucidum vinum*. A. palled wine or deade.' Cooper. In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 108 are given recipes 'to done away moole or spoot from clothe,' one of which runs 'ley upon the moole of thy clothe blake soape medeled with otis, and bowke well the clothe atturwarde.'

¹ See Felle for myse, above, p. 126. 'Musticula. A mous falle.' Medulla. Ger. *mausfalle*.

'Of cat, nor of *fal-trap* I hane no dread,
I grant (quod shee), and on together they seed.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 11.

² 'Hu sal ani man ðe mugen deren?' *Genesis and Exodus*, 1818.

'Drihbtin me gifeþ witt & miht
To forþenn wel min wille,

patt I shall cunnenn cwe menn
& wel itt *maughenn* forþenn.'

Ormulum, 2959.

'Yhit som men wille noght understande,

pat þat mught mak þam dredande.'

Pricke of Conscience, 268.

See again, l. 2285, where Hampole says that devils appear to dying men

'Sen haly men þat here liffed right Mught noght dygh with-uten þat sight.'

Antichrist, too, will feign holiness 'þat he mught lightlyer men bygile.' l. 4241. 'Quoco. To mown.' Medulla.

³ See *Lazamon*, iii. 173—'þa sparwen heore flut nomen,
I þan eouescn he grupen,
Swa heo duden in þen mugen.'

'*Archonius*, locus ubi fenum congeritur et asservatur; *fenil*.' Ducange. Cotgrave gives '*fenil*, m. a hay loft, hay mowe, hay house, a Reek or stacke of hay, &c., and Baret 'a hey mowe, *fenil acervus, strus, congeries*.' The distinction between a mow and a stack is shown by W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 154—

'*Une moye* (a mowe) *est dite en graunge*, *E taas* (stake) *hors de la graunge*.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 6760, *Exodus* xxii. 6 is thus paraphrased—

'If fire be kyndeld and ouertak He þat kindeld fire in þat feild,
Thoru feild, or corn, mou, or stak, He aght þe harmes for to yeild.'

'Mowe of whete or haye, *mouon de foyu*.' Palsgrave. The word is common in the Eastern Counties, and occurs frequently in Tusser's *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrye*. In Wyclif's version of *Ruth* iii. 7, one MS. reads, 'whanne Booz hadde ete and drunke, and was maad more glad, and halde go to slepe bisidis the mowe of sheeves, &c.' See also P. Plowman, C. vi. 14. 'Archonius. An heep or a stak of corne.' Medulla. A.S. *muga*, O. Icel. *mugr*.

⁴ Naogeorgus in his *Papish Kingdom*, repr. in Stubbes' *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 339, tells us that on the feast of St. John the Baptist

'the maides doe daunce in enery streete,

With garlands wrought of motherwort, or else with Veruain sweete.'

'*Artemisia, vel malrum herba*, mug-wyrt.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 30.

*Mukke; *letamen est pinguedo terre, ruder*; versus:

¶ *Iunge luto cenum, quibus Adle volutibra, limum,*

Cum sterquilinio predictis Ad-
dito finum:

Hinc cenolentus, illimis dici-
tur inde.

Illimis i. purus, stercus.

†to Mukke¹; *eruderare, finare, pas-*
tinare, purgare, stercorare.

†a Mukker; *eruderista (olitor A.).*

†a Mukke hepe²; *finarium.*

†A Mulan; *vbi Molan (A.).*

a Mulbery; *morum (morus, morum*
fructus eius A.).

a Mulbery tre; *morus.*

*to Mulbrede³; *juterere, micare.*

a Mulde to cast in; *duca, formula,*
effegies, patrona.

to Mulde (Mowide A.); *confor-*
mare.

†a Muldyngborde⁴; *rotabulum, ma-*
gis, pinsa.

†a Mule; *burdo, mulus, mula.*

†a Mule hyrde; *mulio.*

†to Multe⁵; *muliare.*

†a Multer; *emolimentum, mulura.*

†a Multer arke; *emolimentarium.*

†a Multer dische; *metreta, tessera.*

to Multiplye; *fructificare, multi-*
plicare.

†a Multiplynge; *multiplicacio; -ans*
participium.

A Munethe; *Interlunium, Mensis*
(A.).

¹ Cooper, 1584, renders *eruderare* by 'to throw or carry out rubbell, as mortar and broken stones of olde building, *et, eruderare solum*, to rid a ground from rubbell and other filth'; and in this sense it occurs in Best's *Farming, &c. Book* (Surtees Soc.), p. 102: 'when they come backe they fall to muckinge of the stables.' 'I mucke lande. *Se fiente*. If this land be well mucked, it wyll beare corne ynough the nexte yere.' Palsgrave.

² 'A muckhil, *finarium*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Portez les cendres au femyer (le mochil)*.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 170. 'Pou erte nowe ylere þane any mukke.' Relig. Pieces from Thornton MS. p. 16. 'As muk upon mold, I widdar away.' Towneley Myst. p. 21. Frequently used by Wyclif; see his *Works*, ed. Matthew, pp. 5, 147, &c.

³ In De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 127^{vb}, the pilgrim sees a sister 'that wente by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet muled apoun parchemyn'; where the Trinity MS. reads 'mete crowned up on parchemyn.' See to Mye brede, above, and compare Molle.

⁴ A Moulding board; the board upon which bread was kneaded and moulded into loaves. In the Liber Albus, iii. 416, we read of a charge against Johannes Brid, a baker, of stealing dough by making holes in the moulding-boards, '*quoddam foramen super quamdam tabulum suam, quae vocatur mordingborde, ad pistrinam pertinentem, pendentes artificioseque fieri fecit, ad molum muscipule in qua mures capiuntur, cum quodam vyketto caute provisoad foramen illud obturandum et aperendum*.' '*Rotabula: a moldyngge borde*.' Ortus. 'Moldyng borde, *ais a pestrer*.' Palsgrave. '*Tabula. A moulding board*.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'One wood moldyngge bord' is mentioned in the Invent. of W. Knvyett, 1557. Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 101; see also Wills & Invent. i. 159.

⁵ To mulate is the word applied to the taking of the *mulatura* or toll for grinding corn. The word is still in use in the North. Jamieson gives '*Mouter*, to take mulature for grinding corn; *mulature*, the fee for grinding corn, Fr. *mouture*; Lat. *molitura*. *Mul-turer*, the tacksman of a mill.' Ducange says '*Molitura, praestatio pro molitura*.' and Cotgrave has '*Moulage, m. grist, grinding*; also *Multure*, the fee or toll that's due for grinding.' Cooper, 1584, says of *Metreta* 'as Dioscorides sayeth, it conteyneth ten congios that is, of our measure .10. gallons and .10. pintes, which is .11. gallons and a quarte. *Georgius Agricola* sayth it conteyneth .12. congios that is .72. *sextarios*, and then is it a greater measure, onlesse ye will take *sextarius* as phisitions doe for .18. oonces, & not for .24. as Budey doth whose account I follow.' 'Then doe wee . . . have for every bushell of corne very neare sixe peckes of meale, if the corne bee dry; or else the fault is in the miller that taketh more *mouter* than is his due.' H. Best, *Farming, &c., Book*, p. 103. The *Multer dische* would appear to be the Miller's measure for calculating his toll, and the *Multer arke* the vessel in which the toll was deposited.

'The myllare mythis the *mulature* wyth ano mettskant,

For drouth had drunkin vp his dam in the dry 3ere.' G. Douglas, *Enéad.* Bk. viii. Prol. l. 48.

a Munke; *monachus, cenobita*; *monachicus, monasticus*.

†A Munke howse; *Cenobium, & cetera*; vbi Abbey (A.).

†to be Munke; *monachari*.

Murañ of bestis¹; *bestius*.

a Mure; *mora*.

to Mure cok or hene; *ornix*.

to Murū; *lugere, merere, & cetera*; vbi to sorowe.

Murnynge; *Atreus, lugubris*, (*merens* A.).

to Murther; *crasso*.

†a Murtherer; *sicarius*.

a Murthur²; *murdrum*.

Musik; *musica*.

*a Muskett³; *capus*.

Muske.

a Muskylle⁴; *musculus*.

*Must⁵; *carenum, mustum*.

Musterd; *sinapium*.

†Musterde sede; *sinapis, sinapi inclinabile*.

*a Muster of men; *bellicrepa (bellitropa* A.).

*to Mute⁶; *Allegare, ut, ille Allegat pro me, causare, contraversari, decertare, disceptare, interpellare, orare, per-, placitare & -ri*.

*a Mute halle; *capitolium*.

*a Muter; *Actor, Advocatus, causarius, causator, causidicus, decertator, deceptor, interpellator, orator, placitator*.

*a Mutynge; *causa, causula; causativus participium; pragma; pragmaticus*.

Mutoñ; *muto, osor, carnes ovine, carnes verrine (vervine* A.).

¹ 'Murrayne, *lues, contagio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Murrein among cattell, pestilence among men, great death or destruction, *lues*.' Baret.

² Ducange defines *Murdrum* as '*homicidium, sed furtivum et non per infortunium factum*.' See Gloss. to *Liber Customarum*, ed. Riley, p. 816.

³ '*Capus, avis predatoria; falco, faucon*.' Ducangē. Baret has s. v. Hauke, '*nīus masculus, a musket*,' and Cotgrave gives '*Mousquet, m. a musket (Hawke, or Peece)*. *Mouchet, m. a musket*; the tassell of a Sparhawke,' and '*Sabeck, m. the little Hawke tearmed a Musket*.' Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. ii. p. 30, mentions amongst the 'Hawkes and Ravenous fowles' of England 'the musket and the Sparhawke.' '*Hic capus, A^{co} a Muskett*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 220. '*A musket. Fringillarius, humipeta, musculus*.' Gouldman. Cockeram in his list of 'short-winged Hawks' mentions 'A Sparrow Hawk, the male is a *Musket*.' 'Some men mene that Alietus is a lytyll byrde and assaylyth onely feble byrdes and vnmgyhty and herby it semyth that Alietus and a lytyl sperhawke is al one, that is callyd a *musquete* in frenshe.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*. Bk. xii. ch. 4, p. 412.

⁴ See P. Plowman, C. x. 94 and Prof. Skeat's note thereon, and the quotation from *Caxton's Trevisa*, s. v. Margaryte stone, above.

⁵ 'Lo! my wombe as *must* withoute venting, that breketh newe litle win vessels.' Wyclif, Job xxxii. 19. So in Deeds ii. 13, 'Forsoth othere scorniden, seyinge, For thei ben ful of *must*.' With this last compare the passage in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 382, referring to the same incident—'*Primus Judas. Muste* in here brayn so schyly dothe creppe,

That thei cheteryn and chateryn as they jays were.'

'Must newe wyne, *moost*.' Palsgrave.

⁶ Baret gives 'to Moot, or canues a case of the law for exercise.' Ben Jonson, in his *Discoveries*, says 'There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading.' 'To moote, *arguer, nouere dubia*.' Manip. Vocab. 'To moote, *disputer, ou plaidoyer une cause de loy, par maniere d'exercice; et les jeunes estudiant, qui font cet exercice sont nommez mootzmen*.' Cotgrave. '*Mota, curia placitum, conventus: motatio, lis controversia, dispute*.' Ducange. The word is still kept up in the *Wardmotes*, or meetings of the Wards in the City of London, and in the phrase 'a moot point.' In Wright's *Political Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 336, we are told—'Justises, shirreves, meires, baillifs . . .

Hii gon out of the hoie way, ne leven hii for no sklandre,

And maken the *mot-halle* at home in here chaumbre wid wonk.'

Wyclif in his version of Matt. xxvii. 27 has: 'Thanne kniȝtis of the president takynge Jhesu in the *note hulle* gedriden to hym alle the cumpanye of kniȝtis,' and in John xviii.

Capitulum 13^m N.

N ante A.

a Nacioñ; nacio.

*a Naffe of a qwele¹; medietulum, modiolus.a Nag²; jppus.

Nay; havi, minime, non si, minusve, nequaquam, nequam, nullatenus.

a Nayle (Naylle A.); clavus, epigrus.

a Nayle; vnguis hominum & volucrum, vngula brutorum est.

to Nayle; clavare, con-

†a Nayle tulle (Nayle toyle A.); clavorium.

Nakyd; cinctus, jnvestis, nudus, nudulus, & cetera.

†Nakedly; nude, Aduerbium.

*to Nakyñ³; nudare, detegere, dampnare, exuere, spoliare.

*a Nakynynge; nudacio, de-, & cetera; -ans participium.

†Naaman; nomen proprium.

Naman; nemo, nullus.

Name; nomen.

to Name; Appellare, baptizare, nominare, de-, nuncupare, vocare.

Namely⁴; maxime, precipue, presertim, potissime vel potissimum; precipuus, excipuus.

†a Nakynge; Appellacio, nominacio, nuncupacio, & cetera.

†A Nampkyn⁵; Manifra, manupium A manu & pio i. purgare, manifra dicitur de manu & foros i. ferre (A.).to Nappe (Nape A.)⁶; dormire.

a Nappynge; dormitacio; dormitans.

28: 'Therefore thei leden Jhesu to Cayfas, in to the moot halle' [pratorium]. See Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 395. In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 298, Pilate is represented as sitting in his 'skaffald' when the messenger from Caiphas addresses him—

'My lord bushopp Cayphas comaundynd hym to the,

And prayd the to be at the mot-halle by the day dawte.'

In Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Manhode*, Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 185, we read, 'for ourre mootiere thou art and ourre sergentesse.' The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, p. 182, says of the Brahmins, 'thei haue neither moot halle, ne vniversities.' 'Moote halle. *Aula declamatoria*. Mootynge or proposynge argumentes. *Declamatio*.' Huloet. '*Capitolium*. A mote hous.' Medulla. See Harrison's account of *Motelagh* in his *Descript. of England*, i. 100.

¹ The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Naffe of a wheele, umbo, centrum.' 'The naue of a cart-wheele, *aspis, modiolus*.' Baret. See Prompt. s. v. Naue.

² 'A nag, a little horse, a colt, *equulus*.' Baret.

³ "Ye, sir," quod she, "for this man Raveschid me, and hath taken from me my virginite; and now he wolde sle me, & he hath thus nakid me, for to smyte of myn hede." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 220. 'Thenne saide the Emprise, "Do of and nakyn þe of all þi clothing, or ellis I shall make þe, in malgre of þi tethe." *Ibid.* p. 277; see also p. 313. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxvii. 23, in the account of Joseph and his brethren, we read: 'anoon as he cam to his briheren, thei nakiden hym the side coote to the hele, and of manye colours, and puttiden into an olde sisterne, that hadde no watyr.' See also Job xx. 19. 'A nu naenes mon mi lef.' *Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 283.

⁴ This is the original meaning of *namely* in Middle English, and its use is frequent. Thus Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.*, 171, that a man should learn

'Nanly of þat at hym fel to know, þat myght meke his hert and make it law.'

and so in Trevisa's Higden, vi. 257: 'Charles hadde greet lykynge in Austyn his bookes; and *nameliche* [potissime] in his bookes de Civitate Dei.'

⁵ 'A napkin, or handkerchiefe, *cassitum, sudarium vel sudariolum*: a table napkin, *mantile, a manu et telu, a manibus tergendis*; but *mantelum* is used most commonly for a towell.' Baret. 'A napkin, *mantile*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁶ The author of the *Ancien Riule* in warning his readers to be watchful and vigilant, says, 'þe þet nappes upon helle brerde, he torpes oft in er he leste wene.' p. 324. In the *Song of Roland*, l. 70, when the French had drunk of the wine sent to them by the Saracens, 'it swynyd in ther hedis, and mad hem to nap.' 'He slombred and a nappie he toke.' *Rom. of Rose*, l. 4095. In the *Romance of Duke Rowlande and Sir Ottuall*, l. 288,

a Napron (Napperone A.)¹; *limas*,
 & cetera; vbi A barne clathe.
 *a Natte²; *storium*, *storiolum* di-
 minutium.
 *to make Nattes; *storiare*.
 *a Natte maker; *storiator*.
 a Navy of schyppis; *classis*, *navigi-*
um.
 †a Navylle; *umbelicus*.

N ante E.

to Nee as a horse (dose A.)³; *hin-*
nire, co-
 *a Nebbe (or A bylle A.)⁴; *rostrum*,
rostillum.
 †a Negligence; *Absolarium*, *ignavia*
(jnercia A.), *incuria*, *negligencia*,
 & cetera; vbi slewthe (nowthe
 A.).

Otuel mocking at Naymes calls him 'a nolde *nappere*.' 'So he [go]n *nappi*.' Lazamon, i. 52. 'Lo! he shal not *nappen*, ne slepen; that kepeth Israel.' Wyclif, Ps. cxx. 4. A. S. *hnappian*, *knappian*. 'It is tyme to nappe for hym that slept nat these thre nyghtes: *il est temps quon se assomme qui na poynt dormy de ces troys nayets*. It is hol-some for olde men to nappe in a chayre after dyner.' Palsgrave. 'To nap, to slumber, *dormiturio*, *dormito*. To sleepe out one's sleepe, to take a nap.' Baret. 'A *nappe*, *dormitutiuncula*: to nappe, *dormitare*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Dormir sur le jour*, to take a nap at dinner time.' Cotgrave. '*Dormito*: to nappyn.' Medulla.

¹ One of the words in which the initial *n* has now been lost: compare *adder*. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 33, we read of the tapster's '*napron* fair and white i-wash.' In the Will of Jeanne Lewen, 1569, pr. in *Wills & Inventories* (Surtees Soc.), vol. ii. p. 325, the testatrix bequeaths 'to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted and a *napron* of worsted.' In the *Ordinances for Royal Households* (*Liber Niger* Ed. IV.), p. 52, it is directed that the sergeant of the 'vestiary' is to have 'at eueryche of the iiij festes in the 3ere *naprons* of the grete spycery, two elles of linnen clothe, price ijs.' 'Item all nappery ware, as kyrcherys, *appurnys*, blankytts, shetys, coverlets, and sych other, xxvijs.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. 1542 (Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 27. '*Ille limas*, A^{cc}. *naprune*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199.

² A mat. 'Hauing nothing to wrap in thy head, Saue a brode hat, rent out of *nattes* olde.' Lydgate, *Rechas*, ed. 1554, fo. 69. 'Itū. paid for *natts* for the Rayles at ye Coūmunion table. 1^s. 2^d. Itū. paid to John Seatchard for two *natts*. 2^d. *Ecclesfield Church Warden's Accounts*, 1640. In the Fabric Rolls of York Minster, ed. Raine, p. 348, under the date 1669, occurs the item: 'For covering the seates with *natting* in the Deans closet, 1^s.' '*Storator*. A mat-maker.' Gouldman. '*Storium*, anything spreade on the ground, a mat.' Cooper. The poem alluded to by Mr. Way in his note in the Prompt. is Lydgate's metrical version of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of Man*, to which I have frequently referred in these pages, a prose version of which was edited for the Roxburgh Club in 1869 by Dr. Aldis Wright from a MS. in Trin. Coll. Camb., and another from a MS. in John's Coll. Camb. is now being edited by me for the Early E. Text Society. 'Any couering spreade on the ground, a mat, *storca*.' Baret.

³ 'To uete like an horse, *hininio*; a neieng, *hininitus*.' Baret. 'I nye, as a horse dothe. *Jehannys*, *hannyr*. Thou nyest for an other otes; wiche we expresse by these wordes, "thou lokest after deed mens shoyes;" *tu te hannys pour lauoyne dau tray*: it is an adage in the frenche tonge.' Palsgrave.

⁴ 'A *nebbe*, beake, *rostrum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hoc rostrum*, A^{cc}. *nebbe*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. 'A *neb*, be.' Cotgrave. See Audeley & Harman, ed. Furnivall, pp. 82, 86. A. S. *neb*. In the *O. E. Homilies*, i. 121, it is said of Christ: 'summe þer weren þet his eȝan bundan and hine on þet *neb* mid heore bondan stereliche beoten.' 'Leccherie anauricht greideð hire wið þat to weorren oþi meidenhad & secheð earst upon hire *nebbe* to *nebbe*.' *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 17; see also *ibid.* p. 35. Coverdale in his version of Genesis viii. 11 has: 'Then he abode yet seuen dayes mo & sent out the Dove agayne out of the arke & she returned vnto him aboute the euen tye: and beholde she had broken of a leaf of an olyue tre & bare it in hir *nebb*.' In the *Ancien Riele*, p. 98, *ostende mihi faciem tuam* is rendered 'scheau to me þi boue *neb* & ti lufsome leor.' See the 'Sarrum' in *Early Eng. Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, l. 57, where amongst the joys of heaven it is said that
 'we sul se oure leuedi bryte
 so fulle of loue iol and blisse
 pat of hir *neb* sal spring þe liste
 in to oure hert þat ioi iwisse.'

See also *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 72.

†Negligent; negligens, & cetera; vbi slawe.

a Neddyr¹; *Aspis, lacerta (serpens A.), stellio, bisilliscus, cicadrillus (serpens, jdrus A.)*; versus:

¶*Est serpentis, idrus, coluber simul idra, chelidrus, Vipera (Vipria A.) predictis nepa coniungatur & Anguis, Atque dracena, draco fit scorpio de speciebus.*

¶*De speciebus i. de specie jstorum serpenecium presencium; serpentulus, boa vel boas est serpens nocius bobus, iaculus est serpens volatilis, Cerasta vel cerastes est serpens cornutus.*

a Nede; *necessitas, necesse indeclinabile, necessario, opere precium, opus indeclinabile, necessitudo*; versus:

i. verbo *ut necesse*
¶*Cum substantiuo tu semper est deum esse iunge necesse;*

sed

Iunge necessario cum verbo non cum verbo substantiuo. quolibet inde.

egestas, indigencia, & cetera; vbi pouerty.

to Nede (Neyde A.); *egere, indegere, necessitatem habere vel necessitatem pati, egestare, laborare (egestate laborare, et cetera; vbi to lake or tharue A.).*

Nedefulle; *necessarius.*

Nedy; *egenus, egens, & cetera; vbi poure².*

a Nedylle; *Acus.*

†a Nedylle howse³; *Acuarium.*

†a Nefe (Neffe A.)⁴; *pugnus, pugilus; pugillaris participium.*

¹ This is probably the latest instance of this, the true form of this word. The loss of the initial *n*, arising from a mistaken dividing of a *nadder* as an *addler*, first began in the South in 1300: thus in *K. Alisaunder*, l. 5262, we have 'grete addren,' and in the *Ayenbite*, p. 61, 'hi resembleþ an addre þet hatte serayn.' In the North the true form was preserved much later. The *Promptorium* gives both forms, 'Eddylyr or neddyr, wyrne. *Serpens.* Nedder is still in use as a dialectal form in parts of the North. 'Serpent et colure (neddere ant snake).' W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 159. In the *Ormulum*, 9265, *progenies vipercarum* is rendered by 'neddre streon.'

'þe buk says þus, "þat when a man Wormes and nedders, ugly in sight."'

Sal dighe þe sal enherite þan

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 868.

'Wherefore þe wyse maue byddes in his buke als fra þe face of þe neddyre fande to flee syne.' Dan Jon Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose & Verse* from Thornton MS. E. E. T. Soc. ed. Perry, p. 11. 'þe neddre, seið Salomon, stinged al stillliche.' *Anceren Riwle*, p. 82. A. S. *nedder*, Goth. *nadrs*, O. Icel. *nadr*.

² MS. *pouree*.

³ That is, a case or receptacle for needles. 'Acuarium. A needle case.' Gouldman. 'Hec aquaria [acuaria], A⁶⁶ nedyl hows.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199.

⁴ In *Havelok*, 2405, we read—

'Hwan godarde herde þat þer þrette, With þe *neue* he robert sette
Beforen the teth a dint ful strong.'

In *Allit. Poems*, B. 1537, we are told that when at Belshazzar's Feast the handwriting appeared on the wall,

'þat bolde Baltazar blushed to þat *neue*, Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert.'

Barbour, xvi. 129, tells us how Robert Bruce knocks Sir Colin Campbell down 'with ane transiome intill his *nave*,' where one MS. reads *nefe*: and again, xx. 257, describing the grief of the Scottish knights at the death of Bruce, he says

'Cumly knychtis gret full sar, And thair *nevis* oft sammyn driff.'

See also iii. 581: '*newys* that stalwart war & square.'

'The gaunt gan the clobe, And to Pereovelle a dynt he jefo

In the nekk with his *nefe*.'

See *Percyvelle*, 2087.

And in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 201, the 2nd executioner says: 'ther is nocht in thy *nefe*, or els thy hart fals.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 13889, when the guards try to keep

to Neghe nere¹; *Accedere, Adire, Aduenire, Aproperare, Apropinquare, Appro[x]imare, Attingere, cleopare, innuere, vicinare, prociare, pproximare, contiguare.*

a Neghtbure²; *Accola, Affinis, conuicaneus, pproximus, vicinus, propinquus.*

A Nehing of A horse; *hinnitus* (A.).

a Neke; *collum, collulum diminutivum.*

+A Nekkyrchefe; *Anaboladium.*

+a Nekherynge³; *colaphus.*

*Nemyll⁴; *carthus, & cetera; vbi wyse.*

Neeñ (Neyn A.); *novem; nonus, novenus, novenarius.*

+Neeñ (Neyne A.) tymes; *novies.*

+of Neen (Neyne A.) yere; *novenus, novennis.*

Nenteyñ; *novendecim.*

Neyñ hundreth; *nongenti, nongentesimus, nongentenus, nongentenarius.*

back Telegonus, 'he nolpit on with his *neue* in the necke hole,
pat the bon al to-brast, & the buerne degbit.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V. pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 150, we are told how Robin Roy and Jock 'partit their plai [stopped the fun] with a *nevell*;' i. e. a boxing match. Gawin Douglas describing the grief in the Court of Dido at her desertion by *Aeneas*, says—

'Her sister An, sprettes almaist for dréde, . . . And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist.'

With nalis rywand reuthfully hir face, *Eneados*, Bk. iv. p. 123. l. 45.
See also p. 396, l. 37. O. Icel. *hnefi*. Shakspeare twice uses the word, see *Midsummer N. Dream*, iv. i. and 2nd *Henry IV.* ii. 4.

'O þou world, he says, unclene, þat suld never mare *neghe* me?'

Whyn mught þou swa unclen be, Hampole, *P. of Cons.*, 1205.

A. S. *neah*, near, *nehuean*, to approach.

² This spelling occurs several times in the St. John's Camb. MS. of W. de Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode*. Thus we read: 'This helme [Temperance] stoppeth the eres, that to the herte ne to the thought na darte may mysdo, alle be it that the wikked *neighbore* can harde Schote his arowes & his Springalys.' leaf 41^a. Jamieson says: 'it is frequently written *nichtbour, nyghtbour*; but, as would seem, corruptly.' 'Gif it be a man that awe the hows, and birnis it reklesly, or his wyfe, or his awin bairnis, quethir his *nychtbouris* takis skaith or nane, attoure the skaith & schame that he tholis, he or thay salbe banist that towne for thre yeiris.' Acts, James I. of Scotland, 1426, c. 85, ed. 1566, c. 75. Wyclif frequently uses the form, as for instance in his *Controversial Tracts* (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368), 'love hor *neighbors* as homself; and, *ibid.* p. 153, 'to spoyle hor tenautes and hor *neighbors*.' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 25, 168.

'Po þyrd luf is with-owte dowte, To luf yche *neighbur* all abowte.'

Lay-Folks Mass-Book, E. 541.

'Luf syn thy *nychtbouris* and wirk thame na vnricht.'

G. Douglas, *Eneados*, Prol. Bk. iv. l. 137.

³ This is apparently a blow given on the back of the neck, especially in making a knight. Meyrick, in his *Ancient Armour*, Glossary, s. v. *Alapa*, says: 'The military blow given on making a knight by striking him three times on the shoulders with the blade of a sword, by which he was, as it were, manumitted from the prohibition of bearing arms. In the *Ceremoniale Romanorum*, lib. i. s. 7, which relates to the knights made by the sovereign pontiff, we read: "Tum accipiens illius ensen nudum ter militem percussit plane super spatulus, dicens, 'Esto miles pacificus, strenuus, fidelis, et Deo devotus.'" Lambertus Ardensis says "Eidem comiti in signum militie gladium lateri, et calcaria cui militis optavit, et alapam collo ejus infixit." It was also termed *colaphus*, from *collum*, the neck; whence Norman *colées*.' Compare a Boffet, above, and see Ducange, s. vv. *Alapa* and *Colaphus*. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with—

'Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can saye,

Abide and thou ane *necke* Herring shalt haue,

Is worth my Capill, ereills, and all the laue.' Henryson's *Mor. Fables*.

⁴ In the account of 'How þe Hali Cros was foundin be seint Elaine,' pr. in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 113, we are told how the Jew when threatened with loss of his eyes if

†Neyn hundrethe tymys; *nongen-
tesies.*

Nenty (Neynte A.); *nonaginta;*
nonagesimus, -genus, -genarius.

†Nenty tymes; *nonagesies.*

*Nepte¹; *nepta, herba est, colocasia
idem.*

*a Nere (Neyre A.)²; *ren, re-
nunculus; renarius participi-
um.*

a Nere³; *Auris, auricula; Auricus
participium.*

Nere; *Associus; citra, -tra, -trum;
cominus, contiguous, iuxta, prope,
propinquus, proximus, vicinus.*

†to be Nere; *Adesse, & cetera; vbi
negh nere.*

†Nerchande; *fere, pene, & cetera;
vbi almaste.*

*Nesche⁴; *mollis, & cetera; vbi softe.*

he did not discover the place of the Cross, 'his clafis he kest, al bot his serke to make him *nemil vn-to his werke.*' See the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 21,528.

'Now were tyme for a man, that lakys what he wold,

To stalk prively unto a fold,

And *neemly* to wyrk than, and be not to bold,

For he myght aby the bargan, if it were told

At the endyng.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

'An hungry hunter that houndithe on a biche, *Nemel* of mowthe for to murther an hare.'

Lydgate's Minor Poems (Percy Soc.), p. 168.

'Nymble, delyuer or quycke of ones lymmes, *souple.*' *Palsgrave*. A. S. *neimel*.

¹ MS. *Nepe*. 'Nep, common Cat-mint. Dronken with bonied water is good for them that haue fallen from a losfe, and haue some bruse or squar, and bursting, for it digesteth the congeled and clotted bloud, and is good for the payne of the bowels, the shortnesse of breath, the oppillation or stopping of the breast, and against the Jaundice.' Lyte, p. 148. See also Gerarde's *Herbal*, 1633. 'Nep, *herbe au chat, herbe de chat.*' *Cotgrave*. 'Neppe or cattismint, herbe, *calaminata.*' *Huicet*. 'Neppe, herbe, *nepe*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'Rapa: a nepe.' *Medulla*. See Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, i. 208, where 'pas wyrtte ðe we nepitamoun neimdu' is recommended for the bite of a snake. 'Nepitamon. Nepte.' *Durham Gloss*. 'Hoc bacar, A^{ce}. nepe.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 191. 'Nepta, nepte, kattes minte.' *ibid.* p. 140.

² In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, about 1315, *Psalm* lxxii. 21 is thus rendered—

'For in-lowed es my hert, And mi *neres* are torned for un-quert.'

Wyclif's reading being *renens*. In *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 365 is printed a medical recipe, about 1350, in which the following occurs—

'And mad a drynke þer of clenlyke þ^t purgyth þ^e *neris* mythylyke.'

In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 52, amongst the necessary ingredients for a *hagesse* are mentioned—'þe hert of schepe, the *nere* þou take, þe bowel nozt þou shalle forsake.'

'Hoc ren, A^{ce}. nere.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 186. See also *Compl. of Scotland*, p. 67.

'I trow *Sanctam Ecclesiam*

Bot nocht in thir Bischops nor freirs,

Quhilk will, for purging of thir *neirs*.

Sard up the ta raw and down the uther.'

Lindsay's S. P. Rep. ii. 234, in *Jamieson*.

See the Poem against the Friars in *Wright's Political Poems*, i. 264—

'I have lyued now fourty yers

And fatter men about the *neres*

3it sawe I neuer then are thes frers

In contreys ther thair rayke.'

O. Icel. *nyra*.

³ This is one of the numerous instances in which the *n* of the article has been joined on to the following vowel: compare a *navel*, a *nother*, *atte nule*, &c., and see A NEWT, below. The opposite process has taken place in the case of Apron; see Napron, above.

'Helde þi *nere* to me, and life;

pat þou outake me, high þe swife.

In God far-hiler be to me nou,

And hous of to-flight, pat me saufe þou.'

Early English Psalter, *Psalm* xxx. 3.

'Hec *Auris*, A^{ce}. nere.' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 185.

'Neshe, tener.' *Manip. Vocab.* In *Havelok* we read that Godrich wounded Havelok

'rith in þe flesh pat tendre was, and swife *neht.*' l. 2743.

Hampole tells us in *P. of Conscience*, 3110, that

'þe saule es mare tender and *neeshe* þan es þe body with þe flesshe.'

See also ll. 614, 4949. So, too, in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 154, we find—

'Fleys es brokel als wax and *neys.*'

a Nese (Neyse A.); *nasus*; *nasibilis* participium; proboscis est rostrum elephantis, proboscida & miscis idem sunt, scilicet rostrum elephantis.

*a Nese (Neyse A.) thyrle¹; *naris*.

†a Nese ende; *pirula*.

†a Nese (Neyse A.)²; *neptis*.

*to Nese (Neyse A.)³; *sternutare*.

*a Nesynge; *sternutacio*, *sternumen-tum*, *sternutus*.

*Nesynge; *sternutans*.

a Neste; *nilus*, *nilulus* diminutivum.

to make Neste; *nidificare*.

a Nette; *cassis*, *cassiculus*, *reciaculum*, *reciolum*, *tendicula*, *tenticula*, vel *tenticulum* est rethe Auium vel animalium; versus:

¶ *Relhe, sagena, plaga, cum casse, sagenula, lima, Adilas reticulum de rethi racio dictum:*

Hinc irretire⁴ quod dicitur allaqueare,

Cervos relhe, plaga lepores⁵, cassis capit Apros.

†a Nette maker; *cassarius, lancearius* (cassarius, lancearius A.), *reciarius*.

a Nettylle; *vtica*.

†a Nettylle buske; *vticetum*,

to Nettylle; *vticare*.

Neuer; *nunquam*.

†Neuer more; *nullicubi*.

†Neuer y^e lesse; *tamen, attamen, veruntamen, nihilominus*.

*a Nevowe⁶; *nepos*.

The verb *nesche* = to grow soft occurs in the following passage from the Thornton MS. pr. in Relig. Pieces in Prose & Verse, p. 31, l. 23—'now es na herto sa herde þat it na moghte *nesche* and lufe swylke a Godd with all his myghte.' See also *Ancoren Riwle*, pp. 134, 192, 272, &c. Wyclif's version of Proverbs xv. 1 is as follows: 'A *nesshe* answereth breketh wrathe: an hard woord reth woodnesse.' The phrase at *nessche & hard, at hard & neyche*, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 3499, 5787 with the meaning of in every way, altogether. So also in *Allit. Poems*, A. 605, we have—

'Queper-so-euer he dele *nesch* oþer harde, He laueþ hys gyste; as water of dyche.'
'Molleo: to make *nesshe*. *Mollicia*: *nesshede*. *Molliculus*: *sundel nesshe*. *Mollifico*: to make *nesshe*. Medulla. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 333, describes Ireland as '*nesshe*, reynyn, and wyndy' [*pluviosa, ventosa, mollis*]. 'If 3e quenche saturne liquified in wyne or in comoun watir .7. tymes, and aftir ward in þat wyne or water 3e quenche mars many tymes, þanne mars schal take algate þe *neischede* and þe softnes of saturne.' *The Book of Quinde Essence*, ed. Furnivall, p. 7. A.S. *hneasc, hneac*.

¹ 'Thare *neis thyrlys* with ane sowir sent Efter the fute of ane tame hart.'
Scho fillys so, that bissely thay went G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 224.
'*Pirule nasi*, extremitas.' Ducange. '*Pirula*, forehead nosu.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43.

² Properly a grand-daughter. 'A *neese*, *neptis*; my neeces daughter, *pronceptis*.' Baret. '*Niece*, a neece.' Cotgrave. 'A *necece*, *neptis*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Neptis*: a neve.' Medulla. 'For I the *nece* of mychty Dardanus, Of Mirmidones the realme sal neuer behald.'
And gude dochtir vnto the blisist Venns; G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 64.
See note to a Nevowe, below, and Mr. Way's note s. v. Nypte. O. Fr. *niepce, niece*, Lat. *neptis*. In *Lancelot of the Laik*, 2199, *nece* is used as equivalent to nephew.

'Ho wat; me nerre þen aunte or nece.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 233.
³ 'To neeze, *sternuto*; neezing wort, *veratrum album*; *helleborus albus*.' Baret. 'And he rose vp, & wente in to the house once hither and thither, & wente vp, & layed him selfe a longe vpon him. Then *nesed* the childe seven tymes, and afterwarde the childe opened his eyes.' Coverdale, liii. Kings iv. 35. Turner in his Herbal, pt. i. p. 50, speaking of 'Fallfoote' says, 'the rootes purge, as *nesing* powder called whyte hellebor doth'; and again, pt. ii. p. 21, he says that 'the powder of the drye herbe [marjoram gentle] put in a mannys nose, maketh him to neze.' 'I neze. *Je externe*. The physiciens saye whan one neseth it is a good sygne but an yvell cause.' Palsgrave. O. Icel. *hnyosa*.

⁴ MS. *irritare*.

⁵ MS. *leperos*.

⁶ '*Nepos*, suna sune, vel broder sune, vel suster sune, þat is nefa. *Neptis*, broðer dochter, vel suster dohtor, nefene, priddo dohter.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51. In G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 49, l. 51, we have the word used for a grandson:

Newe; *cenon grece, crudus, novus, nouellus, recens, rudis.*

to make Newe; *novare.*

†Newfangille¹; *nuperus* (A.).

Newly; *noue, nouiter, nuper, nuperime, recenter* (A.).

†to Newe 3erly; *Annare.*

†þe Newe laghe²; *deuteronimium.*

Newe moyne (Mone A.); *neomenia, novilunium.*

†Newly turned in to y^e fathe (faythe A.); *catechuminus, neophilus, vnde versus:*

¶*Illic catechuminus est ad fontem qui preparatur, Ille neophilus est qui nuper inde levatur.*

†a Newnes; *novitas.*

A Newt³; *lacerta.*

Next; *citimus, proximus.*

N ante I.

a Nichte; *nox; nocturnus participium.*

a Nyghte gale⁴; *filomena.*

*a Nyghte raven (A Nyght crowe A.)⁵; *celuma, nicticorax, noctua, strix.*

‘But, lo! Panthus slippit the Grekis speris—

Harling him eftir his littill newe.’

and in p. 314, l. 12, it is used for a *great-grandson*:

‘At the leist in this ilk mortall stryffe

Suffir thy newo to remane alyffe.’

Wyntoun in his *Chronicles*, vii. 9, 328, uses it for a nephew: ‘his newow, Malcolme cald.’ Baret gives ‘a nephew, also a riotous person, *nepos*,’ and Cooper has ‘*Nepotes*, riotous persons: prodigall and wastfull ruffians.’

¹ The Manip. Vocab. gives ‘*Newfangel, nonorum cupidus*,’ and ‘*Newfangle, novarum rerum cupidus*,’ and Cotgrave ‘*Fantastique*, fantastick, humorous, newfangled, giddie, skittish.’ Sherwood has ‘He is newfangled; *Il a du mercure à la teste, il est fantasque, ou fantastique, il a la teste un peu gaillard*.’ Under the word ‘*gaillard*’ Cotgrave also gives the latter phrase in a slightly different form—‘*il a le cerveau un peu gaillard*, hec is a little humorous, toyish, fantastick, new-fangled, light-headed.’ Cooper renders *nuperus* by ‘late happened or doone,’ from which it would seem that the meanings given above do not correspond with that attached to the word in the *Catholicon*. In *King Solomon’s Book of Wisdom*, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, l. 35, we read—‘To *newfangel* he be þou nouȝth,’ where the meaning is inconstant, fickle. Chaucer, *Spygler’s Tale*, uses the word in the sense of dainty, nice: ‘so *newefangel* be thei of ther mete.’ ‘New fangled, nat constante and stedy of purpose, muable.’ Palsgrave. The old meaning appears in Shakspeare, *Love’s Lab. Lost*, I. i. 106, and *As You Like It*, IV. i. 152.

² See Laghe, above.

³ Baret gives ‘an Euet, or lizard, *lacertus vel lacerta*.’ ‘*Leyarte*, m. a newte or lizard: Tassot, m. a newte or aske.’ Cotgrave. In the Manip. Vocab. we find ‘Euet, *lacertus*,’ and in Huloet, ‘Euet or lizarde, welche is a grene beaste or worne.’ ‘*Lacerta, vel lacertus*, a lisarde, a newet,’ Cooper, 1584. In ‘A Moral Ode,’ pr. in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, viii. 138, we are told that in hell, ‘Peor bed maddren & suaken, *euten* & frude.’ A. S. *efeta*, which is used as a gloss to ‘*lacerta*’ in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 78. See note to Nere, above.

⁴ ‘Pe *nightegale* bigon þe speche

In one hurne of one breche.’

Owl & Night, ed. Stratmann, 13.

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 929, we read—

‘Of the *nyghtgale* notez the noisiez was swette.’

‘*Ruscunia* (read *luscunia*), *nihtegale*.’ Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. A. S. *nihtegale*, O. H. Ger. *naktagala*.

⁵ Halliwell quotes from the Nominal MS. ‘*Niticorax*, a nyte-rawyn,’ and explains it as the bittern, while he explains ‘*nicticorax*, a nyght crow’ in the same MS. as the ‘night-jar.’ Cotgrave gives ‘*Corbeau de nuit*, the night-raven,’ and Baret has ‘a night raven, *corvus nocturnus*.’ I am inclined to believe that the ‘night-jar,’ *Caprimulgus Europæus*, is the bird really meant. ‘*Nicomena, nicticorax*: a nyth ravyn.’ Medulla. ‘*Hec nicticorax*, A^{cc} nyght-erake.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 188. ‘*Nocticorax (nycticorax)*, nihtrefn.’ Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. ‘The *Nightraven* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle is, for that she onely cometh abroad in the darke night, fleeing the daylight and Sunne.’

†Nighte wakes¹; *vigilie, excubie*.
 a Nighte waker; *noctivagus*.
 Nigromance²; *nigromancia*.
 a Nygromanciere; *nigromanticus*.
 †a Nyke³; *tenus*.
 †a Nyke of A tayle⁴; *epimeridia*.
 a Nitte⁵; *tinea capitis est, lens, glabrio; -osus*.

N ante O.

a Nobylle⁶; *nobile*.
 Nobylle; *vbi* worthy.
 †to make Nobylle; *insignare, nobilitare, opiparare; -ans* participium.
 Nobylly; *nobiliter, digne, merito*.
 a Nobillnes; *nobilitas*.

to Nodde; *conquiescere*.
 Noghte (Noughte A.); *nil indeclinabile, nichilum, nichil indeclinabile, nauci⁷ indeclinabile*.
 †Noghte zitte; *nondum, non Adhuc*.
 *to Noye; *Aduersari, Anxiari, fastidire, grauare, infestare, molestare, nocere, per-, obesse, officere; obest qui nocet, offitit qui vult nocere; offendere, vexare, & cetera*.
 *a Noye (Noe A.); *Angor, Angustia, Anxietas, Aporia, fastidium, grauamen, infestacio, molestia, nota, noxa, nocumentum, tedium, tedilolum*.

Maplet, *A Greene Forest*, p. 94. Glanvil in his *De Propriet. Rerum*, p. 430, says: 'the nighte croue byghte Nicticorax and hath that name for he louith the nyghte and fleeth and seketh hys meete by nyghte.'

¹ See Dueange, s. v. *Vigilie*, and cf. Wayte, below.

² Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 231, speaks of 'a dwerf . . . his craft was *nigremansi* [*arte nigromanticus*].' The term had a very much wider meaning than the modern necromancy: thus Horman has, 'He is all sette to nygrymaney and conjuryng. *Additus est mathematicus*.' See the *Cocentry Mysteries*, p. 189, where we have 'calculation and negremaunceye, augrym and asmatryk.' On the history of the word see Trench, *English Past and Present*, 4th ed. p. 244, and Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, A. xi. 158. 'A necromancer, or he that calleth upon damned spirits. *Fengficus, necromanticus*.' Gouldman. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 1, 2, &c.

³ Cooper and Baret give '*Tenus*, a snare; the noche or ende of a bow,' and Baret in addition gives 'a noche or notch in a score, a notch in a bow, the dent or notch in a leafe about the brimmes, *crena*.' '*Coche*, f. a nock, notch, nich, snip or neb.' Cotgrave. 'A nick, *incisura, crena*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Prompt. s. v. Nokke. 'The noche of the bowe & of the arrowe were to straye for the stryng. *Crena tam arcus quam sagitte arcior erat quam ut neruum caperet*.' Horman. Gawin Douglas describes how the men drew the bows so hard that 'The bow and *nokkis* met almaist.' *Encados*, p. 396, l. 35. In the same work, p. 156, l. 17, the word is used for the corner or extremity of a sailyard. See also p. 144, l. 50. 'The roote beyng cut, *nicked*, or notched, about the last end of heruest.' Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 58. '*Tenus, id est laqueus*.' Ortus. Thomas in his Italian Dict. gives '*Cocca*, the nocke of an arrowe, or the lyke holowness digged in any thyng, and many tymes it is taken for the nutte of a crossebowe, or for a foyste of the sen.' 'Nocke of a bowe, *oche de larc*. Nocke of a shafte, *oche de la flesche*. I nocke an arrowe, I put the nocke in to the stryng. *Je encocche*. He nocketh his bowe, by all synplytude he intendeth to shoote.' Palsgrave. See *Romaunt of Rose*, 942.

⁴ That is a mark made as a score upon a stiek: a common way of keeping count or tally. Palsgrave gives 'I nycke, I make nyckes on a tayle, or on a stycke. *Je oche*. It is no trewe poynte to nycke four tayle or to have mo nyckes upon your tayle than I have upon myne.' Compare Score, below.

⁵ 'A nit, *lens*: the broth of the rootes and leaues of Beetes scowreth away scurfe or scales and nittes out of the head, and asswageth the paine of kibe heeles, being bathed therewith.' Baret. 'A nit, *lens*.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave gives '*Nitte*, f. a nit or chit.' '*Lens, nite*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 177. '*Hec lens, A^{cc} nyte*.' *ibid*. p. 190. 'A. S. *hnitu*, which appears in Aelfric's Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 24) as the gloss to '*lens relleudie*.'

⁶ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 300, in the account of the Three Caskets founded on the same legend as that which furnished the groundwork for Shakspeare's Casket incident in the *Merchant of Venice*, the third Casket is described as having been 'of lede, and full of *nobills* and precious stones with in.'

⁷ MS. *mauci*.

*Noied; *Angustatus, anxius, fastigatus, fastiditus, grauatus, fessus, infestatus, lassus, & cetera* A verbis.

*Noyous; *Amarus, Angustus, Anxius, contrarius, fastidiosus, feralis, grauis, infestus, inquietus, molestus, nocivus, nocens, nocuus, noxius, pernix, perniciosus, tidiosus.*

*vn Noyovs (vn Noying A.); *innocens sanctitate morum, innocuus quincendi habet vim vel qui novit nocere.*

*Noyovsly; *nocue, nociue, Anxie, Angustie, & cetera.*

*a Noppe of clothe¹; *tuberus, tuber, tumentum; tuberosus.*

*to Noppe; *detuberare, tor, trix & -cio.* Norise; *vbi Nurise (A.).*

Nor; *nec, neque.*

p^e Northe; *Aquilo, boreas.*

†p^e Northe wynde²; *boreas, septentrio.*

†p^e Northe est wynde; *uroaquilo, Aquilo.*

†p^e Northe west wynde³; *circius.*

Northreñ; *borialis, Aquilonaris.*

†Norwyche; *norwegia; norwycensis participium.*

†a Nose (Noyse A.); *vbi dynne & vbi sownde.*

†a Nosylle⁴; *quedam Avis, merulus, merula.*

Not; *non.*

†Nott Alonly⁵; *nedum, nonsolum; (versus:*

¶*Nedum, non solum, et adhuc non sit tibi nondum A.).*

a Notarye; *notarius, & cetera; vbi A wryter.*

†a Note; *nota.*

to Note; *notare, in-, jnnotare, -tescere.*

Nott (or Noughth A.); *haud, minus, minime, ne, nequaquam, non, nec, neque, si: ut, si intrabunt in requiem meam, si .i. non, & cetera.*

†to Nott moghe (moght A.)⁶; *nequire, non posse.*

†Nott zitt; *non dum, non Ad huc.*

†Nowre nere⁷; *longe minus, multum citra.*

†Nowre whare (Norqware A.)⁸; *nullicubi, nusquam, nusquam.*

Nowe; *Ad presens, iam, jnpresenti, jnpresenciarum, modo, nunc.*

Nowdyr; *neuter.*

*p^e Nownbils (Nowmyllis A.) of a dere⁹; *burbilis, pepinim.*

a Nowmber (A Nowmyr A.); *calculus, numerus.*

¹ 'Noppy as clothe is that hath a grosse woffe, *gras, grosse.*' Palsgrave. 'The nap or hair of cloth, as in cotton. *Tumentum, villus.* Nappy. *Villosus.* Nappiness. *Villositas.*' Gouldman. 'Whan the *noppe* is rughe, it wolde be shorne.' Skelton, *Magnyf.* 453. Compare to Burle clothe and to do hardes away, above. A. S. *knoppa* (Somner).

² A. reads incorrectly 'Northewynde. *Eurus, Euroquilo, Aquilo.*'

³ 'Circius. A whirlwind, a wind proper to *Gallia Narbonensis*; also dizziness.' Coles.

⁴ That is 'an osylle,' an oussel or blackbird. Baret gives 'an owsell, the bird called a blacke macke, with a yellow beake, a blacke bird, *merula.*' 'Owsyll or blacke macke, bride, *merula, turdus.*' Huloet. The Manip. Vocab. has 'an ousyl, bird, *merula.*' 'Merle, a mearle, owsell, blackbird.' Cotgrave. '*Merula: osle.*' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. See also Osylle.

⁵ See Alonly.

⁶ See to Mughe, and P. Mown.

⁷ In *Itali Maidenhead*, p. 9, this occurs with the meaning of 'by no means,' the old proverb, 'all is not gold that glitters,' appearing as 'nis hit *nower* neh gold al pat ter schined.'

⁸ Hampole says that at the Judgment Day the wicked shall be in great dread—

'For pat may *nour-whare* away wyne.' P. of Cons. 5057;

and at line 4339 we read 'under ethe or *ourwar* elles.' 'Nouthware ine holi write nis iwriten.' *Ancien Rible*, 160. A. S. *nahwer* for *ne ahwer*.

⁹ 'Burbilia; anglie Nounbles.' Ortus. 'Nounbles of a dere or beest, *entrailles.*' Palsgrave. See Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, xi. xiii. &c.

to Nowmber (to Nowmyr A.); *cal-
culare, censere, re-, censere, re-
sensire, re-, numerare, e-, di-
re-, computare, & cetera: ubi to
cownte; vnde versus:*

¶ *Calculo cum lapide, digitale
computo sorte,
Sed numerare (numero A.) di-
cas qua ratione velis.*

*a Nowthyrd¹; *Armentarius, bose-
tarius (bestiarius A.), bossequus,
bubulcus, & cetera.*

†a Nowne; *nomen, onoma, grece.*
N ante V.

Nvne; *nona.*

*a Nvne mete²; *Antecena, Antecen-
um, merenda.*

a Nvne; *monacha, monialis, sancti-
monialis.*

†a Nvnnerye; *cenobium, & cetera;*
ubi A Abbay.

a Nvrys (Nuryse A.); *Alumpnus,
Alumpulus, Alumpna, Alump-
nula, Alitrix, Altrix, Altrricula,
fotor, fotrix, gerulus, gerula, edu-
carius -ria, nutritor, nutrix, nu-
tricius; nutritivus, nutritorius;
recillator, -trix.*

to Nuryche (Nurische A.); *nutrire,
educare, Accipere, Alumpnare, co-
alere³, -lescere, exhibare, focalare,
focillare; versus:*

¶ *Nutrit, fomentat, reficit, fovet,
et refocillat,
Pascit, Alit, sensus hys verbis
conuenit vnus.*

a Nuryshynge; *Alitus, Alimen, fo-
mes, fatus; fotilis participium;
nutrimentum, educacio.*

Nuryshete (Nurische A.); *Altus,
Alumpnatus (fatus, exhibitus, nu-
tritus A.), & cetera.*

†a Nurische or a nurische house
(Nuryshowse A.); *Alumpnaria,
nutricia.*

a Nutte; *nux, nucula, nucicula.*

†a Nutte buske; *corveteum.*

*a Nutte hake⁴; *picus, corciscus.*

a Nut muge; *nux muscata.*

†a Nutter; *nuclearius; (versus:*

¶ *Trespartes nucis, nucleus, nauci,
quoque testa. A.).*

†a Nutte husynge⁵; *Nucleus
(A.).*

Nuttre (Nutte tre A.); *corulus, co-
lurnus.*

¹ Jamieson, who explains nolt, nowt as 'black cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep,' and properly denoting oxen, quotes from Wallace viii. 1058, MS.—

² 'Als bestial, as hors and nout, within, Among the fyr thai maid a hidwys din;'
and from Douglas, *Æneados*, p. 394, l. 35—

'Like as that the wyld wolf in his rage—

Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slaue,

Or than werryit the noltbird on the plane.'

'Nout-herd. A neat-herd. North.' Grose. 'The noutheard wages weare (for every beast)
2^d. for their wonting pennies when they wente, 2^d. att Lammass, and 2^d. a peece att
Michaelmasse when they weare fetched away.' *Farming, &c., Book of H. Best*, p. 119.

³ Baret gives 'a Boier, meate eaten after noone, a collation, a noone meale: merenda.
Vide Boeuer,' and Cotgrave 'Gouster, m. nuncheon, drinking, andersmeat, afternoones-
collation, mouthes-recreation. Recine, m. an afternoone's nuncheon or collation; an
unders meat.' 'Merenda, a Nunmete. Antecena, a nonemete.' Medulla. 'Merenda,
meate eaten at after noone; a collation; a noone meale; a boyuer.' Cooper. 'Merendar,
to take the noonemeat, meridiari. Merienda, a noonemeate, merenda, prandium. Percyual,
Span. Dict. 1591. See also Orendron meate, hereafter. 'Non-mete, refectio, vel pran-
dium, a meale or bever at that time.' Somner. So called, according to Jamieson, because the
priests used to take a repast after the celebration of the nones. ⁵ Repeated in the MS.

⁴ The Nuthatch.

'The sparowe spredde her on her spraye,

The mavys songe with notes full gaye,

The nuthake with her notes newe,

The sterlynge set her notes full trewe.'

Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 55, in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* vol. iii. l. 147.

'Nothagge, a hyrde, jaye.' Palsgrave. Coles explains *picus* as 'the Wood-pecker, Speight,
or Green-peck.'

⁵ See Howsyng of a nutt, above.

Capitulum 14^m O.

O ante B.

†an Obedience; *obediencia*.
 † Obedient; *vbi meke*.
 to Obey; *Allibescere, cohibere, deservire, inservire, parere, obedire, obsequi, obsecundare, obtemperare*.
 an Obligacioñ; *cirographus, cirographum, monimen, obligacio*.
 †an Obstynacy; *contumacia, obstinacio*.
 †Obstynate; *contumax, obstinatus, obstinax, pernicax, & cetera*; *vbi frawarde*.

O ante C.

an Occupacion; *occupacio, & cetera*; *vbi besyues*.
 *to Occupye; *occupare*.
 Occupyed; *occupatus*.

O ante D.

Odde; *disper, inequalis, impar .i. sine pare. Et nota quod omnia composita de hoc par sunt omnium generum*.
 an Odyr; *Alius, de pluribus dicitur, Alter de duobus, Alternus, cetera*; *ceteros dicimus quos nescimus, Reliquos dicimus relictos ex omnibus, Reliquus, residuus*.

†Odyr (Othir A.) *qwyle*¹; *vbi sum tyme*.

†Odyr (Othir A.) *morne*; *perendie, quaci perempta vna die*.

†Odyr (Othir A.) *wyse*; *Aliter, Alias, secus*.

O ante F.

†Off; *A, Ab, Abs, de, E, ex*.

†Offerre²; *Alonge, delonge, eminus, longe, longinquus, porro, procul, remotus*.

Offyce; *officium, munium*.

†Offceles; *immunis, officiperdi (officiperdus A.)*.

†p^e Offyce of p^e messe; *officium, jn-troitus*.

an Offerand; *fertum, oblacio*.

an Offeratory (Offertory A.); *offer-torium*.

an Officialle; *officialis*.

to Offer; *offerre, & cetera*; *vbi to sacratyce*.

Ofte; *creber, frequens nu[m]erosus; crebro, crebrius, sepe, per-, frequenter, multociens, nu[m]erose, jugis, plerumque*.

†Ofte sythes; *sepe, multociens, & cetera vt supra*.

†to be Ofte; *crebere, crebescere*.

¹ The author of the *Ancren Riwle* says: 'Ful speche is as of lecherie, & of oðre fulðen, þat unweaschene mudes spekeð oðer hwiðe.' p. 82, and the author of the *Early Eng. Homilies* has: 'Nopheles oðerhwiðe þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen ofer þenne þu scoldest. hit nis nan wunder þat mon sunegie oðer hwiðe unwaldes.' i. 23. See also Wyclif, *Wisdom* xvii. 14.

² 'Derne uondunges þet he scheoteð offer.' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 250. 'Wit þe husbonde, godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð, and makid hire durswart, þe warliche loki hwani ha leote in ant ut, and of feor bihelde alle þe cuminde.' *Old Engl. Homilies*, i. 247. In Wyclif's version of *Genesis* xxi. 16, Hagar having placed Ishmael under a tree 'set forth agens offerre, as myche as a bow may cast;' and in *Leviticus* xiv. 40 lepers are directed to be 'throwe offer out of the cyte, in an vnclene place.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1674, we read— 'Duk naymes be-fore þaym gan to fonde, & offerrom lokede þo,

Fan saw he Mantryble aflorn him stonde, & þe brigge þat lay þer-to.'

And in *Morte Arthure*, 856—

'We folowede o ferrome moo thene fyfe hundrethe.'

See also *Gauvain & the Grene Knight*, 1575, Gower, i. 314, &c. Caxton in his *Foytes of Armes*, pt. i. p. 81, says: 'That other parte of the ost shal folowe offerre the bataylle of thyu enemies.'

O ante G.

Oghte; *Aliquid*.†Ogrufo¹; *supinus* (*Resupinus* A.).

O ante K.

an Oke; *quarcus*, & cetera; vbi An Ake.*an Okerer (*Okirrer* A.)²; *fenerator*, *vsurarius*.*Okyr; *fenus*, *fenereus* & *fenerosus* participia; *vsura*, *vsurella*, *vsurula*; *vsurarius*; versus:¶ *Est vsura suos cum quis credat (tradat A.) michi nummos, Sepe luci fenus duplex vsura vocatur.**to do Okyr; *fenerare*, de-, con-, *vsurare*.

O ante L.

Ole; *oleum*.†an Oylpye³.an Olyfaunte (*Oliphant* A.)⁴; *barrus*, *eliphans*, *elephantulus*; versus:¶ *Signat idem barrus, eliphans simul & elephantus.*Oliver; *oliverus*, nomen proprium. an Olyve tre; *olea*, *olaster*, *oliva*; *oluaris*.¶ *Olivetum est locus vbi crescunt olivæ.*

O ante M.

an Omely; *omelia*.

O ante N.

On; *super*.†On Adyr syde (*Onathirside* A.); *utrunque*, *utrobique*.On Alle wyse (*On athir wise* A.); *omnimode*, *omnimodo*; *omnimodus*, *omnifarius*, *omniformis*, *omnigenus*.Ondyr; *sub*.to Ondyr ga; *subire*.to Ondyr east; *subicere*, *subiectare*.Ondyr nethe (or Ondir A.); *sub*, *subter*, *subtus*.Ondyr putte; *suppositus*.to Ondyr putte; *supponere*, -*tor*, -*trix* & -*cio*; -*ens* participium.¹ 'Aponn Turnus corps him strekis down, Enbrasing it on groufe all in ane swoun.'G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, p. 463. l. 54.See Grufelynge, above. O. Icel. & *gráfu*, on the belly, face downwards.'Thought and sicknesse were occasion
That he thus lay in lamentacion,*Grufe* on the ground in place desolate
Soie by himself awhaped and amate.'Chaucer, *Blk. Knight*, v. 168.² In Dan Ion Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, from the Thornton MS. ed. Pery, p. 12, l. 31, we are told that covetousness has two divisions: 'ane es wrangwysely to get anythyng þat oure likyng or oure lufe lyghtes apone, als be sacrelege or by symony, falschede or okyr.' 'Ocker, *usura*, *fenus*.' Manip. Vocab. See also the moralised story of the Game of Chess in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71, where we are told that 'the fourth *scil.* þe rook . . . betokenyth okerers and false merchauntyz, þat rennyth aboute ouer all for wyunnyng & luce, & rechith not how thei geten, so that thei haue hit.' 'Vsure and okere þat beth al on,

Teche hem þat þey vse non.'

Myrc, *Instruct. to Perish Priests*, l. 372.See also the form of excommunication at p. 22 of the same volume, where amongst the accused are enumerated 'all okereres and vsureres that by cause of wyunnyng lene her cattall to her eme cristen tyl a certen day for a mor pris þen hit mist haue be sold in tyme of lone.' 'Vsurarius, a govelere. Vsuro, to govelyn. Fenerator, a gouclare. Fenus, goucle.' Medulla. See also *Towneley Myst.*, pp. 162, 313, *Chester Plays*, ii. 189, and *Cursor Mundi*, 6746.³ I do not understand this word.⁴ 'Virtue makeþ man hardi ase lyoun, strang ase olyfont.' *Agenbite*, p. 84. 'Hie elefant, a olefant.' Wright's Vocab. p. 251. Palsgrave gives 'Olyphant, a beest, *oliphant*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'an olyphant, *elephantus*.' In the *Morte Arthure* we are told that the Roman Emperor's body was carried 'for honoure euene appone ane olyfaunte.' See also ll. 1286, 2288. '3ongelynges clawede and frode þe olyphauntes in þe forhedes wip hors combes.' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 25.

to Onder sett¹; *constipare, fulcire, con-, cf-, suffulcire, supportare, sustentare.*

Ondyr settynge; *fulcimentum, & cetera; vbi A prope.*

to Ondyr stande; *Aduertere, Animaduertere, Asspicere, attendere, concipere, considerare, extricare, inspicere, intelligere, intendere, percipere, sapere, subaudire, sub-intelligere.*

†an Ondyr standyng; *conceptus, intellectus, intelligencia, intelligibilitas, sensus.*

Ondyrstandyng; *concipiens, intelligens, & cetera.*

†Ondyr[stan]dyngabyll (Ondyrstandabile A.)²; *intelligibilis.*

†On ylke syde; *circumquaque, undique, undicumque, vsquequo.*

†On lyfe; *superstes.*

†On þis side³; *cis, citra.*

Onʒon: *bilbus, cepa, cepe, -arum, cepe indeclinabile; versus:*

¶ *Casius & sepe veniunt ad prandia sepe.*

†an Onʒon seller; *ceparius.*

O ante P.

to Opyñ; *disserare, Apperimus exigua ut fenestras, recludimus maiora ut portas, & cetera; vbi to schewe; versus:*

¶ *Hostia qui reserat, aperit, panditque, recludit;*

Eiusdem sensus depossulat additur jstis.

†to make Opyñ; *palare, propalare, publicare (liquidare A.), & cetera; vbi to schewe.*

†to be Opyñ; *liquere, e-, liquescere, e-, liquet, -bat inpersonale, patere, -lescere.*

Opyñ; *Apertus, Aporiatus, evidens, manifestus, patens, patulus quod semper patet, perpatulus, notorius, peruius, publicus.*

†þe Opyñ of y^e hede; *calvaria.*

Opyñly; *Aperte, emphatice, euidenter, expresse, inpromptu, liquide, liquido, manifeste, notorie, palam, palanter, patenter, publice, scriptim, singillatim, signanter.*

†to Oppresse; *premere, de-, con-, op-, re-.*

†Oppressyd; *pressus, op-, & cetera.*

an Oppressyng; *oppressio, & cetera.*

†an Oppressour; *oppressor⁴, & cetera.*

O ante R.

Or; *Aut, vel ser, que: vt iohannes Robertusque legit; sive.*

an Oratory; *oratorium.*

an Orcherd; *pomerium, pometum.*

to Ordane (Ordane A.); *Accingere,*

Apparare, Aptare, scribere, As-, in-, componere, constituere, concinnare, condicere, demoliri, destinare, pre-, deputare, degerere,

dirigere, disponere, instituire, fatare, quadiare, limitare, moliri,

ordinare, parare, pre-, sancire, consancire, seriare, statuere.

an Ordynance; *dicio, ordinacio (edictum A.), preparacio, & cetera.*

¹ In the later Wyclifite version of the Old Testament, Ezekiel xli. 26 is thus rendered: 'the licnesse of palm trees weren on this side and on that syde; in the little vndersettyngis [schuldris W. humerulis V.] of the porche.' 'To vnderset, to staie, prafulcio: to proppe up, to vnderaset, to staie, or make sure, statumino, suffulcio: to vnderproppre with stones, to vnderpinne, statumino.' Baret. Prompt. gives 'Vnder putty, or beryny, vndyr settyn, to here up a thyng, H. suffulcio, Cath. suppono.' 'Eschallasse, propped, sustained, vnderaset with a pole, or stake.' Cotgrave. 'A treou þet wule uallen, me vnderaset hit mid on oder treou, & hit stont feste: to deale eider urom oder, & boðe ualled.' Ancrer Ruele, p. 254. 'Vnderaset. Impelo, suffulcio.' Huloet.

² Wyclif uses this word with an active meaning: 'the wis herte and vnderstandable shal abstenen hymself from synnes.' Eccles. iii. 32.

³ 'A þys syde þe town þat ryuer rend, & þe brigge þar ouer-stent, whar forþ we moste pace.' Sir Ferimbraz, 4315.

⁴ MS. oppressour.

†Ordinate; *canonicus, normalis, ordinarius, ordinatus, ordinalis, regularis.*

†an Ordinary¹; *ordinarius.*

an Ordyr; *ordo; ordinalis, ordinarius participia; series, tenor.*

†to Ordyr; *ordinare.*

†Ordyrde; *ordinatus.*

*an Orgaṅ²; *organum; organicus participium.*

†¶to syngre or to play (on þe A.)
Orgaṅ; *organizare, -tor, -trix.*

Organ pypys; *Aule, fistule organorum.*

†¶a player of Orgaṅ (A synger of organs or player A.); *organista; organizans participium.*

an Ornament; *ornamentum.*

¶*ornamenta lecti versus sequentes declarabunt; versus:*

¶*Stragula, centro, toral, pulvinum, culcitra, lodix,*

Est & pulvinar, & filtra tapetibus addas,

Cum ceruicali ceruici dante colorem.

¶*Ornamenta mulierum per versus sequentes patent; versus:*

¶*Limula, lima perichelides sunt, torques in auris*

Flammea, flammeolacum vitta, fascia, peplum,

Dextreolis Addas Armillas atque monile,

Sertum, crinale, spinter vel fibula, mitra,

Anulus & gemma, limbus, ciroteca, tiara;

Istis pilleolum coniunges Atque galerum,

De tricatura mulieribus est sua cura.

†an Or-endoṛṅ (Ornedrone A.)³; *meredies.*

†an Orendroṅ mete (Ordrone mete A.)⁴; *merenda.*

†to ete Orendroṅ mete; *merendare, merendinara.*

¹ An ordinary is the person who has the ordering and regulation of ceremonies, duties, &c., in which sense the word is still retained in the Prayer-book. This would appear to be the meaning in the *Coventry Myst.* p. 87: 'The fyfte to obey the *ordenaryes* of the temple echeon,' but the editor glosses it by *ordinances*.

² See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7.

³ *Undern* or *underntide* was properly the third hour of the day, or 9 a.m., but it appears to have been sometimes loosely used for the forenoon generally. Thus in the account of the crucifixion as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, 16741, we find—

'Bi þis was *rndren* on þe dai,

þat mirkend al þe light,'

where the meaning is the sixth hour or noon. Robert of Druine in his *Chronicle*, p. 243, describes the death of Wencilian, daughter of Llewellyn of Wales, as occurring 'bituex *rndron* and prime.' See also Chaucer, *Nonnes Prestes Tale*, 4412, and *Clertes Tale*, 260. In the *Ancient Rite*, p. 24, anchoresses are directed to say 'seoue psalmes & teos tiftene psalmes . . . abuten *undern* deies:' see also p. 400. In the *Ormulum*, 19458, it is related how

'Godess gast off heffine comen I fress omlichness

Uppo þe Laserrd Cristess hird, An daz3 att *unnderrn* time.'

Wyclif in his version of Mark xv. 25 has: 'forsoth it was the thridde our (that men clepen *rndrun*) and thei crucifieden him;' while in John iv. 6 he says: 'sothli the our was, as the sixte, or *rndurn*.' In Acts ii. 15 it is again 'the thridde our of the day, or *rndirne*.' In the *Allit. Poems*, A. 512, the third hour is meant—

'Aboute *rndur*, þe lord to marked to3 & ydel men stande he fynde; þe-ate.'

See also *Genesis & Exodus*, 2269. Amongst his hymns for the 'oures' Shoreham has for the third hour or tierce, 'Crucyfige! crucyfige! Gredden hy at *ondre*.' In the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 131, intending travellers are recommended before starting

'to here a masse to endo

I rede beo *rndirne* ar þou go

In þe Morennyngre gif þow may;

Or elles be he3 midday.'

And gif þou may not do so

⁴ 'Gouber. An *aunders-meat* or *afternoones repast*.' Cotgrave. See Ray's *North Country Words*, E. D. Sec. s. v. *Aandorn*, and compare a *Nune mete*, above, and P. *Vndermele*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 373, has 'undermele tyde.'

Or noghte (Ornott A.); *neene*, *vel*
nou, *Annon*.

*Orpyñ¹; *crassula maior*, *herba est*.

*Ortyś²; *forrago* (farrago A.), *rus-*
cus; or fodder.

O ante S.

+Ospray.

Os; *ceu*, *quam*, *ut*, *ubi* *tam* *pulera*
quam *regina* *est* *jsta*, *quasi*, *quia*,
quemadmodum, *ut* *pote*, *utputa*.

+an Osylle³; (*quedam* *avis* A.), *mi-*
cippa, (*marpa* A.) *murula*.

an Ostry; *ostreum*, *peloris*: *ostreum*
quidam *piscis* *qui* *in* *ostra* *latitat*.

an Ostry schelle; *ostra* (*ostria* A.).

+An Ostre seller; *ostrearius*.

+an Ostils⁴; *Abatis*, *indeclinabile*,
hostiarius, *pabularius* (A.).

+an Ostry⁵; *ospicium*.

an Ostriche⁶; *fungus*, *strucio*.

O ante T.

an Otyr (Ottyr A.); *luter*, *lutricius*.

Otyś; *ubi* *hauer* (A.).

O ante V.

*an Oveche⁷; *limula*, *limule*, *monile*.

an Oweñ; *formax*, *fornacula*, *furnus*,
furnum, *clibanus*; *furnarius* *par-*
ticipium.

¹ 'They do now calle this herbe *Crassula maior*, some call it *Fabana* and *Faba crassa*: in English *Orpyne* & Liblong or Luelong: in French *Orpin* & *chicotrin*: in High Dutch *Dundkraut*, *Knarckenkraut*, &c.' Lyte's Dodoens, p. 39. Cotgrave gives 'Orpin, m. orpin, liblong, or live-long: an herb: also, orpine, orpiment, or arsenick: a drug.' The Manip. Vocab. renders orpin by '*telepinum*,' which appears to be synonymous with *telephion* of which Cooper says 'an hearbe that Ruellius taketh to be *Faba inucrea* or *crassula minor*: Musa thinketh it a kinde of *Anthyllis*: some take it to be orpin.'

'Lastlye the star sinking in woods wyde of Ida was hidden

Right the waye forth poyncting. Thee wood with brightnes apeereth:

Each path was fulsom with sent of sulphurus *orpyne*.' Stanyhurst, *Virgil*, Bk. ii.

² Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, &c. The word occurs twice in Shakspeare, *Timon of Athens*, IV. iii. 400, and *Troilus & Cressida*, V. ii. 158. 'Orts. *Pabuli reliquia*.' Gouldman. 'Orts. *Mense reliquia*.' Coles. On the history, &c. of the word see Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict. s. v. Orts.

³ See also a Nosylle, above. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 187, speaking of Arcadia says that 'pere bee also white *wesels* [*merule*]; pe *wesels* be blak among vs: pere jey beef white.' The form *osul* also occurs at p. 237. '*En branche sect la merle* (an hosel-brit [osel]).' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 164. '*Merula*: osle.' *ibid.* p. 281. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 36, are mentioned the '*osel*, smityng [*i snite*], *laveroc* gray.' A. S. osle.

⁴ '*Abatis*: an hostler.' Ortus. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 97, translates *hostiarius* by *hostiary*, the meaning being apparently a doorkeeper: 'Gayus the pope succeeded Euticianus xx. yere; whiche ordeynede diverse degres of ordres in pe churche, as *hostiary*, *reder*, *benette*, *accollette* and *oper*.' See Shoreham, p. 46, and cf. Vscherre, below.

⁵ In the later Wyclifite version of the parable of the good Samaritan, Luke x. 34 runs as follows: 'a Samaritan . . . leide hym on his beest, and ledde in to an *ostrie* [stable W. *stabulum* V.] and dide the cure of hym.' Peacock in his *Repressor*, p. 521, has: 'I aske of thee whi in a town which is a thoruzfaar toward London ben so manye *Ostries* clepid Innes for to logge gists, &c.?' See also *ibid.* p. 523. 'To the *ostry* I wente firste thynkande to herberwe me par.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, John's MS. ff. 127. Baret gives 'an Hostrie, *hospicium*.' P. also has 'Syne of an *Ostry* of an in.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 90, we read—'a faire lady was loggid in pe same *ostry*.' See also *ibid.* p. 19.

⁶ John de Garland in his *Liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum* under the word *Fungus* has the following: 'Fungus boletus et fungus dicitur ales. ¶ Hic docet autor quod fungus habet duas significaciones. Nam fungus id est boletus: anglie paddokstole. Vel est quedam avis, anglie an ostrich: quia ut aliqui dicunt est illa qui comedit ferrum i. ferreos claves: anglie horse-nayles.' The belief as to the wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich would thus seem to be of an early date.

⁷ See Prompt. s. v. Nowche, p. 359. Baret gives 'an Ouch, *vide* Jewell. A piece, morecell, and gobbet, that is cut from some thing; a carcanet, or ouch to hang about a gentlewoman's necke, *segmentum*;' see also under Gard. '*Monilles*, m. necklaces, tablets,

†an Oweñ maker or keper; *clibanarius*.
 †to set in Oweñ (Ovyne A.); *infurnare, est in fornacem ponere*.
 †to drawe Oweñ; *defurnare, est de fornace extrahere*.
 †to make Oweñ; *furnare*.
 Overe; *trans, metha¹ grece*.
 Ouer alle²; *passim, ubicunque, genus loquendi est ubique*.
 Ouer mekyll; *nimis, nimius, superuacuuus, superfluuus*.
 †to Ouer caste³; *obducere, obumbrare*.
 †Ouer castyng (Ouer casteñ A.); *obductus: ut celum est (nimbis et A.) nubibus obductum*.
 †Ouercastyng; *obduccio, obductus*.

to Ouer com; *confundere, fundere, confutare, debellare, expugnare, percellare, superare, subigere, triumphare, vincere, con-, de-, e-, re-, preualere*.
 †Ouercomabyll; *expugnabilis, insuperabilis & invinsibilis*.
 †Ouer commen; *debellatus, expugnatus, superatus, triumphatus*.
 †an Ouercummyng; *debellacio, superacio, triumphus*.
 †to Ouer gett⁴; *equiparare*.
 to Ouer take; *deplere, evacuaré*.
 Ouyd (Ovide A.); *naso, ovidius, nomen proprium*.
 an Oule; *bubo, lucifuga, vlula*.
 *an Ovmbere; *rimbra*.
 *an Ovmpere (Ompar A.)⁵; *impar*.

brouches, or ouches.' Cotgrave. 'Vpon this brest shal be set an *ouché* or a broche whiche shal ben as it were a keye or fastnyng of this maner of closure.' Lydgate, *Pylgremage of the Soule*, bk. iv. fo. 8r. See the grant from Edward IV. in the Paston Letters, ii. 33, acknowledging the receipt from John Paston of 'an *nowche* of gold with a gret poynted diamant set upon a rose enamellid white, and a *nowche* of gold in facion of a ragged staff . . . which were leyd to plegge with Sir John Fastolf.' See *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 36.

¹ MS. *metha*: correctly in A.

² *Penitus*: vtterly, oueral. Medulla.

'Pe mercy of God es swa mykel here, And reches oueralle, bathe far and nere.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 6310.

See also *ibid.* l. 1810, and the quotation from the *Gesta Rôman.* under Oker, above. A. S. *ofer-eal*; Ger. *über-all*. Wyclif in his version of *Wisdom* vii. 24 has 'Thanne alle forsothe mouable thingis mor mouable is wisdom; forsothe it ateyneth oueral [euery where P. ubique V.] for his clenness.' See also *ibid.* ii. 9. 'Pine is oueral [ilwer, eihwer, other MSS.] þurh creoið idon to understonden.' *Anceren Riecle*, p. 50. Robert of Gloucester says that in the days of William the Conqueror 'me myzte bere . . . & lede hardelyche, Tresour aboute & oper god oueral apertelyche.' p. 375. See also *Handlyng Synne*, p. 30, *Harclok*, l. 38, *The Castel off Loue*, l. 732, &c. In *Sir Ferunbras* after Floripas had given Oliver a draught to heal his wounds the latter 'gropede euery wounde.

And founde hem þanne in euery þus ouer al hol & sound.' l. 1389.

Caxton tells us in his *Lyf of Charles the Grite*, p. 29, that he sente 'oueral thorough hys empyre hys messagers and grete counceyllours for to vrysye hys prouynces and good townes.'

³ 'Halle overcast with cloudes, *subnubilus*.' Baret. 'I overcast, as the weather dothe wan it is close or darke and lykely to rayne. *Le temps est sombre, or il fait sombre*. We shall have a rayne a none, the weather is sore overcaste sodaynly. I overcast, as the cloudes do the weather. *Je obnubule*, prim. conj. Se howe soone the sonne is overcaste for all the fayre mornynge.' Palsgrave. In *Sir Ferunbras* when the Sultan swears he will not touch food before he had put to death all the Christian knights, Roland mocking him saye—

'Jif þow dust so longe faste . . .

Þyn herte þanne wil ouercaste, & ake wil þyn hede.' l. 1831.

'Now it shyneth, now it reyneth faste,

The hertes of hir folk.'

Right so kan geery Venis ouer-caste

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1536.

⁴ Probably the meaning is to overtake, as in the following quotation from Palsgrave: 'I ouerget a thyng that is flyng away with pursewyng after. *Je accoursys*. I made suche dylygence that at the last I overgate hym.'

⁵ 'And while thei stryuen thus, the apostil putte him bitwene as a mene. distruynge alle her questions, as a good *noumpere*,' [rmpere other MSS.]. Wyclif, *Prol. 2 Romans*, p. 302.

an Ovre; *hora, horula*; (versus:

¶ *Aspirans horam tunc tempus significabit:*

Si non aspires limbum notat aut regionem A.).

†an Over loker (Owrelokere A.)¹; *horuspax, horuspicus, horoscopus.*

†an Over lokynge (Owrelokynge A.); *horoscopium* *i.* *horarum speculacio.*

†Oute and ovte²; *vbi halely.* (*vbi Alonly A.).*

an Ovtelawe (Owtlawe A.); *exul; exularis; extorris qui pena magna extra terras agitur, profugus qui sponte proficiscitur, exul qui pro delicto, transfuga ad hostes transit.*

to Outelawe; *exterminare, proscribere, religare, vlligare.*

†to be Outelawyd; *exulare.*

†Outelawyde; *religatus, proscriptus, vlligatus*; versus:

¶ *Exul Abit sine spe patrie reditusque reique,*

*Quisque religatus sua cum remeabit habebit,
Amittit proscriptus opes nec posse reuerti,
Inscriptus manet in patria, sed re spoliatur.*

an Outelawry; *Acucula, exilium.*

to Oute caste; *Abicere.*

†an Oute castynge; *Abieccio.*

Oute castyn; *Abiectus.*

†Oute of lyth³; *dislocatus, luxus.*

†Oute of way; *Auius, deuus.*

†to go Owte of way; *Deuiare, Delirare (A.).*

Outerage⁴; *excessiuus, prodigus in expensis, superfluus.*

†an Outeragenes; *excessus, superfluitas.*

to Oute take⁵; *excipere.*

†an Outetakyng; *exceptio.*

with Outyn; *-extra.*

O ante X.

an Oxe; *bos; bouinus, bucerus de bus grece & ceros cornu; bubulus, buculus, bubulus, vrus est bos siluester.*

¹ A. is here undoubtedly correct: to overlook meant to fascinate, bewitch. See An horlege lokar, above, and compare P. Orlagere.

² A phrase still in common use.

'The king was good alle aboute,
And she was wyelyd oute and oute,

For she was of suche comforte
She loyde mene ondir her lorde.'

MS. Rawl. C. 86, in Halliwell.

³ The word lithe or lythe, meaning a limb or joint, does not occur in the Catholicon, but we have 'Lithwayke, *flexibilis*,' q. v. 'Chyldren bitwene vii yere and xiiij ben nesshe of flesshe, *lithy* and plyaunt of body and able and lyghte to moeuynge.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 192.

⁴ 'Of bathe per worldes gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanitie.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 1516.

Fr. outrage, excess, violence, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond, Fr. *oultre*. In Roland & Otuel, l. 199, we have outrage used as an adjective. Roland addressing the boasting Siracene says:

'Sir, pou art to outrage, pan all daye pus to chide.'

Fayrere myghte pou batayll wage

See other instances in Barbour's *Bruce*, vi. 126, viii. 270, xi. 32, xix. 408, &c.

⁵ Mandeville tells us in his account of the Tartars that among them the women do all the work usually performed by men, 'thei maken Houses and alle maner mysteres, out taken Bowes and Arowes, and Armures that men maken.' p. 250. Wyclif's version of *Matth.* v. 32 runs, 'Sothely Y say to you, that euery man that shal leue his wyf, outaken cause of fornicacioun, he makith hire do lecherie.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 26. 'The steward anon put of all his clothes, oute take his sherte and his breche.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 141. Gavin Douglas, *Æneidos*, v. p. 151, describes how of the fleet of the Trojans all were saved from the storm 'out take four selippis loist.' The translator of *Palladius On Husbandrie* tells us that 'All manner pulis is goode; the fitch oute take,' p. 27, l. 723. See also *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 200, &c., and numerous instances in Barbour's *Bruce*, De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, pp. 1, 22, 34, &c. 'He out toke nothing but a tre.' *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 63, l. 51.

tan Oxe bowe¹; *Arquillus, columbar.*
 Oxenforthe (Oxforde A.); *oxonia; oxoniensis participium.*
 tan Oxgange of lande²; *borata.*
 tan Oxfayre; *bovilla, est locus ubi boues venduntur.*
 tan Oxhyrde; *bubulcus.*

tan Oxe pasture; *borarium.*
 tan Oxe slaer; *bovicida.*
 tan Oxe stalle; *bostar, -ris, producto A, bucetum.*
 †Oxtonge; *buglossa³, herba est.*
 O ante Z.
 †Ozias.

Capitulum 15^m P.

P ante A.

a Paciens; *hec paciencia (longanimitas A.), & cetera; ubi mekenes.*
 Patient; *paciens; ubi meke.*
 vn Patient; *inpaciens, & cetera; ubi felle.*

†Pacyently; *equanimitèr, pacienter, & cetera; ubi mekely.*
 a Pacoke; *pavo, paucus.*
 †a Paddokstole⁴; *boletus, fungus, tuber, trusta (tufra A.), Asparagus; versus:*
 ¶*boleti leti causa fuci tui.*

¹ The bow of wood which goes round the neck of an ox; still in use. Tusser amongst other implements, &c., necessary to the farmer mentions

'Oxbowes and oxyokes and other things mo,

For oxtieme and horseteeme, in plough for to go.' ch. xvii. st. 10.

'Oxebowe that gothe about his necke, *collier de bœuf.*' Palsgrave. In the gloss on W. de Biblesworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 169, arsons are rendered by 'oxe-bowes.'

² As much land as an ox could plough in a season: according to some fifteen, but according to others twenty acres. '*Mas de terre*, an oxgang, plowland or hide of land, containing about 20 acres and having a house belonging to it,' Cotgrave. 'An ox-gang, *mas de terre; contient 20 acres (c'est à dire, arpens d'Angleterre).*' Sherwood. 'Oxgang of land. *Viginti jugera terræ.*' Gouldman. An old account book of Darlington states that 30 a. is an oxgang in Sedgfield, 16 at Hurworth, and 20 in Yorkshire—in some places 8 acres seems to be the quantity. The Oxgang was generally 8 to the carucate, but sometimes 4; thus the carucate being what a team (of 8 oxen) could plough in the year, the Oxgang stood for the work of one ox, and the plough being in some counties drawn but by four oxen, accounts for there being in that case but four oxgangs to the carucate, or if they be called 8, the average of each is proportionably reduced. Sir E. Coke, in his Institutes, fo. 69, says: 'Others say that a knights fee containeth 680 acres: others say that an *oxeyange* of Land containeth 15 acres, and eight *oxgangs* make a plowland; by which account a plowland containes 120 acres, and that virgate terre, or a yard land containeth 20 acres.' See a long and exhaustive note on the word in H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 127.

³ Also called Bugille, p. 46. 'The rootes of Borage and Buglosse soden tender and made in a Succade, doth ingender good blode, and doth set a man in a temporaunce.' A. Boorde's *Dietary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 278. See also Lyte's *Dodoes*, p. 9.

⁴ A toad-stool. See P. Paddock. Ray in his *South and East Country Words* gives 'Paddock, s. a frog, Essex. Minshew deflectit à Belg. *paddle, bufo.*' 'Paddle, tode, bufo, *bufunculus* : a Padstoole. *tuber* : a Todestoole, *fungus.*' Manip. Vocab. See the account of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign, as recorded in the A.-S. Chronicle, p. 262, one of which is that 'hi dyden heom in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & *pules* wæron inne & drapen heom swa.' 'My fo is ded and prenyd as a *paddle.*' *Curcenty Mysteries*, p. 185. 'I seal prune that *paddock*, and prevyn hym as a *pad.*' *Ibid.* p. 164.

'Upon the chefe of hur cholle, A *padok* prykette on a polle.' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. ix. John de Garlande in his *liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum* says: 'Fungus dicitur a fungor, fungoris, secundum vocem: sed a defungor, defungoris, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungos, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis cocus—'

a Page¹; *calcula, garcio.*

*a Paiande²; *luserium.*

to Pay³; *pacare, pendere (pendare A.), de-, re-, reddere, soluere, per-, ex-, tribuere, re-.*

Payde⁴; *pacatus, contentus, paciens.*

a Payere; *pacator, solutor.*

a Paynyme (Paynem A.)⁵; *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus.*

† Paynymery; *gentilitas, paganismus.*

a Payne; *multa, multacio, pena, penalitas, punicio.*

Paynfulle; *penalis.*

to Paynte; *pingere, de-, pictare, pictitare, pictuare.*

a Payntyng; *pictura, emble[m]a vasorum vel pavimenti est.*

a Payntour; *pictor, picto, polimarius.*

a Payre; *par.*

a Palace; *palacium; palatinus.*

a Palace staffe⁶; *palus.*

†a Palace (Palas A.) of a mouthe⁷; *frumen, palacium.*

*Palde as Ale⁸; *defructus.*

- "Defunctos fungis hominis materne negabis, Boleti leti causa fuere tui." See Wyclif, Exodus viii. 9 (P.), *K. Alisaunder*, 6126, and Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, I. i. 9. and *Hamlet*, III. iv. 190. See note to Ostriche. '*Hic vambrieus, a paddoke.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 223.

¹ Baret has 'a Page, or custrell bearing his master's shield, or buckler, *scutigerulus*. A Page, a servant always readie at his master's commandement, a serving man, *ascecla*.' The word frequently meant no more than a youth.

'A page of ours we sall nocht tyne.' Barbour's *Bruce*, xix. 693.

² Horman says 'Alexander played a *payante* more worthy to be wondred vpon for his rashe aduerture than for his manhede (*rem ausus est*),' answering to our expression 'played a part.' In a letter from John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the city of London, and Compiler of the *Liber Albus*, descriptive of the entry of Henry VI into London, February 20th, 1432, we are told that near London Bridge was prepared a giant of extraordinary size, and '*ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata "antelops."*' *Liber Albus*, iii. 459. See Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict. s. r. Pageant. Wyclif uses the form *paygn*, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 206.

³ Hampole says that

'pe life of pe saule mare him [God] pays Nolo mortem peccatoris, &c.'

pan pe dede, for þus him-self says:

'Let me leve eyvr to thi pay.' Coventry Myst. p. 49. Fr. *payer*, to satisfy, please, from Lat. *pacare*, to appease.

⁴ A. divides this word under the two headings of *paid*, and *satisfied*: '*Payed; pacatus, solutus. Payd; contentus, paciens.*'

⁵ *Paynim* properly means the country of Pagans, representing the latin *paganismus*. In this sense it is used in *King Horn*, 803, where we read of 'a Geaunt . . . i-arived fram *paynyme*.' '*Payen*, a pagan, *paynim*, infidel, heathen man.' Cotgrave. '*A panym, ethnicus.*' Manip. Vocab. Wyclif uses *paynymes* in the sense of gentiles: '*ʒee forsothe ben Gentiles, or paynymes, fro the bigynnyng forsaken, the whiche nenere hadden knowleche of God, but euere to deueles han serued.*' Romans, Prol. p. 298; see also Prol. to Hebrews, p. 480, and Matth. v. 48. '*Paynym. Paganus, Gentilis.*' Huloot.

⁶ I do not understand this. Probably we should read 'a Pale or staffe.' 'Pale or enclosure. *Palus*. Pale in or enclose. *Palo*.' Huloot. '1620, April 4. Agreed with Matthewe Carter for *paylinge* the swyne styte with sawen ashe *payles*. . . . agreed also with him to *palc* the gearde, and hee is to sawe the rayles and postes, and to have 4^d. per gearde for his labor.' *Account Book* of H. Best, p. 153. '*Palus, pal.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84.

⁷ '*Frumen, n.* the parte of the throte whereby meate passeth into the stomake.' Cooper, 1584. '*Palais, m.* the roof or palate of the mouthe.' Cotgrave.

⁸ 'Also to enacte that enery vessel kilderkyn & firken of ale & bere kepe ther full mesur gawge & asse & that the brewers both of ale & bere send with their cariage to fill vp the vessels after thei be leyde on the gyeest; for by reason that the vessels have not ben full afore tyme the occupiers haue had gret losse & also the ale & byere have *palld* & were nought, by cause such ale & bere hadde taken wynde in spurging.' Arnold's Chronicle, p. 85. 'I appalle, as drinke dothe or wyne, whan it leseth his colour or ale whan it hath stande longe. *Je appalys*. This wyne is appaled all redy, and it is nat yet an hour syth it

Pale (in colowre A.); *exanguis, lividus, luridus, pallidus.*

to be Pale; *pallere, ex-, -lescere, ex-* an Palenes; *pallor.*

a Palfray; *gradarius, mannus, palefridus (pallifridus A.).*

a Palmer (Palmare A.); *vbi a' pilgrimage.*

*a Palmare in þe scole¹; *ferula, hortatorium, palmatorium.*

†Palme sonday²; *ramispalarum, indeclinabile*

a Palme tre; *palma, palmula diminutivum.*

a Pament³; *klostratos indeclinabile, klostrata, -tum, pavimentum.*

a Panne; *patella, patina, patinula.*

a Pancake; *opacum, laganum.*

*a Panne of a howse⁴; *panna.*

a Panne maker; *patinarius; patinarius, -a, -um.*

a Panelle of A. sadelle⁵; *panellus, subsellium.*

was drawn out of the vessel.' Palsgrave. 'Pale wyne whyche is deade and vinewed, and hath lost his verdure. *Mucidum vinum.*' Huloet. '*Mucco.* To be palled or dead, as wine y^t hath lost the verdure. *Mucidum vinum.* A palled wine or dead.' Cooper. See Dollyd as wyne or ale, p. 103.

'Beware that ye gene no persone *palled* drynke, for feere

Hit mygtt brynge many a man in disese durynge many a yere.'

John Russell's *Boke of Nurture*, in Babees Book, p. 13.

'Sowre ale, and dead ale, and ale the whiche doth stande a tylte is good for no man.' Andrew Boorde, *Regimen of Health*.

¹ Huloet gives 'Palmer to rappe one in the hande, *ferula*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'a Palmer in schole, *ferula*.' 'A Palmer or feruler, *quia puerorum palme ea feruntur in scholis*.' Minshew. '*Ferula*, a pawmere.' Medulla.

² In P. Plowman, B. xviii. 7 we have the expression, '*tyl ramus palmarum*,' = till Palm Sunday. Prof. Skeat notes that this day was often called *dominica palmarum*, or, more commonly, *in ramis palmarum*, and that cap. cxxvii in the *Legenda Aurea*, ed. Grasse, is headed 'De dominica in ramis palmarum.'

³ In the *Pricks of Conscience*, l. 9180, we are told that

'*Pe pament* of heven may lykened be Tille a *pament* of precyouse stanes and perre;' and in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor orders Jovinian to be drawn 'at the horse-taile on the *pament*.' So in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, ed. Lodge, we find instructions 'for to warme the *pament* undir an oil cellar.' 'Whenne y was nygh the awter y put of my showys and knelyd on my kneys vpon the *pament* and ofte tymys inclyned my heed doon to the grownd.' *Revelation to the Monk of Evesham*, p. 31. 'And he shal take the holy watre in a britil vessel, and a litil of the cribe of the *pament* [*pament P.*] of the tabernacle he shall putt into it.' Wyclif, Numbers v. 17. 'Swepte as þe *pament* from hilyngre of stree.' Wyclif, Wks. i. 119. Maundeville says that in the kingdom of the Chan of Chatay 'Ves-selle of Sylver is there non, for thei telle no prys there of to make no vesselle offe, but thei maken thier of Greecynges, and Pileres, and *Pawmentes* to Halles and Chambres,' p. 220. The word is of course merely a contraction of pavement, and in some parts of England paving bricks are still known as *pawments* or *pawment-bricks*. 'Pauynge bette to trymme *pament*. *Panicula, Tabernaculum.*' Huloet. '*Hoc pavementum*, a *pament*,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. '*Pavimentum*, *pawment*.' Medulla. See *Pawment*, below, p. 271.

'Cotgrave gives '*Pan*, a pane, piece or pannell of a wall, of wainscot of a glass window; *pannuru*, a pannell of wainscot;' and Baret 'a pane of cloth, *panniculus, segmen*.' 'Pane of a wall. *Corium*.' Huloet. In the description of the Heavenly City as given in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1033, we are told that

'Vch pane of þat place had þre gate3 And vch gate of a margyrye.'

þe portalez pyked of sych plate3

And in the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degreccant* it is said that 'the floure was *pawed* over-al with a clere crystal.' l. 1469. See also the account in *Partenay* how the king was go beaten by unseen hands that 'no sleue ne *pane* had he hole of brede.' l. 5654.

⁵ The treeless pad or pallet, with which an ass is usually ridden. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 14982, the ass on which our Lord rode is described as having 'na

to Pante; *Anhelare, palpare, palpitare.*

*Pantelle stryngē (A Pantyr A.)¹; *pedica, medio correpto.*

*a Pantelere; vbi A butlere.

a Pantry²; vbi A butry.

a Panzar³; *oposferetrum, canistrum, cartallum, calathus.*

a Pape; *papa; papalis, papabilis (papatus est dignitas pape A.).*

†a Papes dygnite; *papatus.*

†a Papeiay (A Papeioye A.)⁴; *psitacus.*

a Papyr; *papirum (papius A.).*

†Paplote (Paplette A.)⁵; *papatum, Anglice paplote.*

sadel ne *panel.* 'Pannel to ryde on, batz. *panneau.*' Palsgrave. 'Pannels, or packsaddles, *dorsualia.*' Baret. 'Panell of a horse. *Dorsuale.*' Huloet. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, p. 36, mentions amongst the other 'Husbandlie furniture,'

'A *panel* and wantey, packsaddle and ped.'

Palsgrave has 'I panell a horse, I put a panell upon hym to ryde upon. *Je mets vng bast.* Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market.' 'Soe soone as theire *panells* are on, and every thing fittid, they leade them forth.' *Farnaing, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 101.

¹ 'Panell, fetter or snare, *pedica.*' Huloet. 'A panter, *pedica.*' Manip. Vocab. The form *panter* or *pantr* appears the more common. Thus we find in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Snall, p. 69—

'He saw how all the erth was sprede,
Wyt *pantr* bandes, and gylders blake,
That Satanas had layd to take

Mans saull als a fouler
Tas foules wyt gylder and *panter.*'

'In a *panter* I am caute, My fot his pennyd I may not owt.' Song in MS. of 15th Cent. 'Panthiere. A great swoope-net, or drawing net.' Cotgrave.

'So lymed leues were leyde all aboute,

And *panteris* preuyliche pight vpon *pe* grounde.'

Richard the Reddes, ed. Skeat, ii. 187.

'& þus alle þes feyned censures ben anticristis *panter* & arnes, to lette trewe men fro þe seruyce of god aluysty & to make men to forsake god in his lawe for drede of anticrist and fendis of helle.' Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 80; see also *ibid.* p. 203, and his *Works*, ed. Arnold, iii. 200, where he speaks of 'ydilnesse' as '*þe* deuelis *panter.*' See also Barclay's *Shippe of Fooles*, ii. 297. Stratmann in quoting from Chaucer's *Legend of Good Women*, 131, '*Foules* þat of *þe* *panter* and *þe* net been scaped,' has inadvertently placed the word under Panter, a panther.

² Trevisa in his translation of Higden, i. 77, speaks of Paradise as 'the *pantr* or place of alle pulcritude,' and, similarly, p. 273, of 'the cite callede Parisius . . . the *pantry* of letters [*pincerna litterarum*].' In P. Plowman, C. xvii. 151, the butler or keeper of the pantry is called the *pancter*, from Fr. *panctier*. In the *Babes Book*, p. 66, the form *panter* occurs, and at p. 330. *panytrere*. '*Hic panterius, a pantr.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 211. 'The *panter*, the botelere, The corlus cheff sqwyere.' *Sir Degrevant*, 1649.

³ 'A *panier*, paille, or basket, *canistrum, calathus.*' Baret. 'He took and bare a *panyer* [*sportum*] ful of gravel on his bak.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 195.

⁴ Cotgrave gives '*Papegay*, m. a parrot or poppingay,' and Baret 'A parret or poppingaie, *psittacus.*' 'Papejay, poppingay, poppingoe; a parrot.' Jamieson. In the Quair of James I., pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 71, we read—

'Unlike the crow is to the *papejay.*'

Maundeville tells us that in the land of Prester John 'there ben manye *Popegays*, that thei clepen *Psitakes* in hire Langage: and thei spoken of hire propre nature, and salven men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and spoken to hem als appertely, as thoughe it were a man. And thei that spoken wel, han a large Fonge, and han 5 Toos upon a Fote. And there ben also of other manere, that han but 3 Toos upon a Fote: and thei spoken not, or but litille: for thei cone not but cryen.' p. 274. See also Trevisa's Higden, iv. 307.

⁵ See P. Plowman, C. x. 75, where the author speaks of the poure folke in Cotes

'Charged with children and cheif lordes rente,

That þei wiþ spynnynge may spare speñen hit in hous hyre,

Boþe in mylk and in mele to make with *papelotes*

To a-glotye with here gurlles þat greden after fode.'

Evidently the word means a sort of porridge. Compare P. Papmete for chylder, p. 382.

a Pappe; *mamma* (*mammilla* A.),
papilla, *vber*; versus:

¶ *Esse viri proprie mamillas
dicimus esse,*

*Vbera sunt pecudum, sed mam-
me sunt mulierum,*

*Cuius mamillas dixi, dic esse
papillas.*

a Parabyll; *parabola*, *paradigma*,
prouerbium, *exemplum*.

Paradyse; *paradisus*.

A Paraffe¹; *paragraphus*, *p[ar]a-
phus* (A.).

*a Paramour; *floricium* & *cetera*;
vbi A *lemman*.

a Parchement; *membrana*, *perga-
menum*.

a Parchementer; *candidarius*, *mem-
branarius*.

to Payre²; *parare*, *peripsimare*
(A.).

a Parelle; *discrimen*, *naufragium*
navis est periculum.

to be [in] Parelle; *Agi*, *naufragari*,
periclitari.

Parellos (Perlious A.); *discriminos-
us*, *periculosus*.

a Parynge; *peripsima*.

A Parysche; *parochia*; *parochialis*,
parochianus (A.).

†a Parischen³; *parochianus*, *parochi-
alis*.

†a Parysche clerke⁴; *clericus*, *par-
ochialis*, *Aquabaiulus*.

*a Parke⁵; *jndago*, *parcus*.

a Parcoure (Parkare A.); *parca-
rius*, *lucarius* qui custodit silu-
am.

a Parleментt; *parliamentum*.

a Parlowr; *colloquium*, *colloquatori-
um*.

þ^e Parlesy (Parlsy A.)⁶; *paralysis*;

¹ 'Paraphe. The flourish, or peculiar knot, or mark set unto, or after, or instead of, a name in the signing of a Deed or Letter: and generally, any such gracefull setting out of a mans hand, or name in writing; also, a subsignature, or-signing under.' Cotgrave. 'Parafa, a paragrafe, *Paragraphum*.' Percyvall, Span. Dict. 1591.

² It was customary to pare the crust from the bread, before it was set before the guests at table. Thus in *Sir Tristram*, fyfte i. st. 1, we read—

'The kyng ne seyde no more, Bot wesche and yede to mete;

Bred thai pard and schare, Ynough thai hadde at ete.'

The parings as we learn from W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172, were put in the alms-dish for the poor:

'*Tayllet le payn ke est parec, Les biseaus* (the paringges) *à l'amoyne soynt doné.*'

And so also in the Boke of Curtasye (*Babees Book*, p. 324), ll. 730-3:

'The aumenere by this bathe sayde grace, To serue god fyrst with-oute lette;

And tho almes dysshe hase sette in place; These other lofes he *parys* a-boute, &c.'

Ther-in the keruer a lofe schalle sette,

Palsgrave gives 'I pare the cruste of a lofe. *Je decrouste* and *je pare du payn*. Pare your cruste away.'

'pere a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buryed,
Or where he were *parisshe*ne rízt pere he shulde be grauen.'

P. Plowman, B. xi. 67.

⁴ See note to Haly water clerk, p. 171.

⁵ Cooper renders *Indago* by 'toylle or nettes aboute a parke or forrest to take beastes.'

'A parchoe, *fundus*.' Baret gives 'Parkes or places paled, *roboraria*: anie place inclosed to keepe beastes for pleasure: a parke: a cunnigree: a warraine: *leporarium, vitarium*.'

'A parker, *saltuarius*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, C. vii. 144, we have 'y-parroked in pukes,' on which see Prof. Skeat's note and his Etymol. Dict. s. r. Paddock. 'Santis in the deuels name! said the parkere.' Reliq. Antiq. ii. 282. A. S. *pearne, pearroe*.

⁶ The palsy: Fr. *paralísie*, Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. *παράλυσις*. In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 127, we read how the Centurion came

'And praised Crist, that he suld hele His sergant of *parlesye*;' and p. 129, we are told that

'His sergant that cumbered was Wit *parlesi*, al hal he rase.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, in the account of Herod's death, the author tells us:

'Nu bigines he to seke, þe *parlesi* has his a side.' l. 11817;

<i>paraliticus qui habet (patitur illum A.) infirmitatem.</i>	†to Parte in twa; <i>bipartiri, bipartire.</i>
A Parlement tre ¹ (A.).	†to Parte in thre; <i>tripartiri</i> (A.).
†a Parmayn ² ; <i>volemum, Anglice a warden.</i>	†to take Parte; <i>participare.</i>
†a Parmayn tre (A. parment tre A.); <i>volemus (volemum fructus eius A.).</i> A wardentre.	†a Parte taker (Partitakere A.); <i>particeps.</i>
*a Parour (Parowes A.) of a vestiment; <i>paratura.</i>	†a Part takynge; <i>participacio; -ans participium.</i>
Parcelle ³ ; <i>petrocillum, herba est.</i>	†Partyo ⁵ ; <i>bipartitus, ut toga bipartita: (ut toga est bipartita vel -lata A.).</i>
a Parsoure ⁴ ; <i>perforale, terebellum.</i>	a Partryke ⁶ ; <i>perdix.</i>
a Parte; <i>pars, particula; particularis & parcialis; po[r]cio, porciuncula.</i>	†a Pase ⁷ ; <i>gressus, passus.</i>
to Parte; <i>partiri, con-, & cetera; ubi to departe.</i>	†Pasche ⁸ ; <i>pascha</i> (Azima A.); <i>paschalis.</i>
	a Pasnepe ⁹ ; <i>rapa. (Nepa, pastinata A.).</i>

and Hampole says that the fourth pain of purgatory will be diseases of various kinds, each a punishment for a separate sin:

'Some for ire sal haue als þe *parlesy*, þat yuel þe saule sal grefe gretely.'

P. of Cons. 2996.

See also *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 130, where in the account of the miracles wrought by the true cross we read—

'Of *parlesi* war helid grete wane, And dum and def ful mani ane.'
'Ȝet comen lodly to þat lede, as lazares ful monye, Poysened & *parlatyk* & pyned in fyres.'
Summe lepre, summe lone, & lounerande blynde, *Allit. Poems*, B. 1695.

G. Douglas in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, i. 117, l. 11, speaks of the

'Heidwerk, Hoist, and *Parlasy*.'

¹ Evidently a mere error of the scribe for the following word.

² See also *Perman tre*, below. Cotgrave gives '*Poire de parmain*, the *Permaine-tree*,' and Baret '*Volemus, volemum*, a warden tree.'

'The *pearemaine*, which to France, long ere to us was knowne,

Which carefull frut'ers now have denized our owne.'

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, Song. 18.

³ See *Persley* in P. '*Hoc petrocillum, persylle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 225. See also pp. 79 and 190.

⁴ 'A pierser, *terebra, terebellum*.' Baret.

⁵ Compare P. Party cloth. Shakspeare uses the phrases *party-coated*, and *party-coloured* the latter of which is still in common use. Gawin Douglas speaks of 'the party popil grane.' *Encidos*, Bk. viii. p. 250. In the list of Goods given by the members to the Guild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470, we find 'Item. Ysabell Rowse, a party gowne y-furred, and a tabell bord.' *English Gilds*, p. 320. See *Mirc, Inst. to Parish Priests*, 1145.

⁶ Jamieson gives '*Partrik, partrick, and pertrek*, a partridge.' Fr. *perdrix*, Lat. *perdix*.

⁷ 'Spanzellis to chace *pertryk* or quail,' Douglas, *Encidos*, Prol. Bk. ix. l. 50.

..... 'Satenas Waites us als theif in *pas*.' Metr. Hom. p. 53.

'I stalked be the stremez, be the strond, A bot down be a lond

For I be the flod fond So passed I the *pas*.'

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

In *Morte Arthure*, the Pilgrim knight says—

'I will passe in pilgremage this *pas* vn-to Rome.' l. 3496.

⁸ 'Pase, Easter, *pascha*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xv. 248, we are told that the treacherous attack on the Scots failed because it was done

'In tyme of trewis . . . Quhen god rais for to sauf mankyne.'

And in sic tyme as on *paske-day*

⁹ '*Pasneps, herbe; pastinaca, colum*.' Baret.

to Passe furthe (Pasfourthe A.);
migrare, e-, de-, Agere, meare,
preterire, transfigere, & cetera.

to Passe¹; *callere*, secunde coniuga-
tionis, & *cellere* terciē coniuga-
tionis, *superare*, *excedere*, *excel-
lere*, *precellere*, *transcendere*.

to Passe ouer; *preterire*.

to Passe ouer (p^eA.) see; *legere*, *trans-
ire*, *transmigrare*, *transmeare*.

a Passynge; *transitus*.

Passynge; *transiens*, *transsitorius*.

a Passiōn; *calix*, *crux*, *passio*, *pas-
simula* (*passis* A.), & cetera.

Paste²; *pastā*.

a Pasteth³; *pastellus*.

*a Pasteler; *pastillarius*.

*a Patañ⁴; *calopodium*, *lignipes*, *lig-
nipedum*.

A Patent (A.).

†a Patyñ (Patten A.)⁵; *patena*.

a Patrelle⁶; *Antela*, *pectorale*.

a Patriarke; *patriarchia*.

a Patroñ; *Actor*, *defensor*, *patronus*.

a Patronyse (Patrones A.); *patron-
issa*.

*a Pavysse; *castrum*.

to Pave; *pavimentare*.

A Pauiment; *pavimentum* (A.).

a Pavere; *pavimentor*.

*a Pawtyner (Pawtenere; *crumena*
A.)⁷; *vbi* A purse; (versus:

*¶lenonem lena non diligit absque
crumena* A.).

¹ Cooper, s. v. *Callere*, quotes Cicero, '*callere iura*,' to be well skilled in the law. 'To passe or excell in learning, *superare doctrina*.' Baret.

'Of thi meknes, he sayd, speke I, For wit meknes thou *passes* me.'

Metrical Rom. p. 70.

² Baret gives 'Paast, all things thicke and massie like paast, or wedge, *massa*.'
³ 'A pie or pastie, *artocreas*.' Baret. 'A pasty, *pastillum*. A pastyre, *pistorium*.'
Manip. Vocab. '*Ille pastillus*, A^{cc}. *pastyth*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

⁴ 'A patten or a shoe of wood; a souldiours slau; *calo*: a patten, or wooden shoe, *luxeæ*, *calopodium*.' Baret. '*Calopodium*, a paten, or slipper.' Cooper, 1584. '*Galoche*, f. a wooden shoe, or Patten, made all of a peece without any latchet or tye of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in winter. *Sabot*, m. a patten or slipper of wood.' Cotgrave. In the Inventory printed in Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find '*Item*, a gyrdyll, a payre of *patans* iiij^d,' and again, at p. 411, 'a peyr of *patans*, a cappe of violet.' '*Calopodium*, a stytle or a patcyn.' Medulla. 'Paten for a fote, *galoche*.' Palsgrave. Compare Lyne soke, above, p. 218.

⁵ 'Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Bapt. apud Halifax j chesabyll of cloth of golde and silke with ye amyce and the aube, a chalys with the *patent* and a corporas, a covering of a bede with the holy lume in it.' Will of W. Halifax, 1454, pr. in *Testa Eboracensis* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 172. 'Fe caliz and fe *patem* ok, Per-on he garte fe erl suere.'

Fe corporaus, fe messe-gere,

Havelok, 187.

⁶ '*Pectorale*, a breastplate; a poytrell.' Cooper. Palsgrave gives 'Paytrell for a horse, *poitral*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Paytrell, *antilena*.' Baret, too, has 'Peitrell or Poitrel for an horse, *antilena*,' and Cotgrave '*Poitrail*, m. a Petrell for a horse.' See P. Pectoral. In the Inventory, date 1506, in the Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find 'a sadyle, a *paytrell*, and a brydoll and ij gerthies x^s.' 'Yf I haue a sadle, brydle, a rayne, a poytrell (*antilena*) and a croper and gyrties, I care for no traper.' Horman. 'Pewtrell for a horse, *Antela*, *antilena*, &c.' Huloet. It appears to have been a very common fashion to hang bells on the bridle or breast-band of the horse. Thus Chaucer describing the Monk says—

'And whan he rood men myghte his brydel heere

Gynglen in a whistlyng wynde als cleere

And eek as loude as dooth fe Chapel belle.' C. T. Prol. 169;

and in *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 5713, the Sultan of Damascus had

'Hys crouper heeng al ful off belles

And his *paytrell*, and his arsoum.'

See also Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 151.

⁷ In the Inventory taken in 1506 and printed in Paston Letters, iii. 410, we find mentioned 'Frere John Alderiche, ij quaris of prayeris. Item, a *powtencure* with a payre of bedys of jette.' In *Political Songs*, ed. Wright, p. 39, we read—

a Pawneche ¹; *ilia*; *iliatus*; *intestina virorum sunt, omasus, scrula, viscus.*

*a Pawncherde (Pancherde A.) ²; *renale (ventrale A.)*, & cetera; *ubi A brekebelt.*

†a Pawn ³; *pedinus.*

P ante E.

Pece ⁴; *par.*

a Pece of flesche; *congriarium, frustum carnis.*

a Pece of leder (ledder A.) or of clathe; *Assumentum.*

to Pece; *Assuere.*

*a Pece of siluer or of metalle ⁵; *crater, cratera.*

*a Pedder (A Pedare or A Pedlare A.) ⁶; *revolus, negociator (est Rivulus torrens Revulus mercator habetur A.).*

a Pege (Pegge A.); *carilla, cavillula diminutivum.*

*a Peghte (A Peght or Pigmei A.); *pygmeus.*

'He put in his *pautener* an houne and a komb,
A myrour and a koeverchef to binde wid his crok.'

'*Hoc mercipium, a pawtnere.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 238. 'It can no thing doo but make cloutes and *pautenceres* and bagges.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148. '*Pautonniere*. A Shepherd's scrip.' Cotgrave.

¹ Palsgrave has 'I panche a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapen. *Je pance*, I feare me, I have panched hym.'

'Batter his skull or *paunch* him with a stake.' Shakspeare, *Tempest*, III. ii. 98.

² '*Epifemur, pancher.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182.

³ See the *Gesta Romanorum*, ch. xxi. p. 70, for the moral of the game of Chess, where the moves of each piece are explained allegorically. In l. 5 we read of '*aufyns* [bishops] and *pounys*.' See note to Roke. Lydgate in his *Pylgremage of the Soule*, p. 27, repr. 1859, says: 'A shame hath he that at the cheker playeth, whan that a *pown* seyth to the kyng chekmate!'

⁴ MS. Pace. In the Metrical Life of St. Alexius, Cott. MS. ed. Furnivall, p. 27, l. 75, we read—

'Many a coppe and many a *pece*,
With wyne veruage & eke of grece.'
'A capon rosted broght sho sone,
And a pot with riche wine,
A clene klath, and brede tharone,
And a *pece* to fil it yne.'

Yvaine & Gawin, l. 760.

'A broad *peece* or holl of gold, or siluer, *patara.*' Baret. See the Dictionarius of J. de Garlande, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 126, where we are told—

cryers galpyng atamyd tavernys
'*Precones vini clamant gula yante vinum ataminatum in tabernis, ad quatuor denarios et*
the pyse galun

ad sex, et ad octo, et ad duodecim, portando vinum temptando fusum in craterem a lagena.'

'*Crater, a pece.*' *ibid.* p. 178. Palsgrave has 'I pownce a cuppe or a *pece*, as golde smythes do.' 'The warm new blude keppt in cown and *peys*.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, vi. p. 322, l. 23. 'Thenne the boteler shall bryng forth bayns, ewers, and cuppis. *Peys*, sponys sette into a *pece*, redressing all his silver plate, upon the cubbord, the largest firste, the richest in the myddis, the lighteste before.' *Babes Book*, p. 364.

⁵ Manip. Vocab. gives 'a Pedder, *circutor*,' and Baret 'a Pedler, or anie that goeth about to sell his wares from towne to towne, *circitor vel circutor.*' '*Portepancier, a peiler.*' Cotgrave. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 66, we are told '*he wreche peoldare* more noise he maketh to seien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware.' 'Item. Burton the *Pedder* owyth hym flor sertain stoffe bowt off hym unpayd, xix. ijd.' Maunners & Household Exp. of England, p. 178. 'Dusticfute (ane *Pedder*, or Cremar, quha hes na certaine dwelling place, quhere he may dight the dust from his feet) sould be judged conforme to the Lawes of merchants. *leg. burg.* c. 120. Justice sould be done to him, summarlie, without delay. *leg. burg.* 1609, Sir Jn. Skene, Reg. Maj. The Table, p. 76. In Wyclif's version of 1 Esdras iv. 13, 20, 'tribute and *pedage* and *zeris rentus*' are spoken of, the meaning being apparently a toll on passengers. 'The pirate preissis to *peil* the *peddir* his pack.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, bk. viii. Prol. l. 55. 'Pedderman. *Institor.*' Huloot. '*Hic revulus, a peder.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 212. 'Sif þei becomen *pedderis*, berynge knyues for wymmen.' Wyclif, *Select Eng. Works*, p. 12.

¹ Peise ¹; *pisā*.

² Peyscodde ²; *siliqua*.

³ Peke ³; *batillus, quarta*.

⁴ Pele ⁴; *pala*.

⁵ ta Peille ⁵; *ubi A castelle*.

⁶ a Pelet of stone or lede ⁶; *glans*.

⁷ Pelleter ⁷; *piletum, serpyllum, herba est*.

¹ 'A Pease, *pisum*. Fr. *pois*.' Baret. One of those words which from their appearance and sound have been incorrectly considered as plurals.

² 'The Cod of peason, *siliqua*: to growe in huske or cod, *siliquor*.' Baret. '*Cosse, a huske*.' Cotgrave.

³ 'A pekke, mesure, *baltus*.' P. 'A pecke, the fourth part of a bushell; *satum*.' Baret.

⁴ Cooper, 1584, says: '*Pala, a piele to put breade into an ouen; a fier panne or showle*.' 'A peeke to set bread in the oven, *infumibulum, pala, pistoria*.' Baret. 'A peeke, *pala, scalnus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Pele for an ovyn, *pelle a four*.' Palsgrave. '*Pala . . . a shouell, a skoope, a peeke to put bread in an oven with*.' Florio. Still in use.

'In myn armys I bere wele, A dogh-trogh and a *pele*.'

Ritson's Anc. Songs & Ballads, ed. Hazlitt, p. 79.

'Sette in the brodde with a *pele*.' Horman. In the Inventory of the goods of Gerard Salveyn in 1572 (*Wills & Invent. Surtees Soc. i. 349*) are mentioned, 'in the kitching, one Raking croke, one Iron pot, one *pele*, one iron coulrake, ij^s. viij^d.' In the *Household Ord. p. 291*, under date 1601, are mentioned 'flaskets, scoopes, broaches, *pees* and such like.'

⁵ 'A *Pele*, according to Jamieson, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Lesly when describing the manners of the Scots borderers. The term occurs several times in Barbour's *Bruce*. Thus in Book x. l. 137, Linlithgow is described as

'a *peill*

Mekill and stark, and stuffit weill Vith ynglis men.'

See also ll. 147, 152, 193, &c. Jamieson remarks that the site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called the *Peel*. Professor Skeat suggests that the source of the word may be the Gaelic *peillie*, a hut made of earth and branches, and covered with skins. Wyntoun in his *Chronicle*, VIII. xxviii. 94, says—

'The Castelle of Saynt Andrewys town,

This Edward, sa gret a lord wes then,

And sere *Pelys*, sum wp, sum down,

That all he stuffyd with Inglis men.'

See also Wallace, iv. 213. In Robert of Brunne, p. 157, the term is applied to a wooden battering tower: '*pe* Romancer it sais, Richard did mak a *pele*.'

On kastle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle,

Ageyns holy kirke tille Aleysc forto drawe.

In schip he did it lede, to reise vp bi *pe* walle,

&, if him stode nede, to couere him with alle.

He reised it at meschines, of werre tijing he herd,

For *pe* ilde of Sarazins *per* zates ageyn him sperd.

Pe Romance of Richard sais, he wan *pe* toun,

His *pele* fro *fat* forward he cald it matz Griffoun.'

Fabyan, in his *Chronicle*, p. 250, says: 'Kyng Wyllyam to have y^e cuntry in the more quyet hewe downe moche of the wood, and buylded in sondry places stronge castells and *pyles*;' and again, p. 512: 'threwe downe certayne *pylys* and other strengthis, and a parte of the castell of Beawmount.' Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, ii. 424, mentions 'the castel of Dunbriton . . . and the *peil* of Lowdoun.' Chaucer also uses the word in the *House of Fame*, l. 1310: 'God saue the lady of this *pel*.' Ducauge gives '*Pela*, Castellum, arx, Anglis *Pile vel Pille*,' and quotes from Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii. 95, a charter of Henry IV. dated 1399, granting to the Earl of Northumberland the '*castrum, Pelam, et dominium* de Man', whence Peel the chief town of that island derives its name.

'Thanne boldly they buske, and bendes engynes,

Payses in *pylotes*, and proves theire castes.'

Morte Arthure, ed. Hall, p. 254.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 78, *Intidra* is described as being as '*pale* as a *pelet*.'

'Graythe gounnes stoppde thesogones With *peletes* vs to payne.' *Siege of Melayne*, 1289.

⁷ 'Pellitorie, herbe; *altericum*.' Huloet. 'Pellitorie, *pyretum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret has '*Pellitorie* of the wall, *maradum perditum*.' Several varieties of this plant are men-

a Pellican; *pellicanus*.
 ta Peltry (A. Pelliteri A.) or a skyn-
 nery¹; *pelliparium*.
 Penance; *penitencia*, *penitudo* (A.).
 a Pensioñ (Pensone A.); *pensio*.
 *a Pendande (Penande A.) of a
 belte²; *pendulum*.
 a Peny; *denarius*, *denariolus* di-
 minutium, *dipondius*, *nummus*;
nummosus.
 ta Peny of twa Pens (Pennys A.)³;
didragma.

*a Penytenciary⁴; *penitenciari-
 us*.
 ta Penystane⁵; *discus*.
 a Peny worthe; *denariatum*.
 a Penne; *calamus*, *penna*, *pugillar-
 is*.
 a Penner and a nynkehorne (an
 ynkhorn A.)⁶; *calamarium*.
 Penneknyfe; *scalprum*, *scalpellum*,
scalprus, *scalpinum* (*scapellum*
 A.), *scalpellus* (*scapellus* A.), *Ar-
 taurus* (*penartiphus* A.).

tioned in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 49, where it is called 'Pellitory or Paritory,' and is said to be useful against St. Anthones fyre, the gout 'which they call Podagra,' and other diseases.

¹ *Pelleterie*, f. The trade, or shop of a skinner, furrier or Peltmonger.' Corgrave. 'Pellio, m. a skinner, a peltemunger.' Cooper. The trade of a Pelster or Pelleter is mentioned several times in the Liber Albus. See also Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, pp. 28, 29, where are printed the ordinances of the 'gylde' at Norwich which 'Peltysers and opere god men be-gunne . . . in ye yer of oure lord ihesu cryst, a thousande thre hundred seenty and sexe.' 'The notaryes, skynnars, coryours and cordwaners werke by skynnes & hydes; as perchemyn, velume, *peltrie* and cordewan.' Caxton, *Game of the Chess*, li. f. ij. See Skynnery, hereafter. 'The skinner of fatte sheepe are alwayes better then the skinner of leane ones; both for that they putte forthe more wolle, and allsoe the *pelts* are better.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 29.

² 'Lordes or ladyes, or any lyf elles, As persones in pellure with *pendauntes* of sylver.

P. Plowman, B. xv. 7.

'Item, payd to the goldmythe that made the bokelys, *pendauntes*, and barys to my masterys salat and his bycocket, x.s. iiij.d.' *Manners and Household Exp. of Eng.* 1464, p. 253. G. Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, bk. xii. p. 447, has—

'Quhū, at the last, on Turnus schulder, lo! With stutthis knaw and *pendes* schinand clere;
 The fey girdil hie sette did appere,

the Latin being *notis fulcrant cingula bullis*.' See Sir Gawayne, 2038, where the knight puts on the magic girdle:

'Bot wered not þis ilk wyȝe for wele þis gordel,

For pryde of þe *pendaunte* þas polyst þay were.'

In the will of S. Teisdel (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. vol. i. p. 262), dated 1566, occurs the following: 'The Napperye yt is to be keppe to ye Wenche. In primis ij payre of silke sleues, one stomacher, thre peces of read silke, . . . one thromed hatte . . . vj siluer gaudes, one whissel, one belte with one *pendowes* and one buckell of siluer, one girdle, one belte, two paire of siluer crowkes gilt, two siluer taches, one siluer crosse, vj pillibers, one kirchife, ij rales, one handkirchife, iij smokes, one lincen sheat, one towell.'

³ A singular instance of how a word loses its original meaning. Compare Douzeperes, in which the idea of the number twelve became at last so entirely forgotten that we find writers speaking of 'a douzepere,' or as in *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1853—

'Ther come in a dounce ix *douzeperes* of France.'

See *Sir Perumbras*, l. 197 and note.

⁴ In the *Abbey of the Holy Ghost*, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, from the Thornton MS. cl. Percy, p. 55, we are told that amongst the officers of the abbey 'Meditacione sall be genare, Deuocione celerare, and Pete *pentancere*.'

⁵ According to Kennett, 'the game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes.' See also Jamieson, s. v. In Parbour's *Beuer*, xvi. 383, we are told of a pass that it 'was nocht a *penystane* crist of breid.' See also *ibid.* xiii. 581.

⁶ 'Penna, a pener.' Nominale MS. 'A Pennar, *calamarium*. An inkehorne or any other thing that holdeth inke, *atramenterium*.' Baret. 'Pennar and ynkehorne. *scriptoria*.' Palsgrave. 'A payre of tabelles, and a *penner*, and a *inkhorne*, and ij. keyys for þe wekett, are mentioned as having been contributed to the Gild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470,

*a *Pentis* (*Pentesse* A.)¹; *Appendix*, *Appendicium*, *Appendiculum*; *Appendicius*; *Apheduo*, *ut dicit brito & dicitur profectum si de lignis, menianum si de lapidibus*; *versus*:

¶ *Dicas Apheduo solararia significat -que*

Appendix -que (-dam A.), si lignum construxerit ipsum

Dicas profectum, si saxum dic menianum,

Dicas profectum (protectum A.) si tectum noueris ipsum.

Pepille; *Aqua, gens, grex, gregarius, laos grece, plebs, plebicula*; *plebeius*; *populus*; *popularis*; *turba, vulgus*.

†to folowe *Pepylle* in maneres; *plebere, plebescere*.

†a *Pepyn* or *A* *grafte* (*grapp* A.)²; *Acinus, acinum, fecinum (fecinum A.), granum*.

Pepyr; *piper*.

*A *paire* of *Pepyr* *qwherns* (*Pepir qwhernes* A.)³; *fraxillus, fretelum, pistillus, pistillum*.

Peraventour; *forte, fortuite, fortassis, fortasse (forsan, forsitan A.)*.

Perchaunce; *idem est*.

A Perche; *quidam piscis, percheus (A.)*.

*Percelle*⁴; *petrocillum, herba est*.

a Perdoñ; *indulgentia*.

to Perdoñ; *indulgere, perdonare*.

*a *Perdonare*⁵; *questor*.

a Pere; *pirum*.

a Pere tre; *pirus (pirum fructus eius A.)*.

a Perelle; *vbi A parelle*.

by 'Water Kent.' *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 320. '*Calamarium, a pennere*.' *Medulla*. 'O man in the myddis of hein was clothid with lynnun clothis, and a pennere of a writere [ynkhorn, Wyclif, *atramentarium* Vulg.] at hise reynes.' *Ezekiel ix. 2*, Purvey's version. See Inkehorne, above.

¹ In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 63, we are told how Joseph, when there was no room in the inns at Bethlehem, was obliged to lodge the Virgin and our Lord in 'a *penside* that was wawles,' and again, p. 66, it is called 'a pouer *pentiz*.' Compare P. To-falle, schmdde, p. 495. '*Hoc apendicium, a pentys*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. In Wyclif's version of 2 Esdras vii. 4 the marginal note runs 'housis were not bildid to enhabite, but hulkis and *pentisis* weren maad bisidlis the wallis in the ynnere part, in whiche they mysten abide for a litil tyme, til the citee were bildid.' 'Droppe of yse called an isikle which hangeth on a house eaves or *pentisse*. *Stiria*.' Huloot. Stubbes applies the term *penside* to the vails or pendants of ladies' head-dresses, *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 67, and also to curtains and hangings of a room, *ibid.* p. 35. '*Appentis*. The Penthouse of a house.' Cotgrave. The MS. reads *Arpendix*.

² The pips or seeds in fruit. Cotgrave gives '*Pepin*: a pippin or kernell; the seed of fruit.' Probably the reading of A, though itself incorrect, is the nearer to the true one, which I imagine should be 'A *Pepyn* of a grape.' See the account of the holy tree in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 490, which is declared to have

'Com vte o þat *pepin*, þat þat wreche adam fell fra.' l. 8504.

The translator of Palladius *On Husbondrie* says that 'grapes faire and greet *Pypmel* harde and drie' are the best for the table, p. 63, l. 72. Wyclif, Numbers vi. 4, tells how the Nazarenes were to abstain from 'what thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the *pepin*' [draf P. *acinum* Vulg.]. The marginal note is, 'In Ebreu it is, fro the rynde til to the litil greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' It occurs again in Eccles. xxxiii. 16: 'as that gedereþ *pepynes* [draf of *grapis* P. *acinos* Vulg.] aftir the grape Rutteres.' See the treatise on gardening from the Porkington MS. pr. in *Early Eng. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 71, where directions are given for making 'a grape to growe withoute *pepyns*.'

³ In a Deed printed in Paston Letters, iii. 420, William Paston delivers up to William Joye certain goods and chattels, amongst which we find 'j beryuscoppes, unum par de *peperquens*, &c. '*Peperquene, gregoyr a pepyne*.' *Palsgrave*. '*Peperquene. Fritillum, pistillum*.' Huloot. '*Fritillum*, a peper qverne, et quoddam ras.' *Medulla*.

⁴ See also *Parselle*, above. '*Perslie*, or after some, *Smallage, apium*. A kind of *Perslie* growing on stones, *petroselinum*.' *Baret*.

⁵ '*Questor*, a pardonour.' *Ortus*. See Choller, above, and P. *Pardonere*.

†a Perelle of y^e see ¹; *scilla*; versus:

¶ *Lothofagus certes, sunt Acro-
ceraunia sirtes;*

*Sirenes estusque, seraunia, scil-
la, caribdis.*

*Fluminis est vortex, pontis
(ponti A.) dic esse caribdim.*

to make Perfyte; conferre, complere,
(conficere A.), perficere.

Perfyte; perfectus.

Perfytely; perfecte, limate.

a Perfytnes; perfeccio.

to Parysche (Perische A.); *perire*,
valere, vt valeant i. pereant in-
imici regis.

*a Perke ²; *pertica*.

†Perys ³; *petrus*, nomen proprium.

†Perkyñ; *idem est*.

†to Perche ⁴; vbi to thirle.

*a Perle in y^e ee (eght A.) ⁵; *epi-
fera (epifora A.)*.

*a Perle stone; *margarita*.

†Perman tre ⁶; *volemus, volemum
fructus eius (A.)*.

to Persave; *Animaduertere* ⁷, *Aduer-
tere, Attendere, concipere, consid-
erare, percipere (perpendere A.)* &
cetera; vbi to wnderstande.

a Persaunge (Persewinge A.); *Ani-
maduersio, Attendens*.

a Persecucioñ; *persecucio, insecu-
cio*.

to Persewe; *insequi* & *persequi ini-
micum*; -tor, -trix.

¹ Compare Swallo of þ^e see, below.

² In the bedchamber was placed a horizontal rod, called a perch, on which to hang the various articles of dress. Mr. Wright in his Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, points out that according to Alexander Neckham in his Treatise *de Utensilibus* it was customary for people also to keep their hawks on the perch in their bed-rooms, a practice of which he states that he has seen confirmation in illuminations of MSS. 'Pertica, Gallice *perche*, unde versus: Pertica diversos pannos retinere solebat.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 133.

'All the Tuskane menje as here is sene,
Sa greyt trophee and riche spulze hiddre bryngis,
On parkis richelie cled with thare arnyngis.'

G. Douglas, *Aeneidos*, xi. p. 366.

'I perche, as a hauke or byrde percheth on a bough or perche. *Je perche*. Methynketh your hauke percheth.' Palsgrave. 'A perche for a Hauke, *ames, pertica*.' Baret. Often used also in the sense of 'an ale-pole, or ale-stake.' See Liber Albus, pp. 260, 338. 'Perche for bacon or onyons, or such lyke, *petiolus*. Perch for hawkes. *Ames*. Perch for poultry to sytte on or roost, *petaurum*.' Huloet. See also A Raylle or a Perke, below. 'The popejayes *perken* & pruyen for proude.' *Pistill of Susan*, st. 7.

³ In Prof. Skeat's edition of Piers Plowman, this name is spelt in the A-Text, *Pers*, in the B-Text, *Pieres* and in the C-Text, *Peers*, and the form *Perkyn* (= *Peterkin*, little Peter) occurs several times in the B-Text.

⁴ In the *Gesta Roman.* p. 47, we are told that 'a short orison of the rightwis man or of the iust man *thirliþ* or *perissketh* heuen.' In *Generydes*, l. 3367, the King of Egypt

'Strake Generides Vpon the side and *perissked* the hames, Vnto the skynne,' and in the *Life of Joseph of Arimathea*, ed. Skeat, p. 37, l. 13, we are told of Joseph that 'his hert was *perysshed* with very compassyon.' See also *ibid.* p. 31, l. 28: 'almighty god . . . shewed to hym his syde handes and feet *perysshed* with the spere and nayles.' In the Treatise on Gardening, from the Porkington MS. ed. Wright, p. 68, directions are given that if it is desired to 'make a tre to bere as myche frute as ever he dyd byfore,' we should 'dystemper seamyne welles with water, and put in an hole that is *perichyd* to the pyth.' 'Were þe myddel of myn honde ymayned or *ypereshed*.' P. Plowman, B. xvii. 189. 'A *persched* ys scheld & bar hina porwh.' *Sir Perumbras*, l. 941. 'A crown of thorn xal *perchlyn* myn brayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 238. 'His sherte . . . was *persked* in .v. places.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 143. See also Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 348.

⁵ 'Epiphora, a siknes called the dropping of the eyes.' Cooper. 'The innee of the leanes [of germander] mengled with oyle, and straked vpon the eyes, drieth away the white cloude called the Hawe or *Pearle in the eye*, and all manner dimness of the same.' Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 25. 'Pearle in the eye, *maille*.' Palsgrave.

⁶ See Parment tre, above.

⁷ MS. *Animaduertere*.

to Perseuere; constare, permanere, perseverare.

a Personance; perseverancia, constancia.

a Person; persona, rector.

a Personage; rectoria.

a Pertryke¹; perdux, productio -j- in obliquis.

Pesabylle; pacificus, portunus, quietus, pociens, tranquillus, portuosus.

vn Pesabylle (Peseabille A.); infestus, inpaciens, inportunus, inportuosus, inquietus, contenciosus, inpacificus, proteruus.

vn Pesabyllenes; inpaciencia, inportunitas, inportuositas, infestacio, inquietudo, proteruitas.

*ta Pese (Pesse A.)²; componere, delinire, demitigare, demulcere, federare, humiliare, mitigare, pacificare, placare, sedare, sequestrare, sopire, sternere.

Pese; pax, quies, requies, tranquillitas.

a Pesynge; delinicio, delinimentum, compositio (compressio A.), pacificacio, placacio, sedacio.

vn Pesseabilnes; Impaciencia, Importunitas, Importuitas, Infestacio, Inquietudo, proteruitas (A.).

p^e Pestylence (Pestilens A.); clades, cladicula, gladius, pestis, pestilencia; inguinarius, pestilenticus, pestifer, pestilens, pestilentus, pestuosus participia.

a Pestylle (Pestelle A.); pilus, pila. Pewdyr³; electrum.

P ante I.

a Pie (Pye A.); Artocria.

a Pye (Pie A.); pica, Avis est.

†a Pyche⁴; fiscella, fiscenula, nassa.

a Pycher⁵; idria, & cetera; ebi A potte.

a Pyoñ (Pyion A.); pionia, herba est.

a Pigeoñ⁶; pipio, bariona i. filius columbe.

¹ See Partryke, above.

² Ilampole says that Antichrist

'Sal trobel the se when he wille And pees it and make it be stille.' *P. of Cons.* 4319.

'Pus-gate was þat werre pescd.' *R. de Bruune, Chronicle*, p. 97.

³ 'Pewter, or tinne, stannum.' Baret.

⁴ This seems to be a basket or trap for fish made of osiers. Cooper renders *Nassa* by 'a weele or a bownette to take fishe,' and *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twigges; a frayle; a cheesse fate.' Baret gives 'Fraile, a little wicker basket, a cheesse fat, *fiscella*.' The *Manip. Vocab.* has 'a Piche, corbiculus.' The *Ortus* explains *nassa* as 'quoddam instrumentum ex riminiis tunquam rhete contextum ad capiendos pisces (a pyche or a fysshe lepe); and *Fiscella* as 'a pyesh, basket or a cheesefat: et est dimin. de fiscina (qua = a cheesefat or a fysshe lepe).' In the *Chester Plays*, i. 122, the word would seem to mean simply a wicker basket—

'Laye fourth iche man aleiche

And I will put fourth my *piche*,

What he hath left of his livereye: With my parte, firste of us all there.'

Gouldman renders *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twigs, a flail [? frail] . . . a wicker-basket wherein fishes are kept: a thing with twigs and strings to muzzle beasts, a muzzel.'

'No person hereafter shall have or keep any net, angle, leap, *piche* or other engine for the taking of fish, other than the makers and setters thereof, and other than the owner and occupier of a river or fishery; and except fishermen and their apprentices lawfully authorized in navigable rivers. And the owner or occupier of the river or fishery; and every other person by him appointed, may seize, detain, and keep to his own use, every net, angle, leap, *piche*, and other engine, which he shall find used or laid, or in the possession of any person fishing in any river or fishery, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof.' Stat. 4 Will. & M. c. xxiii, in T. Best, *Art of Angling*, 1787, p. 137. '*Nassa*. A wicker leap, or weel for fish.' Cotgrave.

⁵ 'A pitcher, or pot for water, *urceus*; to rinse the pitcher, *colluere amphoram*.' Baret.

⁶ '*Pipio*, sb. a young pigeon from *pipio*, to piepe like a young birde.' Cooper. '*Pipio*. A young chicken or pigeon.' Gouldman. Compare to *Pipe* as a byrde, below.

A Pykke (Pikke; *ligo*, [et] cetera, (A.); *vbi* a hakke.

*Pikke (Pike A.); *pix*; *piceus*; *bitumen*; *bituminatus*.

to Pike A bane; *opisare*, *opicare*.

a Pyke; *dentrix*, *lucius*, *piscis* est.

a Pykerelle¹; *lucillus*, *luciolus* (*denticulus* A.).

*a Pyke of A scho or of a staffe²; *rostrum*.

*Pyked; *rostratus*.

A Pyke of A staffe; *Cuspis* (A.).

*to Pykke (Pyke A.); *ligonizare*, *bituminare*.

*Pykked³; *bituminatus*.

A Pykke of A Milnere (A.).

a Pyllare; *columpna*.

a Pillare hede (Pillerhede A.); *Abacus*, *epistilium*; *versus*;

¶(Est A.) *Suslentamentum*, *columnen*, *basis* atque *columpna*; *Pes* *substans* *proprie* *fertur basis* *esse columpne*.

Dico *basim* *portare stilum*, *qui vectus* (*vinctus* A.) *ab ipsa* *Portat epistilium*, *stilus* *est erecta columpna*.

*a Pylche⁴; *endromida* *vel endromis*, *pellicium*, *reno*; *versus*:

¶*Pellicium*, *reno*, *quibus endromida sociamus*.

Pilate; *pilatus*.

a Pileche maker; *pelliparius*.

a Pilgrame; *peregrinus*; *peregrinus*, *extraneus*, *exoticus*.

a Pilgramage; *incolatus*, *peregrinacio*. *to go Pilgramage*; *peregrinari*, *proficisci*.

¹ See note to Luce, p. 222. Cooper has '*dentex*, a certaine fishe;' the word is evidently derived from the sharp *teeth* of the pike. Cotgrave gives '*luncron*, a jeg, or jack, a pickere! that's about a foot long.' 'A pike, fish, *lupus*.' A pickrell, *lupellus*. Manip. Vocab. 'I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge: *jay tendu pour ung brocheton, mays je pence que je prendray vne grenouille*.' Palsgrave.

² The tip or point. A pilgrim's staff was tipped with iron, as we see in *R. Cœur de Lion*, 611—

'They were redy for to wende,
With pyke and with sclavyn,
As palmers were in Paynym.'

Cf. also P. Plowman, B. v. 482, where Robert the robber

'Knowleched his gult to cryst eftsones
Eat penitencia his pyke he shulde polsche newe,
And lepe with hym ouer londe, al his lyf tyme.'

See also C. xxiii. 219. So, too, Chaucer describing the friar says—

'With scrip and pyked staf, y-touked hye, And beggyd mele or cheese, or ellis corn.'

In every hous he gan to pore and pryce,

Somynoure's Talc, 7319.

Topsell in his *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 32, tells how they used to catch bears in Norway by sawing a tree 'almost asunder, so that when the beast climbeth it, she falleth down upon *piked stakes* laid underneath.' Palsgrave gives 'I pykke a staffe with pykes of yron, *Je quantalle*. This staffe is well pyked with iron. Pyke of a staffe, *piquant*.' 'Piked wyth yron, or hauynge a pycke of yron. *Rostratus*.' Huloet. Compare to Pike with A vande, below. In P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 219, we read of '*pikede shoon*,' that is shoes with long pointed toes, afterwards called 'Cracows,' from the idea that they were originally imported from Cracow. See Mr. Peacock's note to Mire's *Instruct. for Parish Priests*, l. 43, where priests are forbidden to wear 'cuttede clothes and *pyked schone*.'

'Euery man the rekand schidis in fere

Rent fra the fyris, and on the schippis slang . . .

The talloned burdis kest aue *pikky* low,

Vpbleis ouerloff, hetschis, wraugis and how.'

G. Douglas, *Encantos*, Bk. ix. p. 276, l. 32.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 611; Wallace, viii. 773, *Cursor Mundi*, 5615, &c.

⁴ The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 377, that

'Two *pilches* weren þurg engeles wrogt,

þor-wið he ben nu þoden stid,

And to adam and to eve brogt,

And here same sumdel is hid;

the reference being to Genesis iii. 21, where Wyclif has 'lether cotois,' and the authorised version 'coats of skin,' *tunicas pelliceas* Vulg. In the *Seven Sages*, l. 473, we read—

to Pylle barke¹; *Corticare, Decorticare, excorticare* (A.).
to Pille; *vellicare*.
to Pille garleke; *vellicare*.
a Pillarer (A Pyllare A.); *vellicator*.
a Pillynge; *vellicamen*; -ans *participium*.
Pyllynge; *vellicans*.

a Pillory; *collistrigium*.
a Pyllowe; *pulvillus, & cetera*; *ubi*
A codde.
†a Pyllowe bere²; *pulvinar*.
*Pymment; *nectar, pigmentum*.
a Pynappylle; *pinum*.
a Pyne tre (A Pyne Appyltre A.)³;
pinus (*pinum fructus eius A.*).

‘Here kirtle, here *pilche* of ernine

Here keuercheffs of silk, here smok o line,

‘Ne geined me nout to assaillen him, uor he is of þe te-tore wolke, þet to-tered his olde kurtel, & to-rended þe olde *pilche* of his deadliche uelle.’ *Aucres Riecl*, p. 362. ‘Dresten ase enne *pilche-clut*.’ *ibid.* p. 212. ‘Ey on his *pilche*,’ exclaims the friar in *Pierce the Ploughman’s Crede*, l. 243. Chaucer in his Proverb—

‘What shall these clothes manifold

Lo this hote somers day,

‘Take hym vnto his *pilche* and to his paternoster.’ *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 285. G. Douglas renders Virgil’s *incincte pellibus* by ‘cled in *pilchis*.’ p. 220. See also Caxton’s *Regnard the Fox* (Arberrepr.), p. 10. R. *Cœur de Lion*, l. 6736. Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 154. Wright’s *Polit. Songs*, ii. 219, &c. ‘*Endromis*, a hearie garment, like to Irish mantles.’ Cooper. ‘*Pellicia*, a pylche.’ Medulla. Jamieson gives ‘*Pilch*, a gown made of skin; a kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants.’ ‘*Pilche* for a saddle. *Instratum*.’ Huloet.

¹ ‘To pil of barke, *decorticare*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘To pill off, or rather peelee, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree, *decorticare*.’ Baret. Chaucer, C. T. 4305, applies the term *pylled* to the bald head of the miller: ‘smot this meller on the *pylled* sculle.’ ‘Thanne Jacob takynge green popil serdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vnyrendide hem: and riendis drawun away; in thilke that weren *pylde* senede whytnes [*detractis corticibus* Vulg.]’ Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37. ‘I pyll of the barke of a tree. *Je escorche*, I am suer he is to wise to sel his okes tyll he have pyllled of their barks: *je me fais fort quil est trop saige de vendre ses chesnes tant quil les ait escorchez*. I pyll garlyke. *Je pelle des aulx*. Go for wyne whyle I pylle the garlyke.’ Palsgrave. ‘The sappe being runne upwardes, they will *peelee* more easily.’ Best, *Farming Book*, p. 15.

² A pillow-cover or case. Chaucer mentions amongst the relics which the Pardoner had brought ‘from Rome al hote,’

‘A *pillweber*, Which that he saide was owre lady veyl.’ C. T. Prol. l. 696;
and in the *Dele of Blaunche the Duchesse*, l. 254, he speaks of

‘Many a pillow and every here Of cloth of Raynes, to slepe on softe.’

In the will of John Byuley, 1564 (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. ii. 219), the testator bequeaths ‘two couerlets, a payre of lynnyn shetes with a silk ribbing thorow them, a rode and a *pillbe*re hauing Jesus sued vpon ytt, &c.’ See also *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.), pp. 116, 256, &c., Hall’s *Chronicle*, p. 607, ed. 1809. Dame Elizabeth Browne by her will (pr. in the Paston Letters, iii. 464) bequeathed ‘iiij fyne *pelow beres*, and a grete counter poynt of tapstrey werk of v 3erdes and iiij 3ardes brode,’ and at p. 409 of the same volume is mentioned ‘j *pelow bere* vj^d.’ Mr. Peacock in his Glossary of Manley, &c. gives ‘*Pillow-bears*, pillow-cases (obsolescent). Schettes and *pelow-berys*, iiij^b. Invent. of Ric. Allele of Sealtherop.’ ‘*Pyllow bere, taye dorcillier*.’ Palsgrave. ‘*Palevillus*, lytel bere.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 25. ‘1640. June the 1st. Given out to be washed . . . one other seemed *pillowe beare*.’ Best, *Acct. Book*, p. 162.

³ That is the common pine, on which apples (cones) grew. Thus Lyte, Doddens, p. 769, speaking of the pine says: ‘his fruite is great Bouleens or bowles of a browne chesnut colour, and are calle *pyne-apples*,’ and again, p. 16, he tells us that ‘the roote [of burdock] pound with the kernelles of *pineapple*, and dronken, is a souveraigne medicine.’ In the curious treatise on gardening from the Porkington MS. ab. 1485, printed in *Early Engl. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 70, we are recommended if peaches fall from the trees to ‘cleve the rotes with an ax, and in the clyft dryve a wegge mayd of a *pynappylle* tre . . . and than wolle the frute abyde thereon.’ Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. p. 89, says, ‘The kirmell of the *pyne appel* are hote in the second degre,’ and, ‘The *pyne apple* nutt is of a good

a Pynburthe¹.

*to Pynche.

*to Pynde; *includere, trudere.*

*a Pynder; *inclusarius, mactor, incluser.*

to Pine; *punire, Afficere, & cetera;*
rbi to punysche.

*a Pynfolde²; *catabulum, tescula, incluserium.*

a Pynnakyll; *pinna, pinnaculum, pinnacula; pinnosus.*

a Pinselle³; *pinsella.*

a Pynne⁴; *spinter, spinterulum, ca- uilla.*

A Pyne of wodde; *Cavilla (A.).*

to Pinne; *cavillare.*

a paire of Pynsours (A Pynsoure A.).

*a Pynson⁵; *pedibromita, com- ponitur (dicitur A.) a pes -dis & brios mensura & milos gutta, quasi calceos guttatos.*

grosse iuice, & noriseth moche.' In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 98, l. 1049, we read—

'Now for pynappul tree The colde or weetisse lande most sowen be.'

In Caxton's *Lyf of Charles the Grete*, p. 80, Oliver is described as having 'layed Fyerabras in the shadowe of a pynapple tree ferre out of the waye.' Compare P. Pynote, frute, and Pynot, tre; and see *Seven Sages*, 544: 'Als dede the pinnote tre.'

¹ I have no idea what this word means, unless it means a place for pins, a pin-cushion: cf. a Nedylle Howse, above, p. 250.

² The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Pynnage, *inclusionis multa*; a Pynner, *claustrarius*;' and Huloet has 'Pyne cattle, *includo*: pynage of cattell or poundage, *inclusio*: pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor*.' 'A Pinning or pounding of cattell, vide Pownde. A Pownd or pinfold for cattell, *ergastulum pecorum*.' Baret. See Shakspeare, *Lea*, II. ii. 9.

'Min net liht her wel hende

Wih in a wel feir pende.'

King Horn, in Ritson, *Met. Rom.* I. 1138.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 633, Piers says of 'þe lady Largesse' that

'Heo hath hulpe a þousande oute of þe deules pynfolde;'

and again, xvi. 264—

'May no wedde vs quite,

Ne no buyrn be owre borwgh, ne bryng vs fram his daungere;

Oute of þe ponkes pynfolde no meynprise may vs fecche.'

In the *Ancien Rible*, p. 72, we have to pound used in the sense of to dam up: 'ase 3e muwen iseon þe water, hwon me punt (*puindes* another MS.) hit.' See also *ibid.* p. 128: 'ase swin ipund ine sti uorte fetten.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Surveying*, ff. xx^b, gives the oath required of reeves, &c.—'I shall true constable be, trewe thridborowe, trewe roue and trewe pynder.'

In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 99, the trap in which the Romans were caught by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks is likened to a 'pynfuld, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle.'

'Catablum, a pynfolde.' Medulla. 'Hoc *inclusorium*,' a pyn-fold.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 229. 'Hic *inclusor*, a pynder.' *ibid.* p. 214.

'Pynfolde, *prison aux bestes*.' Palsgrave. 'A pinfold, *Carcer pecuarii, Orcle*.' Gouldman.

'When the pinder had come they would have given him victuals.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Books*, 102. Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 421, uses *poondis* in the sense of enclosures.

³ Perhaps the same as 'Pensell a lytell baner, *banerollic*.' Palsgrave; or 'Pensyle for a paynter. *Penicillus, penicillum aliqui dant pensillus*.' Huloet.

'Our piggeis and our pinsellis wanit fast.' G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, Bk. iii. p. 80.

'Mickle pride was thare in prese,

Both on penceil and on plate.'

In the modern sense of a pencil we find—

'Therwithall the bak of every bee A pensel touche as thai drynke atte the welle.'

Wright's *Polit. Poems*, i. 76.

Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 146, l. 165.

'It appears from the Liber Albus, p. 737, that Pinners, or makers of Pins established themselves in London in the reign of Edward III. See *The Destruction of Troy*, l. 1391 and note. 'I pynne with a pyne. *Je cheuille*. I shall pynne it so faste with pynnes of yron and of wodde that it shall laste as longe as the tymber selfe. I pynne with a pyne suche as women use.' Palsgrave.

⁵ 'A pinsone, *osa*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Pynson sho, *casignon*.' Palsgrave. 'Socceatus, that weareth stertups or pinsons.' Elyot. Cooper gives '*detrabere soccos alicui*, to pull off one's pinsons or his stertups.' 'Calceolus, a pynson.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'To put on the shoes, pumps, pinsons, socks, *calceo*.' Withals. 'Pynson, *calceamen; calceamentum; Osa; Tenella*. Pynson wearer, *Osatus*.' Huloet. 'Pedibomita, anglice, a pynson.'

a Pintte¹; *pincta*.

†a Pyntelle²; *cadurdum, genitale, genitalia, inguen; jnguinarius; penis, prepuccium, priapus cor-repto a; versus:*

¶ *Priapus est membrum (nemor-un A.) orti deus esto priapus. pudenda, ramex, rinoceros, vere-trum, virilia.*

a Pyntelle ende; *prepuccium.*

A Pipe; *vbi a trumpe.*

to Pipe; *vbi to trumpe.*

to Pipe as a byrde³; *pipiare.*

a Pipe of wyne or of oder lycor (oper lecour A.); *emidolium.*

a Pipe maker; *tibicarius.*

a Pyper; *Aules, Auledus, fistulator, sambucinator, tibicen, tubicenis (tibicina A.).*

p^e Pipes (A Pipe A.) of organs; *cantes, aule.*

*p^e Pippe⁴; *pituita.*

Pirrey (Pirre A.); *piretum, est potus factus de piris.*

a Pismoure⁵; *formica, formicula, mirmites grece.*

a Pismoure hylle; *formicecarium.*

a Pispotte; *vbi A iordān.*

to Pysse; *mingere, de-, e-, mictare, mictilare, minsare, minsitare, micturire, stillare, urinare, mære; versus:*

¶ *Irracionale stillat, racione fruentis*

Mingere sit proprie quum sic conuenit esse.

Pyssynge; *locium animalium est, vrina & vrinula hominum & mulierum est.*

a Pytance; *pitancia.*

a Pitte; *puteus, & cetera; vbi A welle.*

Ortus. In *Household Ord. & Regulations*, p. 124, in the directions for the coronation of the Queen she is to 'come downe againe to the highe altare, and there to bee howselled, and then to goe into a closett, and the Abbott to putt St. Edward's *Pinsons* on her feete.' Stubbes in his *Anatomy of Abuses*, ed. Furnivall, uses the form *pinsact*, pp. 57 and 77. 'Item, for a peyr *pynsons*, iiij^d.' *Manners & Household Exp. of Eng.* p. 429. 'Al und-clothed save his shirt, his cape, his combe, his coverchif, his furred *pynsons*.' *Shirley, Dece of James Steuarde*, p. 15. In the Ordinances of the Guild of the Cordwainers, Exeter, confirmed in 1481, the first is that the Master and Wardens 'schall make due serche' for all badly made goods, 'that is to wete, of alle wete lethere, and drye botez, botwes, shoez, *pynconz* [printed *pyncouz*], galegez, and all other ware pertenynng to the saide crafte.' *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, p. 332. It will be noticed that the notes in the Prompt. to the two words *Pynsone* should be transposed.

¹ Baret gives 'Fetch a pottle, a quart, and a pinte; *adfer duos sextarios, sextarium et heminam*,' which differs from the Prompt., where *Pynte* is stated to be equal to a *sextarius*.

² '*Virilitas, pintel*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 65: '*revatrum, a pyntyl, tentigo, idem est, priapus, idem*,' *ibid.* p. 184: '*Hoc veretrum, A^{cc} pyntville, ibid.* p. 186. See Halliwell, s. v. Wright in his *Prov. Dict.* quotes from a 15th cent. MS. a recipe for the cure of 'sore *pyntulles*.' '*Veretum, pyntyl. Priapus, the whyte pyntyl, dens ortorum*.' *Medulla*. 'His *pyntill & gutt* . . . away fer fro ye pitt.' J. Russell. *Boke of Nurture, Babes Book*, p. 160.

³ See Pigeon, above. '[*hou*] *pipest* al so dop a mose.' *Owl & Nightingale*, 503. '*Pipynge or piepyng* of byrdes or fowles. *Pitilatus, et Pipio* is to pipe as chykens. younge cranes and others (*sic*) fowles do.' *Huloet*. G. Douglas in his *Encados*, bk. vi. p. 175, uses *pepe* in the sense of a small voice—'The tothir answeris with ane pietuous *pepe*.'

⁴ See the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 525—

'I haue a master, I wold he had y^e *pyppe*.'

The MS. which reads to *Pippe* has been corrected by A. 'The *pippe, pituita*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'The pipe in poultrie, *pituita in gallinis*.' Baret. '*Pepie, the pip*.' *Cotgrave*. '*Pyppe* disene amonge chykens and fowles. *Pituita*.' *Huloet*. 'And other while an hen wol have the *pippe*.' *Palladius on Husbandrie*, Bk. i. ch. 85. '*Pituita, the pyppe*.' *Medulla*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 15, tells us that garlic 'is good for the *pype* or roupe of hennes and cockes.'

⁵ In the *Mirror of St. Edmund* (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry, p. 21, l. 17) we are told 'maure vs auailes till oure eusampill and edifycacione þe werkes of þe

a Pytye; *pietas, eusebia grece.*
 fulle of Pytie; *humanus.* ¶ *with*
 outyn pytie; *inhumanus.*
 a Pittfalle¹; *decipula, Anicupula.*
 *^{pe} Pythe of a peñ (^{pe} Penne A.);
ile indeclinabile, ilus, ilum, nauci
indeclinabile.
 †a Pythe²; *vbi strenght.*
 †Pythy; *vbi strange.*
 †a Pykyngwande (A.)³.
 †to Pike *with* A wande (A.).

P ante L.

^{pe} Placebo and dirige⁴; *exequie.*
 a Place; *locus, locus diminutivum.*

a Playee; (*quidam* A.) *piscis est,*
pecten, vranoscopus.
 a Plage⁵; *clima, plaga sunt iijor,*
scilicet orientalis, occidentalis,
Australis & borialis.
 A Play; *Iocus, Ioculus, ludus, lu-*
dicrum, ludiolus, sales (A.).
 to Play; *iocari, ioculari, ludere, di-*
lusare, lusitare.
 Playabylle; *ludibundus, ludicris, lu-*
dicer, ludibilis.
 a Player; *iocista, lusor.*
 a Playnge place; *diludium.*
 Playne; *levis, planus.*
 a Playnes; *planicies.*

pyssmoure Jan dose *pe* strenghe of *pe* lyone or of *pe* bere.' 'Pysmyre, a lytell worme, *formys.*' Palsgrave. 'O! thou slowe man, go to the ante, ether *pyssemyre.*' Wyclif, Proverbs vi. 6 (Purvey), where other MSS. read *spissemyre* and *pismire*.

¹ I do not believe this word has anything to do with the verb to fall. It is evidently a *pit-fell*, that is, a trap in the shape of a pit: cf. *Mowsefelle* and *Felle* for *myse*, above. The change of *felle* to *fall* is probably due to the influence of the first syllable.

² Manip. Vocab. gives 'Pithye, *efficax,*' and Cotgrave 'Robuste, strong, tough, sinewie, pithy, sturdy, mighty, forcible.' Palsgrave also has 'Pithe, *strength, force.* Pyththy, of great substance, *substantieux;* pyththy, stronge, *puissant.*' 'Puthinesse, *robusteté.*' Sherwood.

'And eik quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
 To preis his *pith*, or wersill, and here the gre.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. v. p. 129.

'Your strenth exerce, and *pythis* schaw.' *ibid.* p. 258, l. 2.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 599—

'He wes nocht
 Off *pith* to fecht with thai traytouris;'

and *Sir Perceval*, l. 1640—

'Thofe he couthe littille in sighte, The chille was of *pith*.'
 and again, l. 1283: 'The mane that was of myche *pyth*;' see also l. 1505, and *Sir Gawayne*, 1456: 'he poynte3 payred at he *pyth* jat pyzt in his schelde3.' 'Howebeit not beinge hable in this behalfe to resist the *pitthie* persuasions of my frendes.' Robinson, trans. of More's *Utopia*, p. 19. A.S. *piða*.

³ Apparently the same as a piked staff: see note to *Pyke* of a scho or of a staffe, above.

⁴ 'He muste go to the dirige feeste. *Eundum est illi ad silicernium.*' Horman. *Placebo* and *dirige* are the first words of the two psalms used in the Burial Service: hence our *dirge*. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, B. iii. 309 and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Dyryge*.

⁵ Wyclif's version of Genesis iv. 16 runs—'And Caym, passid out fro the face of the Lord, dwellide fer fugitif in the erthe at the east *plage* of Eden.' See also *ibid.* xiii. 1 and xxv. 6. 'Hait *Torrida Zona* dry as ony tunder, Among foure vthir *plagis* temperate.'

Quhilk is amyd the heuynnyis situate G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 213.

'The which as bokes make mencion, Is in the *plags* of the Orient,
 After the scyte of the firmamente, And called is the reygne of Amazonis.'

Lydgate, *Chron. of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 34.

In the Harl. MS. version of Higden, i. 115, it is stated that 'the mownte of Caluanye is at the northe *plage* of the mownte of Syon [*ad septentrionalem plagam*].'

'Ane dyn I hard appproaching fast me by, Quhilk mouit fra the *plage* septentrional.'

Douglas, *Police of Honour*, i. 8.

'Inhabiting the worlde in the Northe *plage* and syde.' Barclay, *Skippe of Fooles*, ii. 231.

'*Plage*, f. a flat and plain shoare or strand by the sea side . . . also a Climate, Land, Region, coast or portion of the world.' Cotgrave. '*Plaga*, a greate space in heauen or earth called *Clima*, a coast.' Cooper. Compare a *Coste*, above.

a Playnte; (*conquestus* A.), *questus*,
-cio, *querela est levis accusacio*,
querimonia est maior querela.
a Plabre; (*Instrumentum, dolabrum*
A.), *leuiga, planatorium*.
tto Playne¹; *dolare, leuigare, plan-*
are, ex-, leuare, ex-, E-.
a Playn tree; *platanus*.
a Planet; *planeta*.
Planyde; *planatus, leuigatus* (A.).
a Plantte; *planta*.
a Planke²; *Asser*.
to Piante; *palantare*; -tor, -tria.
a Plantynge; *plantacio*; -tans &
-tatus participia.
a Plaster (Playster A.); *cataplasma*,
emplastrum, epilema, malagma.
to mak Plaster (to Playster A.);
cataplasmare.
Plastere; *gipsus*.
to Plastere; *gipsare*.
a Plate (Playt A.)³; *bracce, bracce-*
ola diminutivum, crusta, crustula
diminutivum, lamina, squama.
Platted (Playted A.); *squamatus*.
to Plate⁴; *implicare, intricare*.
Plattyd; *implicatus, intricatus*.

a Plattynge; *intricatura; intricans*
participium.
to Plete (to Ple A.)⁵; *vbi to mute*.
a Pleter; *Actor, Advocatus, Arispon-*
sis indeclinabile, causidicus, or-
ator.
a Plege (Flegge A.); *obses*.
to be a Plege; *obsidere*.
a Pley (Plee A.)⁶; *placitum*.
to Pleyne; *queri, con-, querelare*.
a Plenyngge; *vbi A playnte*.
Plenyngge; *querulus*.
Plenty; *Abundancia, Amplectia, ef-*
fluencia (affluencia A.) cobs inde-
clinabile, copia, copiosa, fecundi-
tas, Fertilitas, plenitudo corporis
& anime est, plenitas cuiusque
rei, sacietas, saturitas, sufficiencia,
vber, vbertas.
Plentious (Plentius A.); *vbi fulle*.
to make Plentyous; *vbi to fille*.
a Plesance; *placencia, placitum*.
Plesande; *Acceptus, gratus, libens,*
placitus (placidus A.).
to Plesse; *libere, -bessere, placere,*
per-, vacare, vt vacat michi scrib-
ere i. placet.

¹ 'To playne bourdes, tymber or wodde, *exacerbare*.' Huloet. 'To playne a bourde, *polire*.' Manip. Vocab.

² 'A boord, a shingle, a planke, a clouen or sawed boord, a punchion or ioist, *asser*.' Baret.

³ 'A plate or thin peece of any mettall, *lamina, bractea*.' Baret. '*Bractea*, gold foyle; thinne leaues or rayes of golde, siluer, or other mettall.' Cooper. See Clowte of yrne, above, and note.

⁴ 'To plat, to intangle, to knit, to weaue, *plecto, implecto*: winded, or bounded, wouen, platted, or tied together, *corona nexa*.' Baret. 'To playt a cote, *plicare, rugare*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Ploverman, A. v. 126, Avarice says—

'Among his Riche Rayes lerne I a Lessun,

Brochede hem with a pak neelde and *pletede* hem togedere.'

'Playght or wrynkle. *Ruga. Rugosus*, full of plaighes. Playghted, or wrynkled, or folden, to be, *rugo*.' Huloet. 'And he cutte ther yn goldun peeces, and he made hem into thredes, that thei mysten be *plattid* [foldid azen P.] with the weft of the rather colours.' Wyclif, Exodus xxxix. 3. 'Haukinges . . . a loose kinde of two *plettes*.' Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 16. See also to Plete.

⁵ See the *Destruction of Troy*, 9596—

'Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his ene, *Pletid* vnto Paris with a pore voise.'

'*Causarius*, a pletare; *Causor*, to pletyn; *Controuersor*, to motyn, to chydyn or to pletyn.' Medulla. The later Wycliffe version of Judges xxi. 22 runs thus: 'whanne the fairis and britheren of hem schulen come, and bigynne to pleyne and *plate* azen you;' and the marginal note to Proverbs xxxi. 8 is 'that is, allegre thou risfulness for him that kan not *plate* in his cause.' The noun *pletere* occurs in Isaiah iii. 12 and ix. 4. 'I plate a mater in lawe at the barre. *Je plaide*. Who is he that pleateth byfore my lorde chaunceller nowe?' Palsgrave.

⁶ 'The plaie or action of the plaintife, *actoris actio*.' Baret.

to Plete (Plett A.)¹; *jnticare, jn-
voluere, plectere.*

a Pletynge; *jnticatura; jnticans
participium.*

Pletyd; *jnticatus, jnvolutus.*

†to Plye²; *flectere, & cetera; vbi to
bowe.*

Plyabylle (Pliabylle A.); *flexuosus,
flexibilis, binus, plicabilis.*

a Plowmbe (Plowme A.); *prunum.*

a Plome tree (Plowmtre A.); *prun-
us.*

a Plowmbe tre garthe; *prunetum.*

†a Plowke³; *puscula; pusculetus
(pusculentus A.).*

to Plowghe (Plugh A.); *Arare, col-
ere, ex-, lirare, sulcare, subigere,
vt illa (ista A.) terra est suba[c]ta,
verrere.*

a Ploghe (Plughe A.); *Aratrum,
Aratellum diminutivum, carruca;
aratorius; stiuiarius.*

a Ploghe of lande⁴; *carrucata (Car-
recta A.).*

*a Ploghe handylle⁵; *stiuu.*

†a Ploghe hede; *dentale.*

†a Ploghe dryer; *stigarius, bostio
(stiuiarius A.).*

a Ploghe beme; *buris.*

†A Plughe schakille (A.).

¹ See also to Plate.

² 'To make pliant or flexible, *lentesco*: pliant, that boweth casilie, slacke and slowe, idle, *lentus*.' Baret. 'To plye, bend, *flectere*.' Manip. Vocab. Barnes, Dorset Gloss. gives this word as still in use with the meaning of to bend. 'Plier, to ply, bend, bow.' Cotgrave. In *Tale of Beryn* (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 34, l. 1062, we find—

'A plant, whils it is grene, or it have, dominacioun.

A man may with his fyngirs *ply* it where hym list.'

'I plye or bowe, *je courue*. Better plye than breake. I plye to one's mynde. *Je me consens*. I wyl never plye to his mynde whyle I lyve.' Palsgrave.

³ A pimple. The MS. reads *puscula* and *pusculetus*. 'For hymne that is smetyne with his awenne blode, and spredis over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky*, and brekes owte.' MS. Linc. Med. lf. 294: and in the *Destruction of Troy*, 3837, we find the form *pluccid*, that is pimpled, covered with pimples: 'Polidarius was *pluccid* as a porke fat.' The word is still in use in the North; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire, s. v. *Plook*. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Pluke*. Bishop Kennett's MS. gives the form *ploughs*.

⁴ As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a year. But the term was also used for as much land as could be ploughed in a day: cf. P. Plowland, þat a plow may tulle on a day. In the Coke's *Tale of Gamelyn* (formerly attributed to Chaucer) the knight 'Sir Johan of Boundys,' when dying and bequeathing his estate, says—

'Johan myn eldeste sone, shalle have *plowes* fyve,

That was my fadres heritage whil he was on lyve;

And my myddeleste sone fyf *plowes of lond*.'

'*Hec carucata*, *An^{te}* plow-lode' [? plow-londe]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 270. '*Hec borata*, a hox-gangyn lond.' *ibid*. See the description of the Dominican convent in *Pierce The Ploughman's Crede*, wherein we are told was

'a cros craftly entayled, with tabernacles y-tijt, to toten all abouten

Fe pris of a *plous-lond* of penyens so rounde, To aparaille þat pyler were pure lytel.' l. 169.

'*Hilda terre*, aue pleuch of laud.' Skene, Verb. Signif. s. v. *Hilda*.

⁵ 'The plough taile or handle, *stiuu*; the share of a plough, *dentale*; the culter of a plough, *vomer*; the plough beame, or of a waine, *temo*.' Baret. '*Stiuu*, the plough tayle.' Cooper. Tusser in his list of implements necessary to the farmer mentions

'A plough beetle, *plough staff*, to further the plough,

Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough.' ch. xvii. p. 37.

'Ploughe staffe or acre staffe. *Rallum, Rulla*. Ploughe starte whiche the tylman holdeth. *Stiuu*. Ploughe wryght. *Carucarius*. Ploughe beame. *Bura*.' Huloot. '*Hic stiuiarius* [read *stiuiarius*], a halder.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213. '*Stiuu* aratri anterior pars, quam rusticus tenet in manu, et dicitur Gallice *manchon*.' J. de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 130; see also *ibid*. p. 169, where we have the following glosses: '*Foriloun*, the plou-reste: *la soke le romer*, culter and char: *la hay*, the plou-beem: *un maylet*, the plou-betel: *le moundiloun*, the plou-stare.' See a very full account of the various parts of a plough in Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, B. vi. 105.

†a Ploghe staffe; *scudium, excudium*.

a Ploghe man; *Arator, Aratorculus, carrucarius (Corcularius (A.), stiuarius (stibanus A.))*.

a Plughe wryghte¹; *carrucarius*.

*a Plumme²; *Amissis, bolis, ciclus, ciculum, perpendiculum*.

a Plummer; *plumbator, plumbarius*.

to Plunge; *demergere*.

Plurelle; *pluralis*.

a Plouer; *pluuiarius*.

P ante O.

†p Podagre³; *podagra*.

a Poete; *poeta, vates*.

a Poisye; *poesis; versus*:

¶ *Eta vir, Ars -esis, liber -etria, thema fit -ema;*

Po- si preponas hijs singula debita donas.

a Poynte⁴; *cuspis, mucro*.

*a Poyntelle⁵; *stilus, graphium; versus*:

¶ *Est stilus & graphium, calamus, scriptoribus aptus,*

Atque pugillaris fertur capiente pugillo.

to Poynte; *vbi to limett*.

†a Poynte of a chekyr⁶; *pirgus*.

†a Poynte of a nese⁷; *pirula*.

¹ Here a leaf is lost in A. causing a gap down to Potagare, p. 288.

² 'A plummet of leade, *plumberum*: the sounding leade or plummer, which is let downe into the water vnto the ground, *bolis*.' Baret. '*Perpendiculum*, a pondere or A plumbe. *Amussis*, a led off a Mason.' Medulla. 'A plummer, or worker in leade, *plumbarius*.' Baret. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told 'wip corde and *plumme* þai wrozt.' l. 22447. Wyclif has the word in the sense of a lead used for sounding: 'the whiche sendinge down a *plomet* [*plommet* P.] founden twenty pasis of depnesse.' *Debis* xxvii. 28. See Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, pp. 33, 46.

³ Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.* 2993, that in Purgatory

'Soun sal haf in alle þair hymnes about, For sleuthe, als þe *potagre* and þe gout.'

⁴ Compare a Pyke of a Staffe, above. '*Hic cuspis, A*.' poynte.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 196.

⁵ 'I lacke a poyntel. *Deest mihi stilus*.' Horman. '*Stilus*, a poyntel.' Medulla. '*Stilus*, a poyntyle.' Nominale MS. '*Hic stilus, Hic graphus*, a poyntyle.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 211. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 637, we are told that when his friends asked him what name should be given to the infant Baptist,

'þan asked þaim sir Zachari, Tablis and a *pointel* tite.'

See Wyclif's version, Luke i. 63. 'Þey þe Greecs write first yn wex wip *poynteles* of yren, the Romayns ordeyned þat no man schulde write wip *poynteles* of yren, but wip *poyntels* of boon.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 251. Wyclif's version of Job xix. 24 is as follows: 'Who giueth to me that my wordis be writen? who giueth to me that thei be grauen in a boe with an iren *pointel*, or with a peece of led? See also 4 Kings xxi. 13 and Jeremiah viii. 8. In the account of Belshazzar's feast in *Allit. Poems*, B. 1533, we are told that

'In þe palays pryncipale vpon þe playn wowe . . . þat wat3 grysly & gret.'

þer apered a paume, with *poyntel* in fyngres,

See also Chaucer, *Sompnoure's Tale*, 1742. In G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, p. 231, l. 53, we have *poyntel* used for an instrument of war, resembling a javelin or a small sword:

'With round stok swerdis faucht they in melle

With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne;

where the latin runs, '*mucrone utruque Sabello*.' At p. 187, l. 38 of the same work the word is used for the pointed instrument with which musicians play on the harp, a quill:

'Orpheus of Trace—

Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis snyte,

And now with subtell euore *poyntalis* lyte.'

See also the *Boke of Quintessence*, p. 6.

⁶ Cooper defines *Pyrigus* as 'a boxe oute of whiche men caste dice when they play.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71, we are told that 'the chekir or þe chesse hath viij. *poyntes* in eche partie,' where the meaning plainly being divisions, squares.

⁷ '*Pirula*. The top, tip, or bowt of the nose.' Goulkman.

†to Pok¹; *sineiare*.

a Poke²; *sacculus, saccellus, & cetera*;
vbi a sek.

a Pokke³; *porrigo*.

Pokky; *porriginosus*.

†a Polle⁴; *contus piscatoris est, falanga, tolus*.

a Pollaxe; *bipennis*.

a Pomgarnett; *malogranatum, malumpunicum*.

a Pomgarnett tree; *malogranatus*.

a Poonde; *fossa, fovea, piscina, stagnum, viuarium, & cetera*.

a Pond; *libra*.

†Popylle⁵; *gith indeclinabile, lolium, nigella*.

a Popille tree⁶; *populus*.

†to Poppe⁷; *vbi to stryke*.

†a Poppe; *vbi a strake*.

†Poppynge⁸; *acus, cerusa, stibium, venenum*.

a Porche; *consistorium, porticus, proaula*.

Porke; *srilla, carnes porcine*.

a Porpas; *foca, delfis, delfin*.

*Porray; *porreta, porrata*.

¹ I can make nothing of this word. It would seem to mean to mark with spots, but the latin equivalent does not help us. Perhaps we should read *sauciare*, and take the word to be the same as *poke*. Mr. Wedgwood suggests that the meaning may be 'to bolt meal.' Ger. *beuteln*.

² 'A poke, little sack, *sacculus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A poke and poket, *vide Bag*.' Baret.

'A poke ful of pardoun here, ne prouinciales lettres.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 190.

'Afore wee putte it in the *poake*, wee make the miller take a besome and sweepe a place.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 104. Wyclif uses the proverbial expression to buy 'doggis in a *poke*.' Works, ed. Matthew; and Chaucer, C. T. 4276, has the modern form, 'pigges in a *poke*.' See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 372.

³ '*Faces pleyn de viroles (pockes)*.' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 161. In Cockayne's *Leccidoms*, &c., ii. 104, is given a recipe for a drink for '*poc adle*.'

⁴ '*Contus*. A long pole or spear to gage water, or shove forth a vessell into the deep, a Spret.' Gouldman. '*Contus est quoddam instrumentum longum quo piscatores piscis scrutantur in aquis, et est genus teli quod ferrum non habet sed acutum cuspidem longum: perlicia preacuta quoniam portant rustici loco haste: a poll or a potte stycke*.' Ortus.

⁵ '*Popul, lolium*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 201; see also Reliq. Antiq. i. 53. Prompt. translates *Gith* by Poppy. '*Herba Munda, gið-corn*.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. Prof. Earle also gives '*Lactyrida*, that is gið-corn.' Eng. Plant Names, p. 7: see also p. 15, and note p. 91. Still in use in the North.

⁶ '*Populus*, a popyltre.' Nominale MS. 'Popilary or Peppilary, s. the poplar tree.' Leigh's Cheshire Glossary. 'Popyll tre, *perplier*.' Palsgrave. '*Ille populus, A. popul-tre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 192. 'Thanne Jacob takynge green *popil* zerdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vnyrendide hem.' Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37.

'The remanent of the rowaris euery wicht In *popill tre* branchis dycht at poynt.'

G. Douglas, *Encablos*, Bk. v. p. 132.

'Sic lyk, throucht the operations of the sternis, the oliue, the *popil* and the osier tree changis the coulour and ther leyuis.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 57.

⁷ I do not know of any instance of this word in the sense here given. Probably the word is the same as to *bob* = to strike. The Miller is described as carrying 'a joly *popper* . . . in his hose,' C. T. 3929, which is generally explained as a dagger. 'To *poppe*, *coniectare*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁸ In the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 68, is given an account of a woman who is depicted as suffering great tortures in hell, 'for whanne on lyue she plucked, *popped*, and peined her usage, forto plesse the sight of the worlde, the whiche dede is one of the synnes that displeses most God . . . And therfor the angelle saide it was but littele meruaille though this lady, for her *poppinge* and peintynge, suffre this payne.' On the prevalence of the fashion of painting see Stubbes, *Anatomy of Abuses*, pp. 64, 80, and the editor's notes at pp. 271-3. '*Cerusa, ceruse*; white leade. '*Stibium*, a white stone found in siluer mines, good for the eyes, *idem quod antimonium*.' Cooper. 'White lead, or ceruse, *cerussa*.' Baret. 'Paynted whyte or wyth whyte leade. *Cerussatus*.' Huloet. '*Cernisa est quedam materia apta ad pingendum que ex plumbo et stanno conficitur, vel quoddam genus coloris, Anglice, spaynysshe whyte*.' Ortus. '*Stibium est quoddam vnguentum siue coloris, quo*

a Porter; *Atruesis, hostiarius, hosti-
aria, ianitor, -rix, portitor.*
a Portoure; *baiulus, portator.*

a Portus¹; *portiferium.*
*^{pe} Pose²; *brancus, caterrus, cor-
iza.*

meretrices facies colorant: alio nomine dicitur cerusa, nomen priuatiuum ut habetur senilis ix (?). *ibid.* Horinan says of the women that 'they whyte theyr necke and pappes with ceruse; and theyr lippes and ruddes with purpurisse. *Candorem oris colli et papillarum cerussa mentuntur.*' Hulot says under 'Alume . . . whereof bene three kyndes . . . The iii. *Zucharinum* made wyth alume relented, rosewater, and the white of Egges, lyke a Suger lofe, the whiche, harlottes and strumpettes do communely yse to paynte their faces and visages wyth, to deceaue menne; but God graunte they deceaue not them selues.'

¹ A breviary, or book containing the services of the Canonical Hours of the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes accompanied with musical notes. The word is found under numerous forms such as Portesse, Portous, Porthors, &c. See a long list in Canon Simmons' note to the *Lay Folks' Mass-book*, p. 364. Chaucer in the *Shipman's Tale*, 13061, makes the monk declare: 'on my *Portos* here I make an oth.' By the Statute 3 & 4 Ed. VI. c. x. 'all bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pies, *Portuasses*, Primers in Latine and English, &c.' were 'cleerly and vterly abolished, extinguished and forbiden for euer to be vsed or kept in this Realme.' In P. Plowman, B. xv. 122, the '*portous*' is likened to a plough with which the priest should say his *placebo* or funeral service. O. Fr. *porte-hors*, Lat. *portiforium*; see Prof. Skeat, s. v. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, i. 112, speaking of the Clergy of his time says, 'they made no further account of their priesthood, than to construe, sing, read their service and their *portesse*.' The Manip. Vocab. gives '*Portesse, portiforium, breuiarium*,' and Palsgrave '*Portyes, a preestes boke, breuiayre*.' In 1503 Christopher Sekker, priest, bequeathed to 'William Bregges, that gooth to scole with me, myn *portoose* and all my graner bokys, yf so be he be a preest' [Lib. Pye, fo. 124], and in 1509 Syr William Taylour, priest, bequeathed his 'whyte *portos* coueryd with white ledyr to the chapell in the college [at Bury St. Edmunds], ther to be cheynyd in the same, and to continue.' [Lib. Mason, fo. 9]. *Bury Wills & Invent.* p. 229. In 1396 Robert Stabeler, priest, bequeathed '*magnum portiforium notatum, excepto tamen quod diebus dominicis et aliis diebus festiuis predictum portiforium ponatur in choro ad deseruiendum ibidem*.' Lib. Osberne, fo. 66. 'I wytt to the said parish church of Gilling a *Portous* price x marc.' Will of R. Wellington, 1503, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 225.

² In the Prologue to the *Tale of Deryn*, the Pardoner we are told after his adventure 'al the wook þer-aftir had such a *pose*.' p. 19, l. 578.

'The poze, mur, or cold taking, *grauedo*.' Baret. Chaucer in the *Reece's Tale*, 4151, says the Miller of Trumpington

'3exep and spekeþ prouhe þe nose, As he war on þe quakke, or one þe *pose*.'
Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 23, says that 'Elichrison . . . giuen wyth whit wine dilayed, to them that are fastinge, about .ij. scrupules it stoppeth *poses* and catarrhes;' and again, pt. ii. ff. 10, '*Nigella Romana* . . . heleth them that have the *pose*, if ye breake it and laye it vnto your nose.' The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 87, says that 'the women of Barcea, when their children are .iiij. yeare olde vse to canterise them on the coron vaine . . . with a medecine for that purpose, made of woolle as it is plucked from the shiepe; because thei should not at any tyme be troubled with rheumes or *poscs*.' See the *Life of St. Dunstan* in *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. p. 37, l. 92, where we are told that after the saint had caught the devil with the tongs

'In þe contrai me hurde wide: hou þe schrewe gradde so.

As god þe schrewe hadde ibeo: atom ysnyt his nose:

He ne hizede no more piderward: to hele him of þe *Pose*.'

In the *Schoole of Salernes*, p. 8 (ed. 1634), we are warned against 'sleeping at after-noone,' on the ground that such a practice gives rise to the '*Pose* or Rheumes . . .

Rheumes from the Breast, ascending through the nose:

Some call Catarrhes, some Tysicke, some the *Pose*.'

'Pose a syckenes in the heade distillynge like water, called a catarre or reume. *Coryza*.' Hulot. 'I have the pose. *Jay la catarre*. You have the pose me thinke, for you specke hoarse.' Palsgrave. '*Poose, catarrus*.' Wriht's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. '*Pose, grauedo*.' Withals. See also the quotation from Harrison given in note to Chymney, above.

*a Posnett¹; *orca*, *orcicula*, *vrceus*,
vrsiolus.

a Possett²; *Affrotrum*, *balducta*.

a Possession; *possessio*.

Possybylle; *possibilis*.

vn Possybylle; *impossibilis*.

a Possybilite; *possibilitas*.

a Poste; *postis*.

†a Postcomon³; *postcommunio*.

a Potacioñ; *potacio*.

a Postryñ⁴; *postica*, *posticum*, *posticum*.

a Potagare; *leguminarius*.

Potage; *ligumen*, *farratum*, *lens lenticula*, *olus*, *polenta*, *puls*.

a Potte; *olla*, *ollula*, *orca*, *sania*, *seria*, *urna*, *urnula*, *testa* i. *Argilla cocta*, *vnde* versus:

¶ *Vrceus*, *vrceolus* est *urna* vel
Anfora, *testa*,

Olla vel *idria*, *vas vini* dic esse
lagenam:

Obba vel *onoferum*, *simul orca fidelia* *vas* est

Ampullas, *fiolas*, *hijs bullas*
Associamus.

a Potte ere; *Ansa*, *Ansula* *diminutivum*; (*Ansatus* A.).

a Potte mouthe; *orificium* (*orifigium* A.).

a Potte styk⁵; *contus*, *contulus* *diminutivum*.

a Potte lyde; *vbi* A. *couerakylle* (*couerlett* A.).

a Potelle⁶; *laguncula* (*lagena*, *lagenula*, *lagula* A.).

a Potter; *figulus*, *ollarius*, *plastes*, *urnarius*.

a Pouertye; *egestas*, *inedia* (*inopia* A.), *pauperies*, *Aperos* *grece*, *pau-*

¹ 'A Posnet, or skellit, *chytra*.' Baret. 'Postnet, *vrceolus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Kest in by *posnet* with outene doute.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32. The word is used by Wyclif in 2 Paralip. xxxv. 13 to translate the latin *lebetibus*: 'Forsothe pesible hoostis thei seetheden in *posnettis*, and cawdrones, and pottis.' Purvey reading 'pannes.' 'Hic *vrceus*, A^o. *posnett*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 198. 'Posnet. *Anewa*, *Anulum*. *Urula*, a lytle *posnet*.' Huloet. 'ij pottes, cum parvo *posnytt*.' Invent. of J. Carter, 1452, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300.

² 'A Posset, *lac feruefactum* in *ceruisiam* aut *vinum* *precipitatum*.' Posset ale is thought to be good to make one sweate.' Baret. 'A posset, *ceruisia lacte calefacta*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Balducta, a crude or a Posset.' Medulla. 'Passon, m. a posset.' Cotgrave. 'Hic *balducta*, *Hoc coagulum*, a crud or a posset.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 268. 'Hec *bedulla*, A^o. *possytt*.' *ibid.* p. 202.

³ The prayer after the communion. Lydgate, in his *Vertue of the Masse*, MS. Harl. 2251, says—

'At the *postcomone* the prist dothe hym renewe,
On the Right side seythe, *dominus vobiscum*.'

and in St. Gregory's Trental, l. 229, pr. in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 91, we have—
'When þe preste bath don his masse, þat yn þe boke fynde he may
Vsed and his hondes washe, þe *post-comen* men don it call.'

Anopar oryson he moste say

The prayer itself is printed in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, p. 116.

⁴ 'A posterne gate; a backe dore, *pseudothyram*.' Baret. In the Thornton Romances, p. 202, we are told how Sir Degrevant when going to see his lady love 'In at the *posterne* jede.' l. 610.

'Darie, the while stal away, By a *posterne*, a prive way.' *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4593.

'Bi a *posterne* þe legat, þoru quointise & gile,

Hii broȝte to Stratford, wiþ-oute Londone to mile.'

R. of Gloucester, p. 569.

In Wyclif's version of Judges iii. 24, Ehud after killing Eglon 'wente out bi the *postern*.' See the description of the Dominican convent in Peres the Ploughman's Crede, 167, which was

'walled . . . þouȝ it wid were,

Wiþ *posternes* in pryuytie to passen when hem liste.'

and Prof. Skeat's note thereon.

⁵ See note to A. Polle, above.

⁶ The brazen vessel which was in the tabernacle is described as containing 'two thousand mesuris of thre quartes, thre thousand mesuris neeȝ of a *potel*.' Wyclif, 3 Kings vii. 26. See the Ordinances of the Gild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Lynn, where it is directed that 'ye Alderman schal haue, for his fesse in tyme of drynkyng, ij. galons of ale;

pertas, penuria. ¶ *Paupertas in hijs est qui cum plus amiserunt paucis rebus contenti sunt, & honesta est.* ¶ *Egestas est in hijs qui consumptis opibus alienis egent, & turpis est.* ¶ *Inopia cum nulle ad victum opes assunt. Misericordiam qui seruilibus ministrare (ministeriis A.) premuntur.* ¶ *Penuria est summa inopia, que pene urrit homines; mendicitas.*

a Powder; *puluer vel -is; puluerulentus, puluerus.*

to make Powder; *puluerizare.*

a Powche; *ubi A pulere.*

a Powere; *Apodixis (Apodoxis A.), brachium, dicio, facultas, jus, iurisdicio, manus, potestas, vis (dis A.).*

P ante R.

a Praor (Prayer A.); *deprecacio est de malis amouendis, oracio est de bonis adipiscendis, deprecatus, flagitacio, impetratus, interuentus,*

interuencio, oracinula (oratiuncula A.), precacio, precatus, precamen, precis, obtentus, rogacio, rogatus, supplicacio, supplicamen, supplicamentum, supplicatus, jmploratus, votum.

to Pray; *deprecari, flagitare, ef-, impetrare, jmplorare est auxilium cum miseracioni petere, interuenire, intercedere, interpellare, orare, ex-, per-, obsecrari, precari, de-, procumbere, procurrere, ques-, quesumus, rogare, rogitare, supplicare, precatur qui rogat, qui etiam orat precatur, qui autem precatur non utique orat, quia iuperiti ad preces descendunt.*

a Prayerer; (*precator A.*) orator, rogator, & cetera.

Praynge¹; *precans, precarius, precabundus.*

to Pray nott; *deprecari.*

*to Prayse (Preysse A.)²; *preciari, ap-, de-, exterminare (extimare A.), liceri, licitari, morari.*

euery skeueyn a galon; ye clerk a *potel*; and ye deen a *potel*.¹ *English Gilds*, p. 59. In the list of those liable to Excommunication given in Mirc's *Instructions*, p. 22, are mentioned 'all þat falsen or vse false measures, busselles, galones, & potelles, quartes or false wightes.'

¹ MS. a Praynge.

² To appraise, value. Thus in P. Plowman, B. v. 334—

'Two risen vp in rape and rouned togideres,

And *precised* þese penyworthes apart bi hem-selue.'

'Who-so knew þe costes þat knit ar þer inne,

He wolde hit *prayse* at more prys, paraurentur.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1850.

'By *preysinge* of polaxis þat no pete hadde.' *Richard the Reddes*, i. 17.

Fabyan the Chronicler, in his Will, printed in the preface to his book, p. vii, says: 'Also I will that after my funeralis fynnyshed and endid, all my movable goodes as well stuff of household, plate, and other what soo it be, . . . be *prayed* and ingrossed in a summe, whiche said . . . stuff of household and quyke cattall beyng off myn at my foresaid tenemente of Haldedis, soo beyng *praysid*, engrossid, and sunyd, shall be divided in three even porcions or parts.' 'First it es moste necessary & conuenient to retayle and to sell euery thyng by it selfe, and nat all in grose some to one man & some to another. For that that is good for one man is nat good for another: and euery thing to be *prayed* and solde by it selfe.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Surueynj*, fo. 1^b. In the Inventory of the goods of R. Pytchye, 1521, pr. in *Eury Wills*, &c. (Camden Soc.) p. 172, the following item occurs—'delyuered to y^e wiff, *praisid* at v li. x. myle kene, and all the vtenselles and implemtes, as the will declarith.' 'The sellar shal not set a broker to exalte the price, nor the byer shal not apoynt hym that shal *prayse* the ware vnder the iust price.' R. Whyntoun, *Tully's Offyce*, Bk. iii, p. 140. 'I prayse a thyng, I esteeme of what value it is. *Je apraise*. I can nat *prayse* justly, howe moche it is worthe, but as I gesse.' Palsgrave. '*Priscur*. A priser, praiser, price-setter: a rater, valuer, taxer.' Cotgrave. '*Apprecor*, to prysyn.' Medulla. 'The Inventory of the gudes of Richard Bysshope . . . *prayed* be Wylliam Barber, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 191.

to be Praysyd; *licere*; versus:

¶ *Diues in orbe licet miserum*¹
sed nemo licetur.

to Prayse (Preyse A.); commendare, canere, comprobare, deponere, elogizare, iactare, iactitare, magnificare, precitari, mirari, laudare, lausare, liceri, collaudare.

Praysabylle (Praysinge or praysseabylle A.)²; commendabilis, laudabilis, magnificus.

vn Praysabylle; illaudabilis.

a Praysynge; laus, laudacio, commendacio.

Praty³; prestans.

a Prebende; prebenda.

a Prebendary; prebitor, prebendarius; versus:

¶ *Prebitor est qui dat prebendam,*
suscipiens hanc
Prebendarius est, sicut legista
docet nos.

to Preche; catagorare, catagorizare, euangelizare, predicare, caterizare, et cetera verbalia.

a Precher (Prechor A.); (dicator A.) predicator, euangelista (caterizator A.).

a Prechyng; catagoria, catarizacio (catarizacio A.), euangelizacio,

predicacio, predicamentum; predicans.

Precious; preciosus, & cetera; ubi fayre.

a Precyous stone; Adamans (Adamans A.); Adamantinus; Ametistus, berillus, carbunculus, crisolitus, cristallus, cristallum (cristallinus A.), iacinctus, iaspis, lapis preciosus, margarita, onix producto medio, onicus, onichinus, saphirus, smaragdus, smaragdinus, topasius, topasion, gemma, ceniare est genus ornare (gemmere est gemmis ornare A.).

to Preferre; preponere, preferre.

Preferryd; prepositus, prelatus.

Preiudyse⁴; preiudicium (A.).

Presande; exennium exennium, belarium.

Present; presens, presencialis, presencianus.

a Presens; presencia.

to Present; exhibere, presentare, rescribere: vt (iste A.), scribit magnum (legend A.) statum i. presentat magnum statum.

a Presse for clathe (clothis A.)⁵; lucunar (lacunar A.), panniplicium, vestiplicium.

¹ MS. miserrum.

² 'Thee, the glorious company of apostlis. Thee, the preisable noumbre of profetis. Thee, preisth the white oost of martirs.' From the Pryner in English, c. 1400, pr. in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 12. 'Who, Lord, is lik to thee . . . thou doer of greet thingis in holynes, and feerful and preysable, and doynge merueyls?' Wyclif, Exod. xv. 11.

³ 'Praty or seate, mignon. Praty lytyle, petit.' Pulsgrave. 'And he made her to understonde that she was fayr and praty.' Caxton, trans. of *Geoffrey de la Tour l'Andri*, lf. G ii. In the *Destruction of Troy* we are told of the country of the Amazons that it

'Was a prouynse of prise & praty men.' l. 10815;

and again, l. 13634— 'Pirrus ful prestly a praty mon sende;' and in the Romance of *Generydes*, ed. W. A. Wright, l. 302, the hero is described as 'a praty yong seruaunt.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 46, we read: 'he wolle with his praty wordis & pleyas make me forȝete my anger, though I were as hote as fire.'

'Quan a chyld to scole seel set be, A bok hym is browt . . .

Pat men callyt an abece, Pratyglych I-wront.' *Poet. Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 244.

⁴ 'Preiudice, praiudicium, whyche is a mere wronge contraye to the lawe. 'It maye be also taken for a sentence once decided and determined, which remayneth afterward for a generall rule and example, to determyne and discusse semblabyle; or els it may be as the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bookecases, recited in the yerres [Year-Books] whiche be as precedences; and thereof cometh thys verbe praiudicium.' Huloot.

⁵ 'A presse for clothes, restiarium.' Baret. 'A Presse for cloths, pressorium.' Manip. Vocab.

a Presse for wyne ¹; *bachinal* (lochin-
al A.), *calcatorium*, *forus*, *prelum*,
pressorium, *toreular*, *troclea*, *tor-
cular*.
a Pressoure ²; *pressorium*.
a Preste; *capellanus*, *flamen*, *geronta*,
geron (*geronteus*, *gerontius* A.),
sacerdos, *presbiter*; *presbiteralis*,
sacerdotalis; *sacerdotulus*, *turif-
ex*, *phanistes*, *A fanum* (*phanum*
A.) & *sto*.
† Preste (Preyst A.) crowne ³; *que-
dam herba vel flos, glos* (*dens
leonis* A.).
a Presthede; *presbiteratus*, *presbi-
terium*, *sacerdocium*.
a Presbytory; *presbiterium*.
a Preson; *carcer*, *Argastulum*, *gaola*,
presona.
to Preson; *incarcerare*, *inprisonare*.
Presonde; *incarceratus*.
a Presonner; *captivus*.
to Presume; *presumere*.
a Presumpcion; *presumpcio* & *cet-
era*; *ubi pride*.
Presumptuos; *ubi prowde*.
to Pri (Pry A.) ⁴; *ceruicare*.
a Pryce; *precium*, *prisa*.
a Pryse (Price A.) of wodge ⁵;
lucar.
a Pryde; *Arrogancia*, *ceruix*, *cerui-
cositas*, *contumacia*, *contumaci-
tas*, *elacio*, *excellencia* (*pompatus*
A.), *fastus*, *fastuositas*, *fastidium*
(*fastus* A.), *iactancia*, *indignacio*,
inflacio, *magnificencia*, *pompa*,
presumpcio, *superbia*, *tipus*.
to Pryke; *pungere*, *con-*, *re-*, *dis-*,

jn-, *punctare*, *pungitare*, *spinare*,
stigare, *in-*, *stimulare*.
a Pryk; *cavillulus* (*vel cavillillus* A.),
punctus, *stimulus*.
a Prykelle (Prikkylle A.); *puncto-
rium*, *stimulus*.
a Prymate; *primas*.
Pryme; *prima*.
a Prymerose; *primarosa*, *primula
veris*.
a Prince; *Architenens*, *dictor* (*Dic-
tator* A.), *presul*, *princeps*.
a Prynschede; *Archia*, *principatus*.
a Pryncesse; *principissa*.
a Pry[n]cypalle; *principalis*.
Princypally; *principalliter*.
a Printe; *numisma* (*quasi nummi
ymago* A.), *caracter*, *effigies*.
to Printe; *imprimere*, *sigillare*.
a Pryour; *prior*, *prepositus* (*prior-
atus est dignitas eius* A.).
a Prioure dygnyte; *prioratus*.
a Pryoresse; *priorissa*.
a Priuate; *privatus*.
Pryuay (Pryuey A.); *Abconsus*,
Apocraphus, *Archanus*, *Abditus*,
latens, *misticus*, *Auricularis* (*du-
riclarus* A.), *clandestinus*, *clan-
culus*, *occultus*, *obscurus*, *privatus*,
secretus, *tacitus*.
a Pryuaty; *misterium*.
Pryvaly; *clam*, *clandestine*, *clanculo*,
latenter, *misterialiter*, *mistice*, *oc-
culte*, *private*, *secrete*, *tacite aduer-
bium*.
a Pryway (Pryvey A.); *brisa*, *clouca*,
cacabunda (*catacumba* A.), *strica*,
gumphus, *latrina*, *tristegium*.

¹ 'A presse for wine, cider or veriuice, *toreular*.' Baret.

² 'He tredith the *pressour* of wijn of woodnesse, of wraththe of almyty God.' Wyclif, Apoc. xix. 15.

³ Dandelion, so called from the bald appearance of the receptacle when the seeds have been blown off it.

⁴ 'To stretch one's neck after a thing. 'I prie, I pore or loke wysely a thyng. *Je membat*. He prieth after me wher so ever I become.' Palsgrave.

⁵ This appears to mean the money received for wood sold, revenue arising from the sale of wood. Festus says '*Lucar* adpellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur,' and *lucaris pecunia* was used for money received for wood. '*Lucar*. Money bestowed upon plays and players, or on woods dedicated to the gods: also the price that is received for wood.' Goulthman. Cooper renders *lucar* by 'money bestowed on wooddes that weare dedicated to the goddes.'

a Pryvay scowrare (Pryvey scowrere or scowllere A.); *cloacarius*.

to Pryfe; *priuare, de-*; *priuatus* participium.

a Prywacion; *priuacio*; *priuans* participium.

a Pryvalege; *priuilegium*, *quasi priuatus legem*.

to Priualege (Pryuelege A.); *priuilegiare*.

to Procede; *procedere*; *procedens* participium.

a Processe; *processus*.

a Procession; *processio*.

a Processionary; *processeonarium*, *processionale*.

a Procuratour¹; *procurator*.

a Proffet (Profite A.); *Aptitudo*, *comodum*, *frugalitas*, *comoditas*, *profectus*, *summa*, *utilitas*, *usus* (*moditudo* A.).

vn Proffet (Proffit A.); *incomoditas*, *incomodum*, *inutilitas*.

to Proffet (Proffit A.); *conferre*, *est*, *erat*, *expedire*, *prodesse*, *proficere*, *pertinet*, *-bat*, *refert*, *-bat*.

Profytabyll; *Aptus*, *conueniens*, *comodus*, *frugalis*, *gratus*, *ydoneus*, *profitabilis*, *nessessarius*, *serius*, *utilis*.

vn Profytabyll; *inconueniens*, [*in-*] *congruus*, *ineptus*, *inefficax*, *infrugalis*, *ingratus*, *inprofitabilis*, *inutilis*.

a Profett (Profite A.); *propheta*, *prophetissa*, *vates*; *propheticus*, *vaticinus*, *vaticidicus*; *Christus*.

to Profiey; *prophetare*, *prophetizare*, *propheticare* (A.).

a Prophecy; *prophecia*, *vaticinium*.

to Procure; *Accurare* (*Dicurare* A.), *procurare*.

a Prokture; *Accurator*, *procurator*.

ta Prologe; *prologus*.

¶ Prologizare *est* *prologum*² *facere*.

a Prope (Proppe A.); *cervus*, *destina* (*testina* A.), *fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, *fultrum* (*frustrum* A.).

ta Prose; *prosa*; *prosaycus*.

Provande (Promande A.)³; *batum*.

A Promandry; *Prebenda*, *prebendarius* *qui* *habet* *prebenda*[*m*], *prebendicula* (A.).

a Proverbe; *prouerbum*, *parabola*.

to Prove; *experire* (*operire* A.), *probare*, *Ap-*, *templare*, *At-*, *videre*, *examinare*, *Arguere*; *et* *ille* *bene* *Arguit* *i*. *probat*.

a Provyng; *Apodixis*, *experimentum*, *argumentum*, *et*: *habitus* *non* *est* *argumentum* *religionis*; *periculum*, *probacio*, *specimen*.

a Provynce; *provincia*.

to be Prowde; *Ampullari*⁴, *Arrogare*, *extollere*, *extolli*, *gliscere*, *inflare* *-ri*, *insolere*, *lescere*, *pompare*, *superbire*, *magnificari*, *indignari*, *tuberare*, *con-*, *turgere*.

Prowde; *Ampullosus*, *Arrogans*, *Attollens*, *ex-*, *borridus* (*Barridus* A.), *ceruicatus*, *ceruicosus*, *contemptuosus*, *contumax*, *despectuosus*, *elatus*, *fastidiosus*, *fastuosus*, *gloriosus*, *indignans*, *inflatus*, *insolens*, *magnus*, *magnificus*, *pomposus*, *presumptuosus*, *rebellis*, *supinus*, *superbus*, *superbosus*, *superciliosus*, *verticosus* (*vertuosus* A.), *gloriosus* *est* *ostensione* *bonorum*, *Superbus* *ore* *vel* *honore*, *elatus* *qui* *non* *vult* *obedire* *priori* *vel* *pari*.

¹ 'A proctor, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to another man's affaires, procurator.' Baret.

² MS. *prolongum*.

³ 'Prouende, *pabulum*.' Manip. Vocab. Wyclif in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 419, speaks of 'Cathedral chirehis þat han *prouendis* approprid to hem'; and in his *Works*, ed. Arnold, iii. 211, he says, 'alle suche ben symonieris þat occupien bi symonye þe patrimonie of crist, be þei popis or *prouendereris*.'

⁴ Compare 'Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.' Horace, *De Arte Poetica*, 97.

Proudly; *Arrogañter* (*Ceruicose contumaciter, superbe* A.), & cetera; *A* nominiſus (*adiectivis deriuan- tur* A.).

to Prouſe; *ibi* to proue.

P ante S.

a *Psalmes*; *psalmus* (*psalmista qui facit psalmos* A.).

a *Psalmes maker*; *psalmista*.

a *Psalmody*; *psalmodia, sinaxis*.

P ante V.

a *Publican*; *publicanus*.

a *Puddynge*¹; *fertum, omasus, tuc- tum*.

†a *Puddyngeare*; *tucetarius, tucetaria*.

†to *Pulle byrdes*²; *deplumare*.

to *Pulische* (*Puliche* A.); *cadere, elimare, polire, ex-; -tor, -trix*.

[vn] *Pulische* (vn *Pulysched* A.); *jnpolitus*.

a *Pulpyte* (*Pulpitt* A.); *Ambo, Amon; Amonicus; Anologium, lectrum* (*plectrum* A.), *pulpitum, Ana-*

batum (*ab Ana, quod est sur- sum et Vatum gradus, quia ad pulpitum per gradus ascendit* A.).

a *Pulse*; *pulsus*.

a *Pulter*³; *Auigerulus*.

a *Pumelle* (*Pomel* A.)⁴; *tolus*.

a *Pumysche* (*Pvmys* A.)⁵; *pumex, pumicellus*.

to *Pumysche* (*Pumyce* A.); *pumi- care*.

a *Punde*; *libra, libella diminutiuum, bi'ibris* (*libris* A.).

to *Punysche* (*Punys* A.); *Afflicere, fligere, Af-, in-, Animaduertere, cruciare, ex-, crucifigere, plectere, punire, torquere, con-, ex-, cruci- figere, tormentare, multare, elcis- ci; versus*:

Affligit tortor malus jnfligitque loqutor.

Punyschte (*Punyschede* A.); *pun- itus, Afflictus, cruciatus, & cetera de verbis*.

vn *Punyschte* (*Punishede* A.); *jn- punis, jnpunitus*.

¹ Under 'Pudding,' Baret gives 'a pudding called a sawsege: a pudding called an Ising: a blacke pudding: a haggese pudding: a panne pudding: a pudding maker: he that crammeth geese, capons, &c. *fartor*.' Puddyngeare is probably a pudding-maker or seller.

² 'Geese are pulled, *velluntur anseres*.' Baret. He also gives 'To Poll, or nette the head, to sheare or clip, *tondere*.' Palsgrave has 'I polle, I shave the heares of one's head, *je rays*.'

³ Tusser in his Five Hundred Points, &c., says—

'To rere up much pultrie, and want the barne doore,

Is naught for the *pulter* and woorse for the poore.' p. 56.

'*Poulaillier*, m. a poulter; also a breeder, or keeper of poultry.' Cotgrave. Harrison in speaking of the evils of the 'bodger' system says: 'It is a world also to see how most places of the realme are pestered with purciours, who take up eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, capons . . . &c. in one market, vnder pretence of their commissions, & snifer their wiues to sell the same in another, or to *pulters* of London.' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 300.

'The clerke to kater and *pulter* is,—

Gyffys seluer to byc in alle thyng

To baker and butler bothe y-wys

Pat longes to here office, with-outen lesyng.'

See Shakspeare, 1 Henry IV, ii. 480: 'A *Poulter's* Hare.'

Babees Book, p. 319.

⁴ Baret says 'the Pommell of a sword, seemeth to be derived of this French worde *pomme*, because the pommell is round like an apple, as it were.'

⁵ 'A *Pumish* stone, vsed to make parchment smooth, *pumex*.' Baret. '*Ponce, Pierre ponce, a Pumise stone*.' Cotgrave. '*Espanja, a sponge, a pumise, spongia, pumex*.' Per-cyual, *Sp. Dict.* 'A *Pumishie, glasse*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Est, wip þou (for a felon), genim heorotes sceafopan of felle ascafen mid *pumice*, & wese mid eede, & snuire mid.' Cockayne, *Saxon Leechdoms*, &c. ii. 100. 'The top of this pike containeth of heighth directly upward 15 leagues & more, which is 45 English miles, out of the which often times proceedeth fire and brimstone, and it may be about halfe a mile in compass: the sayd top is in forme or likeness of a caldron. But within two miles of the top is nothing but ashes & *pumish* stones.' Hackluyt, *Voyages*, 1598, vol. II. pt. ii. p. 5.

a Punyscher; *punitor, tortor, afflictor, & cetera.*

a Punyschynge or punyschement; *Affliccio, Affectus, Affeccio, Animaduersion, cruciamentum, multa, multacio, punicio, tormentum, tortura, vicio.*

*a Punzet; *premanica.*

†a Puppe barne (A Pwbarne A.)¹; *popa, pupa, pupula.*

a Purches; *perquisitum.*

to Purches (Pvrchase A.); *Adipisci, Adquirere, per-, Appetere, Ascire, Asciscere, Assequi, Assectari, consequi, inpetrare, lucrari, lucrifacere, nancisci, obtinere, parare, parere, & cetera.*

Purchest (Purchessyde A.); *Adeptus, Aptus (Eptus A.), obtentus, & cetera.*

Pure (Pwyr A.); *Aporos grece, captivus, egenus, egens, egestuosus, indigens, exilis, inediosus, jnops, infelix, inuestis, mendicus, miser, pauper; unde versus:*

¶ Nullius possessor jnops homo dicetur (dicitur A.) esse, Pauper cui possessoris non suppetit (sufficit A.) usus:

At mendicus hic est qui voce manu quasi queret.

to make Pure (Pore A.); *aporiare, depauperare, pauperare.*

Pure (A Pvre leke A.)²; *porriolum diminutivum de porrum.*

a Purgatory; *purgatorium.*

to Purge; *ubi to clensse.*

*a Purpylle (Pvrpylle A.)³; *papula (pabula A.).*

to Purpos; *decernere, destinare, proponere, intendere.*

a Purpos; *propositum.*

Purpour (Purpur A.); *purpura; purpureus participium.*

a Purse; *burso, bursella, bursula diminutivum, cruma, crumena, locus, locellus.*

a Purser; *bursarius.*

*Pursy⁴; *cardeacus & cardiacus.*

*a Pursynes; *cardia, cardiaca.*

¹ Jamieson gives 'Pap-bairn, s. A sucking child: Ang. This is expressed by a circumlocution in the South, "a bairn at the [pap or] breast."'.

² A pore or young onion. It is mentioned by Tusser in his list of plants for the kitchen; and the form *Porretes* appears in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 41. Cotgrave gives '*Porée*, f. the herb called Beet or Beetes. *Poré*, f. Beetes, pothebs.'

³ '*Papula*; a whealke or pushe.' Cooper. Baret renders *papula* by 'a pimple, a wheлке,' and the plural *papule* by 'the small poches.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* ii. 186 (ed. 1634), says, 'There is a kind of disease (much like to *purples* or *meazles*) when the body is bepainted all over with red blisters: a branch of the Elder tree is excellent good to lash the said wheales, or risings, for to make them fall again and go down;' and Surfelt in his *Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 109, says, 'I dare be bold to avouch it, that the most profitable and fruitfull provision for the Countrey House is of such beasts as bring forth Wooll. It is true, that there must all diligence be used to keepe them from Cold, from the *Purples*, from the Scab, from two much ranknesse of blood, from the Rot, and other such inconueniences as sometimes spread and proceed from one to another, and that he hath likewise care, and doe his whole endeauour, in keeping them both in the Fields and at the Cratch.'

⁴ Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398, iii. 15, says: 'As in hem pat haue be pitre and styffles, and ben *purseyff* and pikke bresid [ut patet in *asthmaticis et anhelosis*.] ' *Pursy* is a disease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and cometh of colde, and may be well mended.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. G v. 'Broken wynded, and *pursyfaces*, is but shorte blowynge.' *Ibid.* fo. G v^b. Baret gives 'a Pursie man, or that fetcheth his breath often, as it were almost windlesse, *asthmaticus*: Pursie, that draweth his breath painefully, *anhelus*.' 'Pursif, *anhelus*. Pursy, *cardiacus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Asme*. Difficultie of breathing, short wind; a painfull or hard drawing of the breath, accompanied with a wheezing; pulling, or pursiuesse.' Cotgrave. 'Love, Sir, may lie in your lungs, and I thinke it doth; and that is the cause you blow, and are so *pursie*.' Lilly, *Endimion*, act I. sc. iii. p. 12.

to Purtray¹; *sculperre*, & cetera; *vbi*
to grave.

to Puruay; *dispensare*, *providere*.

a Puruyance (Purvians A.); *providencia*; *providens participium*.

a Puson²; *Aconitum*, *toxicum*, *venenum*.

to Puson; *toxicare*, *venenare*.

Pusond; *toxicatus*, *venenatus*.

a Pusonyng; *toxicacio*.

*to Putte; *destinare*, *pellere*, *ponere*,
re-.

to Putte agayn³; *obicere*, *opponere*.

a Putte away; *Abdicare*, *deponere*,
detrudere, *depellere*, *ex-*, *re-*, *pre-*,
pro-, *dispungere*, *eliminare*, *ex-*
igere, *inpingere*, *impellere*, *pro-*
pulsare.

to Putte downe; *calare* (*colare* A.),
commergere, *deponere*, *deprimere*,

degradare, *depellere*, *destituere*, *de-*
trudere, *iungere* (*mergere* A.), *con-*,
de-, *di-*, *in-*, *premere*, *in-*.

to Putte be twene; *intromittere*, *in-*
termittere, *interponere*, *interscal-*
*are*⁴, & cetera.

to Putte a (o A.) thinge for a noder;
reciprocare.

to Putte in (to Pvtt in gude A.);
indere, *inducere*, *inponere*, *inpel-*
lere, *inferre*, *inmittere*.

to Putte furthe; *extendere*, *porrig-*
ere.

to Putt out voce or strenght; *ex-*
ero.

to Putte oute of curte (cwrte A.);
decuriare.

to Putte oute; *depellere*, & cetera;
vbi to putte Away.

Putte oute; *expulsus*, *propulsus*.

Capitulum 16^m Q.

Q ante V.

†Qvay⁵; *mulsum*, *serum*;
(versus:

¶*Sincerum serum non*
facit me nisi serum
(A.).

*a Qvare (Qwayre A.)⁶; *quater-*
nus.

*to make Qvayrs (Qwayris A.); *qua-*
ternare.

a Qvkayle (A Qwayle A.)⁷; *quis-*
quilla.

¹ Hampole tells us that the fire of hell

'Es hatter pan fire here es,

Right als be fire pat es brinnand here

Fr. *portraire*, Lat. *protrahere*.

² In the Edinburgh MS. of Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 536, we are told how Pyrrhus' physician offered to Fabricius

'In tresoun for to slay pirrus

For in his first potacioun

He suld giff hym dedly pusounc;'

and again, l. 609, we find—'Syne, allas, pusonyt wes he.'

³ In Barbour's *Bruce* we find 'put againe' used in the sense of repulse, drive back, as in xvi. 146—

'The king has gert his archeris then Schute for till put thaim than agayne.'

See also xii. 355, and xvii. 396. 'He that repelleth or putteth awaie, *depulsator*.' Baret.

⁴ MS. *insterstare*.

⁵ Whey. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, we read of 'curdis and quhayc, sourkittis . . . flot quhayc, grene cheis, &c.' 'Quay or sower mylke.' MS. note by Junius in his copy of the *Ortus Vocab.* in the Bodleian. 'Wheie of milke, *serum*.' Baret. 'I quayle as mylke dothe, *je quillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it.' Palsgrave. 'The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.' Batchelor's *Orthop.* And. p. 140. '*Hoc serum*, *Ante* the whey of chese. Sit liquor hoc serum, defundat casius ipsum.' Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 268.

⁶ 'There shulde be foure or fyue and twenty sheetes in a *quene*: and twenty *queyris* in a reme: though the olde waye were other.' Horman. '[Julius Cesar] vsed to write quayres, and endite letters and pistoles al at ones [quaternes etiam simul epistolas dictare consuevit].' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 193.

⁷ A quail.

Qvhaynte (Qwaynte A.)¹; vbi wyle
(wily A.).

a Qvhayntnes; vbi wylynes.

to Qvake; ballare, tremere, con-, tremescere, con-, trepidare (vacillare A.).

Qvakynge; tremens, tremulus, tremulentus.

A Qwaylle²; Cetus, Cete, indeclinabile in plurali.

a Qvarelle of stone (Querelle of stane A.)³; lapidicina, lapidicium.

Qwerelle or A playnt.

*a Qvarelle; querelu, & cetera; vbi a plante.

a Qvaryour⁴; lapidicius.

a Qvarte; quarta.

a Qvarter; quarterium.

a Quarter (A Qwarte A.); scilicet quarta pars cuiuslibet rei; quadra, quarta, & cetera.

*a Quarte (Qwartt A.)⁵; columitas, calamitas, validudo, & cetera; vbi hele.

*Quartyfulle (Qwartfulle A.); compos, prosper, sospes, (et cetera; vbi esy A.).

¹ In Arthur's Vision the duchess we are told

'Abowte cho whillide a whele with hir whitte honde,

Ouer-wheleue alle qwayntely the whele as cho scholde.' *Morte Arthure*, 3260.

'Anlaf by-pouste hym of a qwaynt gyle [exquisito astu].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 437. O. Fr. *coint*.

'In þe world, he says, noht elles we se
Bot wrechednes and vanite,

Pride and pompe and covatyse,
And vayn sleghtes, and qwayntyse.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 1178.

'Here maye þe se on whatkin wyse

The Fend men fandus with his qwayntyse.'

Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, 79.

Wyclif, in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 20, speaks of 'false procuryng of matrimonye bi soteltes and queyntes and false bihetynges.'

² 'Gret Quhalis sall rummeis, rowte, and rair,

Quhose sound redound sall in the air.'

Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Monarchie*, iv. 5468.

'He tok þe sturgium and þe qual, And þe turbut, and lax with-al.' *Harlok*, 753.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 25, we read amongst the signs of the Second Advent—

'The thride daie mersuine and qualle

Sal yel and mak sa reuful ber

'And other grete fises alle

That soru sal it be to her.'

'Cetus, a qwalle.' Medulla. A. S. *hwæl*.

³ 'Item, I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue rikes, all my quarrell geare, a blake skyn to maikie hym a jerkyne, & my whole interest and good will of my Quarrell, ij dosen knyff stones & iiii dosen rebstones.' Will of John Heworth, *Quarclman*, 1571, pr. in *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 352. In Langley's Polydore Virgil, Bk. iii. c. v. fo. 69b, we are told that 'stone delues or quarrelles wer founde by Cadmus in Thebes, or, as Theophrastus writeth in Phœnice.'

'Bery me in Gudeboure at the Quarelle hede,

Bi alle men set I not a farte.'

For, may I pas this place in quarte,

Townley *Myst*, p. 16.

In Trevisa's Higden we are told that 'þe corþe [of England] ys copious of metayl oor and of salte wellis; of quarres of marble, &c.'

'Quarrier or Quarry-man, or he that worketh in a Quarrie.' Minsheu.

'Aboute hym lefte he no masoun,

That stoon coude leye, ne querroure.'

Romaunt of the Rose.

⁵ 'Be the quartere of this jere, and hym quarte staunde,

He wylle wyghtlye in a qwhyte one his wages hye.' *Morte Arthure*, l. 552.

'Qwhylyes he es qwykke and in querte vnquellyde with handis.' *Ibid.* l. 3810.

'Loue us helip, & makip in quart,

And loue rauschip crist in-to oure herte,

And lifip us up in-to heuene-riche,

I woot nowhere no loue it is lijke.'

Hymns to the Virgin, p. 23, l. 29.

'Quyll thou art quene in the quarte

For thou mun lyf butte a starle

Hald these wurdus in thi herte

And hethun schalle thou fare.'

Anturs of Arthur, p. 10, st. xx.

'þe xal have hele and leue in quart If þe wol take to þow good chere.' *Con. Myst.* p. 225. See also Inqwarte, above. 'Gains al ur care it es ur quert.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21354.

*to make Quarfulle; *prosperare*.

*a Quarfullnes; *prosperitas, &cetera*;
vbi hele.

a Quene; *regina*.

a Quere¹; *cancellus, chorus*.

a Querne²; *mola, mola manualis*.

a Querne staffe; *molucrum*.

a Queste³; vbi a juqueste.

a Quostane⁴; *cos*.

a Question; *questio, interrogacio, drama*.

a Quibyb (Qwybib A.)⁵; *species est, quiberum, quiperum*.

Quikk (Quyke A.); *eruus (aruuus A.)*; *versus*:

¶ *Die herbas eruos (arnos A.) dicas in corpore neruos.*

Quyk; *viuidus, viuificus, viuax, vitalis, superstes, immortalis*.

ta Quyksande (A Qwyckyn A.); *labina, sirtes*.

to Quyken; *Animare, viuescere, viuiscere, re-, reuiuere, viuificare, spirare (inspirare A.), inuegitare*.

† Quyksyluer; *Argentum riuum, marcurius*.

a Quylte⁶; *centro, culcitra, ferocia (forecia A.)*.

† Quynquagesym (Qwynquasim A.); *quinquagesima*.

¹ In Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 293, we are told that king Robert was buried at Dunfermline 'in a faire towne in the queyr.' 'Cœur, m. the Queer of a Church: *Choreaux*, m. Queermen, singing-men, quiresters.' Cotgrave. 'A Querister, *Chorista*.' Baret. 'With curious countryng in the queir.' Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Monarchie*, ii. 4677. 'The quere syngeth syde for syde. *Chorus alternis canit*.' Horman.

² Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. i. p. 158, in describing the method of brewing then in use says, 'having therefore groond eight bushels of good malt upon our querne, where the toll is saved, she addeth vnto it half a bushel of wheat meale.' 'Mola, a quernstone.' Nominal MS. 'A handmill or a querne, *mola manuarua*.' Baret. 'Moulin à bras, a quern or handmill.' Cotgrave. 'He gryndeth his whete with a hande mylle or a querne. *Trusatili mola triticum terit*.' Horman. 'Querne. *Mola, Moletrina, Pistrilla, Trusatilis mola*. *Trusatile* is for malte or mustarde, because it is turned with the hande. Querne for pepper. *Pistellum*.' Huloet. The word also occurs in Chaucer, *House of Fame*, iii. 708; and in Wyclif, Exodus xi. 5, Matt. xxiv. 41. In the *Agenbite of Inweyt*, p. 181, we are told of Samson that he 'uil [fell] into the honden of his yuo [foes], þet him deden grinde ate querne samuolliche,' a passage which Lydgate copies in his *Fall of Princes*, leaf e, 7—'And of despitte, after, as I fynde, At their quernes made hym for to grynde.' See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 31, l. 831. 'Mustarde is made in an hande mylle or a querne. *Sinopium fit molis manuaris trusatilibus*.' Horman. 'A quern, iij. iij^d.' is included in the Invent. of Marg. Baxster, in 1521. *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 119.

³ 'A quest of twelve men, *duodecim viratus, inquisitio*.' Baret. 'A quest, *inquisitio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Queste, f. a quest, inquirie.' Cotgrave. See *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 116, ll. 196, 199. 'And when the Justice was comyn, he ordyned a false queste, and made hym to be hangede on the galowes.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 387.

⁴ See P. Whestone, and Whette stone, below.

'A good sir, lett hym sone;

He lyes for the queststone,

I gyf hym the pryse.'

Townley Myst. p. 192.

Neckham in his *Treatise de Utensilibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 118, mentions amongst the articles necessary to a professional scribe, *cotem vel cotim*, which is glossed 'vestun,' this last being evidently an attempt to represent the English word.

'On *quhitstanis* thare axis scharpis at hame.' G. Douglas, *Alneados*, Bk. vii. p. 230.

⁵ These were used as a spice. Thus in W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 174, we read—

'De maces, e quibibes, e clous de orré Vyn blanc e vermayl à grantt plants.'

In the *Liber Curc Cocorum*, p. 16, are mentioned 'clowes, maces & cuibibis:' see also *ibid.* p. 51. Maunde ville, speaking of the balsam of Egypt, says that 'the Fruyt, the whiche is as Quybybes, thei clepen Abellissam.' p. 50. In *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6796, are mentioned together 'Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace, Gynger, comyn, &c.' 'Quiperum, a quybybe.' Nominal MS. 'Culeches, f. Culechs: an Aromaticall and Indian fruit.' Cotgrave. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 36, are mentioned 'hoole clowes, quybibes hoole.'

⁶ 'Quilt for a bed, *stragulum suffertum*, or which if it be made of diuers peeces or colours, you may say, *cento*.' Baret. See note to *Matros*, above. In the directions for

†a Qvhischen¹; *puluillus*.
 †Qvhissonday; *pentecoste*.
 a Quytance²; *Acquitancia, Accopa*,
Apoca, Apperta.
 to Quyte; *quietare, ac-*
 Quyte; *quietus*.
 *a Qwhirlbone (A Qwo[r]lebone

A.)³; *jntermedium (internodi-*
um A.), *vertebra, vertibulum*.
 †a Qwherel of A spyndylle (A
 Qworle of A roke A.)⁴; *giracu-*
lum, neopellum, vertibulum.
 a Qwhirle wynde (Qworle wynde
 A.); *turbo*.

Capitulum 17^m R.

R ante A.
 a Raa buke⁵; *capreus, caprea*.
 †Radecolle; *Raphanus, herba*
est.
 to Rage; *rabiare, lasciuare*,
lasciuire.

Raynalde; *rainaldus, nomen propri-*
um.
 a Ragynge; *Rabies, rabiecula*.
 Ragynge; *rabians, rabidus, rabidul-*
us, rabulus.
 a Rage (Ragge A.); *fractillus*.

bed-furniture in Neckham's *Treatise de Utensilibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, we find—

lit	quiltē	oriler	quiltē
'Supra thorū culcitra ponatur plumalis, cui cervical maritetur. Hanc cooperiat culcitra			
poyntē	rayē	quissine	
<i>punctata, vel vestis stragulata, super quam pulvinar parti capitis supponende desuper</i>			
<i>ponatur.</i>			

¹ In the Inventory of R. Marshall, taken in 1581, are mentioned 'Two oversey bed coveringes, the one lyned with harden 33/4^d.—Saxe coverlettes 12/-.—vij happens 5/4^d.—Nyne queshinges, and iij thombe ones 18/-. 'Wills & Invent. (Surtees Soc.), vol. ii. p. 27. See also p. 253, where we find in the Invent. of the goods of W. Claxton, taken in 1566, 'An old kirtle of wosset ij^s. A petticoate of read viij^s. A varningale & a quissionet of fustiane in apres ij^s. Two fraunche hoods xl^s. See the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degrevant*, where we are told—

'Swythe chayres was i-sete And guyschonous of vyolete.' l. 1373.
 Lyte, Dodoens, p. 512, says that the down of Reed Mace is so fine that 'in some Countries they fill quishions and beddes with it.' In the Invent. of Jane Lawson, taken in 1557, are mentioned 'vj new queshinges and iij olde quishings xxiij^s. 'Wills & Inents. i. 158; see also *ibid.* p. 272, and Whyshen, below.

² 'A quittance, or discharge of debt made by word of month before witnesse; a forgiuing of debt, accepting it as paid, *Acceptatio*; but *Apocha*, Vlpian saith, is a quittance onelie of monie paid downe.' Baret.

³ Harrison tells us that 'when the bodie of Ajax was found, the whirll bone of his knee was adjudged so broad as a pretic dish.' *Descr. of Brit.* c. v. p. 11. Here the meaning is a knee-cap. Batman, On Bartholome, Pl. v. ch. xxvii. fo. 50, says, 'they [the bones of the arm] are covered in joynts and whirllbones with gristles, that the sinews of feeling be not grieved by hardnes of bones.' 'Whyrllbone of ones kne, *pallette de genouil*.' Palsgrave.

⁴ A round piece of wood which was fixed to the end of the spindle, to make it turn better. Barnabe Googe, in his trans. of Heresbach's *Husbandrie*, p. 11^b, enumerates amongst agricultural implements, 'spindles, wharles, Fireshovels, Firestones, &c.' 'Vertebulum dicitur vertel, scilicet illud quod pendet in fuso.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 134. 'Vertibulum, hwyrll-bam.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19. 'A wherle, or wherne that women put on their spindles, *spondylus*.' Baret. 'Wharle for a spyndell, *peson*.' Palsgrave. Bp. Kennett describes it as 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cotgrave gives '*peson*, m. a wherne or wherle to put on a spindle.' Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham has 'Wharles, s. pl. the little flanged cylindres from which the several strands of a rope are spun.' 'Verticulum, a wherne to sette on a spindell. 'Verticillum, a little wherne.' Cooper. See a Rokke and Wharle, below.

⁵ In the *Reere's Tale*, when the Clerks find their horse gone, they prepare to chase it, and enc says—'I es ful wight, God wat, as is a ra.' C. Tales, 4086.

Raggy; *Fractillosus*.

Ray¹; *stragulum* (*stragulatus* A.).

Ray or schate (piscis A.)²; *ragadia*, *vranoscopus*.

Rayde; *stragulatus*.

a Rayle³; *glebarius*, *Avis est*.

A Rayle or A perke⁴; *pertica* (A.).
to Rayne; *pluere*, *pluitare*.

a Rayne; *pluvia*, *plutum*, *hibernus*
dicitur *Ab hyemps*; versus:

¶ *Rores & pluie, nimbi dicuntur*
& ymbres;

Roscida e rore fiunt, sed iber-
nus Ab imbre.

a Rayne bowe; *jris*; versus:

¶ *Iris res mira cum jris non est*
jñ jra.

Rayne; *pluviosus*.

to Rase (Rayse A.) vpe; *Arrigere*,
erigere, *exitare*, *surrigere*, *susci-*
tare.

Raysed vpe; *erectus*, *exitatus*, *susci-*
tatus.

a Raysynge vpe; *exitacio*, *suscita-*
cio.

a Rake; *pecten*, *rastrum*, *rastellum*
diminutivum.

Rakles (Rakelese A.)⁵; *ignavius*,
necligens, & cetera; *vbi slawe*.

it Rakkes; *refert*, *-bat*, *distat*, *-bat*.

a Raklesnes (Rakelesnes A.); *ig-*
navia, & cetera; *vbi necligens*.

Ramelle⁶; *quisquilie*.

a Rame; (*Aries*, *Vervex* A.).

¹ In the Liber Albus, p. 631, we find a regulation 'that cloths of ray shall be 28 ells in length, measured by the list, and 5 quarters in width.' See the Statute 11 Henry IV, c. 6. The word occurs in P. Plowman, C. vii. 217, on which see Prof. Skeat's note. In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, Paston Letters, iii. 465, we find mentioned 'iiij curtens, ij of rayed sarsenet, and two of grene.' 'A ray cloth she made to hir; bijs and purple the clothing of hir [*stragulam vestem* Vulg.].' Wyclif, Prov. xxxi. 22.

'In Westmyenster hall I found out one,
Which went in a long gown of raye;

I crouched and kneled before hym anon,
For Maryes love, of help I hym praye.'

Lydgate's *London Lickpeny*, l. 37.

'He clothed him in a robe of ray, that was of his squyers livere.' Caxton, *Chron. of Eng.* c. 107. In the Treatise *de Utensilibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, directions are given that on beds are to be placed—

quiltē poyntē rayē

'*culcitra punctata vel vestis stragulata*.' 'Raie garment or gowne. *Virgata Vestis*, *Virgulata*.' Huloet. 'Raie seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth, neuer coloured or died. *Vide* An. 11 Henry IV, c. 6.' Minshen.

² 'Raia; a fish called Raye or Skeate.' Cooper. 'Raie or Skatefish. *Batis*, *raia*.' Huloet. 'And for more dyspyte they cast on hym the guttes of *reyghes* and other fysshe.' Caxton, *Chron. of Eng.* ed. 1520, pt. 5, p. 54. See *Seate*, below.

³ The Corn Crake or Landrail. 'A rayle, bird, *rusticula*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ 'A rayle, perche, *cantherium*.' Manip. Vocab. See *Perke*, before. 'Raile or perche. *Cantherium*.' Huloet. 'Item, for a pese tymbre for the rayles on the gardyn wallis iiij. s. v. d.' Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club), p. 401.

⁵ 'Reachlesse, or negligent.' Baret. 'Recklesse, *negligens*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *reccleas*.

⁶ Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments, rubble. The Prior of St. Mary, Coventry, in 1480, complains of 'the pepull of the said cite carryinge their donge, *ramcl*, and sweepinge of their houses' to some place objectionable to him. 'Quisquillie, those thynges whiche in makyng cleane a garden or orchard are carried forth, as stickes, weedes, &c.' Cooper. The word is still in use in the North. 'To lay a wad artificially and to bind the stones wel, they ought in alternative course to ride and reach one over another halfe: as for the middle of the wall within, it would be well stufed and filled with any rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones.' Holland's *Pliny*, Bk. xxxvii. c. 22. 'To keepe downe Inundations and Deluges, he enlarged and cleansed the channel of the river Tiberis, which in times past was full of *rammell* and the ruines of houses, and so by that meanes narrow and choaked [*completum olim rudicibus*].' *Ibid.* *Suetonius*, p. 51. See Halliwell, s. v. *Rammel-wood*, and *Wedgwood*. It is also very frequently used for brush-wood, dead wood, &c. Thus the translator of *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 71, l. 292, speaking of

a Rape; *corda, cordula diminutivum, funis*; versus:

¶ *Corda, fidis, restis est funis funiculusque*

Est Antennæ, rudens, Amenum iungitur istis.

Est A rudo rudens; fidicen fidis & cano format.

Item A rape; *canabs, funiculus.*

to go on Rape; *funambulus, sce[n]obates (A.).*

a Raper¹; *cordator, cortex, medio correpto, scenefactor; scenefactorius participium.*

to make Rapes; *scenofacere.*

to Rare (or grete A.); *vagire. Rarande; vagiens.*

a Rasyn; *passa, racemus.*

Rasyns of coraⁿ²; *vuapassa.*

*a Raster elathe³; *ralla.*

*a Raster house (Raser howse A.); *barbitondium, tonsorium (tonsarium A.).*

a Rasure⁴; *nouacula, rallum, ratorium.*

†a Rate; *rata, porcio.*

a Raton⁵; *rato (sorez A.).*

Rather; *pocius, quinimmo.*

†to Ratylle⁶; *travlare.*

†A Ratyller; *travlus.*

a Ravyⁿ; *corax, coruus.*

a Ravyⁿ⁷; *rapina, raptus*; versus:
¶ *Rerum rapina sed raptus fit mulierum.*

a Ravyn^r; *raptor.*

to Ravysche; *Accipere, capere, jnvite, diripere, corripere, obripere, rapere, raptare, raptulare.*

a Ravyschyng^e; *rapax, rapidus (raus A.); versus:*

vines, says: 'The *ramal* [misprinted *rainal*] from the fressher bough to lesoun Ys goode,' the latin reading being '*rami inutiles*.' Bellendene in his *Trans. of Liry*, p. 26, has: 'And in the mene time, the cieteyanis ischit, all atanis, out of thair portis, and followit with grete furie on the Romanis, quhil thay war drevin to the eamin place quhare the buschement wes laid in wate, hid amang the *rammell*, as said is:' and so also Stewart in his *Croniclis of Scotland*, ii. 571—

'Syne in ane forrest that wes neir besyde, Amang the *rammell* quhair scho did hir hyde.'
'Full litill it wald delite To write of scrogges, brome, hadder, or *rammell*.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ix. Prol. l. 44.

See also *ibid.* pp. 330, l. 47 and 362, l. 9, and *Complaynt of Scotlande*, p. 37. From the French, '*Ramilles*. Small stickes or twigs: little boughes or branches.' Cotgrave. Lat. *Ramale*, which Cooper explains as 'a scared or dead bough cut from a tree.'

¹ 'A roper, a ropemaker, *cordier*.' Palsgrave. 'A roper, *restio*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Restio*, a roper, also he that hangeth hymselfe.' Cooper.

² Currants. In the *Forne of Cury*, p. 16, is given a receipt for making 'Roo broth,' in which is mentioned 'a grete porcion of vinegar with *Raysons of Corante*.' So also in Receipt No. 64, p. 36, we have '*ruisons coraunce*.' '*Hec racemus, A^c rasyn. Hec vuapassa, idem*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. See also Tusser, ch. xxxiv. 21. '*Rasyn. Vuapassa*.' Huloot.

³ See Schavyng^e elathe and Schavyng^e house, hereafter.

⁴ 'A barber's raser, *nouacula*.' Baret. '*Rasorium, scer-sex*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 34.

⁵ 'A raton of renon, most renable of tonge Seide for a souereygne help to hymselfe.'
P. Plowman, Prol. 148.

'Ratons and myse and soche small dere That was hys mete that vij zere.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 106.

'*Hic rato, A^c raton*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 187. See Trevisa's Higden, v. 119. In the Will of John Notyngham, of Bury, executed in 1427, is mentioned a street called 'the *Ratunrove*.' Sir J. Maundeville says of the Tartars: 'alle maner of wyld beestes they eten, houndes, cattes, *ratouns*, &c.' Fr. *raton*.

⁶ Cooper renders *travlus* by 'one that can scaut utter his wordes.' 'Ratler in the throte who aptly doth not pronounce. *Travlus*.' Huloot.

⁷ '*Rauine, heluatio*.' Baret. '*Ravenye, rape, or inordinate gettinge, rapina*.' Huloot. '*Rauenie, rapina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Many hydus bestes of *raeyn*.' Hampole, P. of Cons. 9448. A. S. *reuf, reafung*, spoil, robbery.

¶ *Predo, rapax, rapidus fluvius, rapidusque catellus.*

n Rawe; *series.*

on Rawe¹; *gradatim, ordinatim, serialim.*

to be Rawe as flesche; *crudere, -descere.*

Rawe¹; *jncoctus, illixus, crudus.*

a Rawenes; *cruditas.*

þ^e Rawne of a fysche²; *lectis.*

to Raw[n]son; *luere, redimere.*

a Rawnson; *redempcio.*

†to Raxille³; *Alo (exalo A.).* ¶ *Rawn-tre.*

R ante E.

Rebelle (Rabelle A.); *rebellis, & cetera: ubi provide.*

a Rebellnes; *rebellio.*

to Recorde; *repetere, recordare.*

a Recordynge; *repticio; repetens participium.*

to Recouer; *recuperare.*

Recouerabile; *recuperabilis.*

vn Recouerabyll; *Irrecuperabilis.*

a Recouerynge; *recuperacio; recuperans participium.*

Recouerde; *recuperatus.*

to Recounselle; *reconsiliare.*

a Recounsillynge; *reconsiliacio; reconsilians participium.*

Recounselle; *reconsiliatus.*

Rede⁴; *burus, coccineus, feniceon grece, feniceus (puniceus A.), luteus, rubeus, rubellus, ruber, ruberculus, rubicundus, rufus, roseus, sanguineus.*

to be Rede; *horrere, rubere, rubescere.*

†Rede grapes; *elbec (Albica A.).*

a Rednes; *rubedo, rubor.*

Redy; *inclinatus, paratus, proclivis, proclivius, promptus, promptuosus, promptulus, & cetera.*

to make Redy; *parare.*

vn Redy; *inparatus, inpromptus.*

Redyly; *prompte, inclinate, proclive.*

to Refrene; *cohercere, cohibere, -bescere, compescere, refrenare.*

to Refresche; *frigerare, re-, recreare (reficere, Refocillare A.), & cetera: ubi to nvrysche.*

a Refreschyng; *refeccio, refrigerium.*

*Refeccion; *Refrigerium (A.).*

to Refuse; *ubi to forsake.*

a Regester; *regester.*

¹ See also Rowe.

² The roe. See A. Rowne of Fysche, below.

'From fountains small greit Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of rawnis do mighty fisches breid.'

Icel. *hrogn.*

K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

³ To stretch oneself, as one just awaking. 'Après dormir il se espreche (raskyt hym).'
W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 152. 'Raskle, *pandiculari.* Ruskle, *pandiculari.*' Manip. Vocab. In Lazamon, 25991, we have—

'And seoððen he gon ramien, and *rascled* swiðe,
& adun lai bi þan fure, & his leomen strahite.'

So also in P. Plowman, c. viii. 7, Accidia '*rascled* and remed, and route at þe laste.'
Compare also R. de Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 4282—

'Rys up, he seyþ now ys tyme. þan begynneþ he to klawe and to *raske.*'

The author of the *Cursor Mundi* says of Nimrod that

'þar was na folk he wond bi Ouer al he *raxild* him wit rage.'

Moght þam were wit his maistri,

l. 2209;

where the Fairfax MS. reads *raxled*, the Gottingen *raxut*, and the Trinity *went*.

'He *raxis* him, and heuis vp on hie His bludy sward, and suait in al his mane.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. p. 438, l. 22.

'Thryis scho hir self *raxit* vp to ryse, Thryis on hir elbok lenys.'

Ibid. Bk. iv. p. 124, l. 25.

See Prof. Skeat's note on P. Plowman, C. viii. 7. '*Halo* to onde, or brethe, or *raxulle*,'
Medulla.

'I *raxled* and fel in gret affray.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 1173.

'*Burhus*, he that after eatyng hath a redde face like a puddynge.' Cooper.

a Regestery; *regesterium*.
 to Reherse; *iterare, recitare, referre, renunciare*.
 a Rehersynge; *iteracio, recitacio; recitans participium*.
 to Rede; *legere, re-, per-, lecture, lectitare, legitare, lecturire*.
 A Reder; *lector (A.)*.
 a Bede; *Arundo, canna, canula (Cannella; Arundinetum, Cannetum est locus ubi crescunt A.)*.
 †a Bede bede; *Arundinetum, cannetum*.
 to Reyñ (*Regne A.*); *regnare; (versus: ¶ Rex sua regna regit, rigna puella facit A.)*.

a Reyñ (*Regne A.*); *regnum*.
 a Reyñ of a brydelle (*bridyllz A.*); *ubi A reñ (Rene A.)*.
 †a Rekande¹; *cremale*.
 a Reke; *fumus (fumulus A.), fumiculus diminutivum: (fumalis, fumidus A.)*.
 to Reke²; *fumare (in- A.), fumere, fumescere, fumidare, fumigare, suffumare, suffumigare*.
 a Rekyng; *fumositus, fumiditas*.
 Rekyng; *fumalis, fumidus, fumans, fumigans, fumigosus, fumigabundus*.
 *Rekels (*Rekyls A.*)³; *incensum, olibanum*.

¹ A crook or hook used for suspending a pot over the fire. Still in use in the North. See Reckon in Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, E. Dial. Soc. D'Arnis gives 'Cremale, cremaster focarius, *crémaillère*,' and Cotgrave has '*Crémaillère*, f. a hook to hang any thing on; especially a pot-hook or pot-hanger.' The word is of very common occurrence in Wills and Inventories of residents in the northern counties during the 15th and 16th centuries. Thus in 1485 we find in the inventory of the goods of John Carter of York, 'j pare of coberdis, ij potte-hyngyls, j *racand*, j pare of tongys, pret, x^d.' *Test. Eborac.* iii. 300; and amongst the goods of R. Prat in 1562 are mentioned 'j *reckand*, j paire of pot clyppes, viij^d.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 207; and again, p. 208, 'j cryssett, ij *rackyncrokes*, j pair of tonges, &c.' The spelling of the word varied considerably: thus we have '*rakinge crok*,' *Wills & Invent.* i. 158; '*raken crok*,' *ibid.* 101; '*rakin crook*,' *ibid.* p. 258; '*rakinge crooke*,' *Richmond. Wills*, p. 53; '*rakoncroke*,' *ibid.* 152; '*racon crookes*,' *ibid.* 163, and '*rakennes*,' *ibid.* p. 203. In the Invent. of Galfryde Calvert, taken in 1575, are included 'j *reckand* vj^d., j. paire tonges, ij^d., j. paire potte crookes, ij^d,' *ibid.* p. 255; see also *ibid.* pp. 41, 70, and 134. The word is evidently from A. S. *reacan*.

² Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 9429, says that the throats of the wicked shall be filled 'Of alle thyng pat es bitter and strang, Of flowe and reke with stormes melled.' In the Metrical version of the Psalms, ci. 4, we read—
 'For waned als reke mi daies swa And mi banes als krawkan dried ja.'
 In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 69, we have an account of the temptation of St. Martin, and are told how the devil, when resisted by the Saint,

'went away als reke, And fled hym for hys answar meke.'
 'Of paire malice may na mon speke, til heyneyn þar-of rises þe reke.' *Cursor Mundi*, 1644.
 'Than every man the *rehand* schidis in fere Rent fra the fyris, and on the schlippis slang.'
 G. Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. ix. p. 276, l. 29.
 'Quhill mixt with *reik* the fell sparkis of fyre Ille in the are vpglidis brinand schyre.'
 A. S. *rek*. *Ibid.* l. 34.

³ In the *Ancrer Riule*, p. 216, we are told that a sinner pleases the devil with the stinking odour of his sins 'betere þen he schulde mid eni swote *rechles*;' and again, p. 376, 'Aromaz is inakid of mirre & of *rechles*.' In the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 97, we read of the Magi that

'The tother gift that thai gaf Crist, Als now shewes hali kirke indeed,
 Was *rekiles*, for wel thai wiste, For *rekles* rekes upward euin,
 That *rekelis* bisend his goddhede; And menskis him that wonis in heuin.'
 and in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 125, the second of the Magi says—
 'Go we fast, svts, I you pray, I bring *rekyls*, the sothe to say,
 To worshyp hym if that we may, Here in myn hend.'
 'Mi bedé be righted als *rechles* in þi sight, Heving of mi hend offrand of night.'
 Metrical Version of the Psalms, cxl. 2.
 In *Genesis & Exodus*, 3782, we have *relefet* = an incense dish, a censor.

a Rele (Reyle A.); *Alabrum & Alibrum, Abductorium.*

Relese¹; *fragmentum, Reliquiae* (A.).
to Relese; *relaxare, remittere, & cetera*; vbi to forgyfe.

a Relese; *relaxacio.*

Relesyd; *relaxatus.*

Relekys; *reliquie.*

a Religioñ; *religio.*

Religious; *religiosus.*

a Religious man; *cenobita* (*religiosus, religiosus* A.).

to Releue (Relese A.); *Releuiare.*

a Releue; *releuium.*

a Reme; *regnum.*

Reme²; *quaccum.*

a Remedy; *Antidotum, remedium.*

a Remenent; *reliquium.*

Remeve; *Abdere, Abdicare, Arcere*; unde *ouidius* (*Virgil[i]us* A.);
versus:

¶ *Quis te nostris Amplexibus*
Arcet .i. remouet (*remanet*
A.):

circumscribere, diffidere (*discedere, disserere* A.), *remouere, semouere, submouere, & cetera.*

Removed; *remotus, semotus.*

a Reyñ (Rene A.) of A bridelle (*brydylle* A.); *habena, habenula diminutium* (*lorum* A.).

to Reyñ (Rene A.); *habenare.*

Renyd (Renede A.); *habenatus.*

to Renewe; *renouare.*

Renewyd; *resensitus, medio producto, renouatus*; (versus:

¶ *Roma recensita set vasa recensita dicas:*

Hec Renouata sapis, Renouata set illa tenebris A.).

a Renewynge; *renouacio.*

a Rent; *redditus, salarium,*

a Reparacioñ; *Reparacio.*

to Reparelle³; *reparare*; -tor, -trix, & cetera.

Repareld; *reparatus.*

to Reproue⁴; *Arguere, Argutare, Accusare, blasphemare, coarguere, rearguere, circumscribere, cathetizare, confundere, confutare, inpropare, impugnare, notare, de-, reprehendere, reprobare* (*vituperare* A.), & cetera; vbi to accuse.

¹ 'If owght beleve, speccaly I pray 3ow,

That the pore men the relevys ther of have now.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 89.

See Wyclif, Exodus viii. 3: 'froggis that shulen steyn vp . . . in to the *relyques* of thi metis'; and xxix. 34: 'if there leue of the sacrid flesh, or of the looues vnto the morwete, thow shalt brenne the *relif* [*relifs* P. *reliquias*] with fier.' See also 3 Kings xiv. 10, Matthew xiv. 20, &c. The Promptorium has 'Cracoke, relese of molte talowe or grese,' p. 101. The *Cursor Mundi*, l. 13512, has—

'Pe *relif* gadir pai in hepes, And fild par-wit tuelne mikel lepes.'

'Reliefe of broken meate. *Fragmen, Fragmentum.*' Hulcot.

'The *relief* of Cristes feeste

3e renden and ratyn.'

Reply of Friar Daw, in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 110.

² Thick cream. See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, where are mentioned, 'curdis and quhaye, sourkittis, fresche buttir ande salt buttir, *reyme*, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kyrn mylk, &c.' '*Hoc coactum, Acc. reme.*' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 200.

³ 'And also I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer, the terme that my dede spekes, if thay will thayme selfe. And I will that they *repardell* it, and kepe it in the plyte that it es in now, als wele als thay may.' *Testam^{tu} Eboracensi^a* (Surt. Soc.), i. 186, Will of John of Croston, 1393. 'Item, to John Helton his hous fre term of his lyfe, he to *repardell* hit and corrodye in seint katernes term of his lyfe.' *Wills & Invents.* i. 80, Will of Roger Thornton. 'Therfor the preestis *repardeliden* not the hilyugis of the temple, til to the thre and twentithe 3eer of kyng Joas.' Wyclif (Purvey), 4 Kings xii. 6. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 237, says that 'Herodes leste after hym many of his wyse workes, for he hyte þe temple and *reparaylede* Samaria, and cleped hit Sebasten in worschip of Cesar.' See also G. Douglas, *Encyclos*, p. 112, l. 51.

⁴ 'To reprove witnessnes, *testes refutare.* To reprove; to reprehend; to blame; to impute; to accuse; to shewe; to vtter, or declare; also to prohibite, *arguo.*' Baret.

a Reprove; *blasphemia, jnproperium, confusio, reprehensio, sales, ut ibi vrus (verba A.) que cum salibus asperiora dedit, vituperium.*

*a Rere soper¹; *obsonium.*

*a Rere soper (to Ette Rere soper A.); *obsonare & obsonari, producto -so-*.

a Resate (Resett A.); *receptio, receptus.*

to Resave (Receyfe A.); *Accipere, Admittere, excipere, recipere, suscipere.*

a Resaver (Receyfour A.); *colector, colectorius, receptor.*

to Resigne (Resynge A.); *resignare.*

a Reson; *Animus, calculus, ratio.*

Resonabylle; *racionalis, racionalis.*

Sed differunt; Racionale est illud (id A.) quod vitur vel aptum natum est uti racione, ut homo, angelus. Sed racionalabile est quod racione agitur vel ducitur & racionabiliter vivit: unde multi hom-

ines sunt racionales i. aptitudinem habent utendi racione, sed non omnes sunt racionales quia non ducuntur racione, & proprie homo dicitur racionalis, Angelus vero intellectualis.

vn Resonabylle²; *irracionalis, irracionalis, effrenatus, & cetera Alia.*

a Respyte; *respectus, juducie.*

a Responde; *Responsorium.*

to Respyt.

to Rest; *quiere, con-, re-, quiescere, con-, re-, meridiari est in meridie quiescere, respirare, sabbatizare, pausare.*

a Rest; *quies, re-, quietudo, pausa, pausacio, sabbatum, tranquillitas.*

vn Rest; *inquietudo, irremedium; irremedialis participium.*

†Reste (Restede A.)³; *rancidus, rancidulus.*

†a Restnes; *rancor.*

to be Reste; *rancere.*

Restefulle; *quietus, oportunus, & cetera; ubi stille.*

¹ In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, p. 12, l. 363, we are told how the Pardoner

'plukkid out of his purs, I trow, þe dowery,

And toke it Kit, in hir hond, & bad hir pryuely

To ordene a *rere soper* for hem bothe to,

A cawdell made with swete wyne, & with sugir also.'

Cotgrave gives 'Collation. A collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper.' Lydgate in his *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 68, gives the following warning—

'Suffre no surfetis in thy house at nyght, Ware of *reresoupers*, and of grete excesse,

Of noldyng bedys and of candel light, And slowth at morow and slombering idelnes.'

See also *ibid.* p. 90. A similar caution is given in the *Babees Book*, p. 56—

'Vse no surfetis neiþir day ne nyght, Neiþir ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse.'

Robert of Brunne, in his *Handlyng Synne*, p. 227, also complains of the practice—

'As y have tolde of *rere sopers*, þe same falleþ of crly dyners.'

'A rear-supper, *epidipnia*.' Coles. 'Obceno, to rere-supper.' Medulla. In Bishop Fisher's Sermon at the Month's Mind of the Lady Margaret, he commendeth her for 'eschewynge banquettes, *reresoupers*, ioncerves betwyxe meales.' Works, p. 294. Horman says 'rere suppers slee many men. *Comessatio plurimos occidit.*'

² MS. vn Rasonabylle.

³ In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 111, are given two receipts for the prevention of *Restyng* in Venison. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c. p. 53, says—

'Through follie too beastlie Much bacon is *reastie*.'

The expression 'rusty bacon' is still common. 'Restie, attainted, sappie or vnsaurie flesh, *subrancida caro*.' Barct.

'Thy fleshe is *restie* or leane, tough & olde, Or it come to borde unsavery & colde.'

Barclay, *Cyteen & Tplondyshman* (Percy Soc.), l. p. 39.

Gervase Markham in *The Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 107, says—'the scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt.'

vn Restfulle; *Inquietus, Importunus* (A.).

Restfully; *quiete, oportune.*

vn Restfully; *juguete, inoportune.*

a Restoratyve¹; *Algebra.*

to Restore (Restour A.); *reparare, restaurare, restituere.*

Restored; *restauratus, restitutus.*

Restorynge; *Restauracio* (A.).

a Restytueyōn; *restitutio, restauracio.*

to Restreyñ; *restryngere.*

a Restrenyng; *restriccio, restringens.*

a Retoryaṅ²; *rethor; rathoricus.*

Rethorykk; *rethorica; rethoricus.*

ta Revelyng³; *pero.*

a Reverence; *reuerencia.*

Reuerent; *reuerens, venerabilis.*

vn Reuerent; *irreuerens, non reuerens.*

†to Reueste⁴; *reuestire.*

¹ Surely the strangest definition of a restorative ever given.

² 'Com nowe furthe therfore the suasion of swetnesse *Rethoryen*, whiche that goth oonly the ryght way, whil she forsaketh not myne estatut; ' Chaucer, *Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 30.

³ Properly a rough kind of shoe formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom for that reason the term was sometimes applied contemptuously. Thus Minot in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, i. 62, says—

'Rugh-fute *riueling*, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag, with thi boste, thi biging es bare.'

So also R. de Brunne, in his trans. of Langtoft, p. 282—

'Fou scabbed Scotte, þi nek þi hotte, þe deuelle it breke,
It salle be hard to here Edward ageyn þe speke.
He salle þe ken, our lond to bren, & warre bigynne,
Fou getes no þing, bot þi *riueling*, to hang þer inne.'

See also Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 307—

'Sum es left na thing, Boute his rivyn *riueling*, To hippe thar-inne.'

Cooper translates '*Pero*' by 'a shooe of raw leather; a startuppe; a sacke;' and Baret has 'A high shooe of rawe leather called a startop, *Pero*.' '*Riuelynge* or charles clowtyng of a shooe with a broad clowe of lether. *Pero*,' Huloet. In Scotland the word assumed the forms *Rewelyn, Rowlyng, Rilling, Rullion* or *Rullyon*. Jamieson explains it as shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them, and quotes from Wyntoun, VIII. xxix. 273— 'hys knychtis weryd *rewelynys* Of hydis, or of Hart Hemmynyys;' and from Wallace, i. 219—

'Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wero, Rouch *rowlyngis* apoun thi harlot fete.'

A Scotts thewtill wndir thi belt to ber,

G. Douglas translates Virgil's *crudus pero* in *Aeneid*, vii. 690, by 'ane rouch *rilling* of raw hyde and of hare.' Bosworth in his A.-S. Dictionary gives '*Ryling*. A kind of shoe,' from Aelfric's Glossary in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26, where we find '*obstrigilli, rilingas*.' '*Pero*. A ryuelynge,' Medulla. '*Pero, quoddam calcamentum rusticorum amplum, altum; Anglice, a ryuelynge or a charles clowtyng*.' Ortus.

⁴ 'The gode man vor drede to churchewe wende anon, & *reuestede* him by the auter.' R. of Gloucester, p. 537. In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 78, we read—

'This bischepe, of whaim I spake, Reueste him to synge his messe;'

and again, p. 161—

'Efter thaim *reuested* rathe, And Crist him seluen com thar nest,
Com suddekyn and deken bathe; Reuested als a messo prest.'

At the wedding of Sir Degrevant we are told that

'Solempnely a cardinal Sang the masse ryal
Revestyd with a pontifical, And wedded that hende.' l. 18:9.

'With taperes on eche side monekes hit were echon,

Reuested in faire copes azen hem hi come anon.' St. Brandan, l. 269.

See also *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 47, *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 6, l. 34—

'When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is *reuyght* right,'

where other MSS. read *re-vestut, reuest*, and 'When þo prest *revestis* hym mass to be-gyn.'

So in *William of Palerne*, 5047—

'Fe patriarkes & oþer prelates prestli were *reuested*,

To make þe mariage menskfulli as it ouȝt.'

Chaucer uses *revest* in the simple meaning of re-clothe in *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. st. 51.

'At the same instant, by the same tempest, one of the south dores of S. Dionise church in

†a Reuestry; *vestiarium, vestibulum, consistorium.*

†to Revet (Reuett A.); *repercutere.*
Revme¹; *revma (Rema A.).*

A Revmour; *Murmur, Rumor (A.).*

to Rewarde; *compendere, re-, compensare & -ri, munerare, re-, retribuere.*

a Rewarde; *recompensacio, retribucio, & cetera; vbi mede.*

Rewarded; *compensatus, re-*

vn Rewarded; *emeritus.*

to Reule; *regularare, gubernare, & cetera; vbi to gouverne.*

a Reule; *regula, norma, normula, notamen, ordo.*

a Reule; *regula; vnde versus:*

¶ *Amussis, perpendicularum quere-regula signat.*

†Reuly; *tranquillus, & cetera; vbi stylle or pesabyll.*

†with oute Reule; *enormis, enormulus (enormalus A.), irrigularis.*

†vn Rewely; *inquietus, inportunus, & cetera; vbi vnpesable.*

R ante I.

Ry²; *sagalum (Sigalum A.); sigalinus, sigalicens, sigaleus participia; (Ciligo A.).*

a Ryb (Ribe A.); *costa.*

*a Ryb for lyne.

*to Ryb (Ribe A.) lyne; *costare, ex-, nebridare.*

Rybbe³; *herba est.*

*a Rybbynge skyñ⁴; *nebrida (gebrida A.), pellicudia.*

*A Ripplyng stoke⁵ (A.).

Riche; *copiosus qui Adquisita multa cum industria habet, cobs (cops A.), dives Auro & Argento per dei indulgenciam copiosus est, diuisiosus (diciosus A.), fecundus,*

Fenchurch street, with the dore of the reuestrie of the same church, were both stricken through and broken.' Holinshed, *Chronicles*, v. 1185. In Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vi. p. 165, l. 6, *recestry* is used simply in the sense of a closet, private room—

'To the also within our realme sall be Many secrete closet and reuestre.'

the latin being *te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.*

¹ 'Reume, or catarre. distilling of humours from the head, *catarrhus, rheuma.*' Baret. 'Rheuma, a rheume.' Cooper. 'Rheume, the rhewme.' Cotgrave.

² According to Baret '*Siligo* is not Rye, but fine wheate.'

³ It is difficult to identify this plant. Halliwell says that in Essex *Rib* means the common water-cress, but in a 15th cent. gloss: in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226, 'rybbe' is glossed by *costus*, which Cooper identifies with that 'commonly called *Cocus* and *Herba Maria*,' that is, costnary. On the other hand, the gloss. in MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76 gives '*Cinoglosa, ribbe,*' and so the A.-S. Gloss. printed by Wright, p. 66. In the 13th cent. trilingual gloss. of plants, *ibid.* p. 140, we have '*Lanceolata, launceleie, ribbe,*' and so in P. 'Rybbeworte. *Lanciola.*' It may be worth noting, as the word does not occur in Halliwell, although it is certainly not the plant here referred to, that Lyte, Dodoens. p. 683, gives the name '*Ribes* to the Gooseberry: 'The first kind is called *Grossule rubra, Ribes rubrum*: in Englishe, Redde Gooseberies, Beyon sea Gooseberies, Bastard Corinthes, & common *Ribes* The second kind is called *Ribes nigrum*: in English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke *Ribes*.' He adds that 'the rob [dried juice] made with the iuyce of common *Ribes* and Sugar is very good it stoppeth vomitings, and the vpbreakinges of the stomacke, &c.' Langham, in *The Garden of Health*, p. 289, says: 'Red Gooseberies, or *ribes* do refresh and coole the hote stomacke, and liuer, and are good against all Inflammations, and heate of the bloud, and hote agues.'

⁴ '*Hoc pellicula, Antea* a ryb-schyn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269.

⁵ See to Bray, above.

'The Lint ryed, the Charle pulled the Lyne, And with ane beittel knacked it and bet, Ripped the bolles, and in beikes it set; Syne swyngled it well, and heckled in the flet.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 60. G. Markham in his *English Housewife*, p. 132, says 'whereas your Hemp may within a night or two after the pulling, be carried to the water, your flax may not, but must be reared up, and dried and withered a week or more to ripen the seed, which done, you must take *ripple*

fortunatus fortuitus viget, honestus dignitate & moribus & honoribus, locuples a locorum copia, locupletem agri faciunt ab eo quod (quia A.) sit loci plenus, nummosus, opulentus, qui opes suo labore quesitas habet, (ops A.) pecuniosus a pecoribus, peditus, pres qui multa habet predia i. possessiones, villas vel agros; versus: ¶ Agis pres, nummis locuples, sed diues urtherque.

to be Ryche; *ditere, ditiescere.*

Rycharde; *Ricardus*, nomen proprium.

to make Ryche; *ditare, locupletare, opulentare.*

a Ryche man; *dis, diues (et cetera; ubi riche A.)*.

Ryches; *copia (opia A.), census, copiositas, diuicie, diuisiositas, facultas, garie (gaze A.), mammona, opes, opulencia, possessio.*

Rychemunde; *richemundia, proprium nomen ville.*

to Ryde; *equitare.*

Rydelle¹; *vbi A curtyñ.*

a Rydelle²; *vbi A syfe (seffe A.: Cribrum or cisse A.).*

a Rydellynge (Ridylynge A.)³; *enigma.*

he þat spekis Rydels (Ridylynge A.); *enigmatista.*

to rede Rydels (Rydylynge A.); *enigmatizare.*

a Rydyng; *equitacio, equitatus; -ans participium.*

a Ryfte⁴; *fissura, rima, rimula.*

combs. and ripple your flax over, which is the beating or breaking off from the stalks the round bolls or bobs which contain the seed, which you must preserve in some dry vessel or place till the spring of the year, and then beat it, or thresh it for your use, and when your flax or line is rippled, then you must send it to the water as aforesaid. German *rißeln*, to draw through a comb (*raufe*), to strip off the heads of seeds. *Hoc rupestre*, a repyllstok. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269. In the Invent. of W. Coltman of York, brewer, taken in 1481, amongst the contents of the 'Spynnyng House' are included 'ij bekils et uno repyllyng kame iij d.' and in the Invent. of R. Best, 1581-2, is included 'one peare of reple comes.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 171.

¹ The author of the *Cursor Mundi* tells us that in the stable where Christ was born

'Was there ne pride of couerlite, Curteyn, ridelles ny tapite.' p. 645. l. 11240.

'Florippe drow a ridel þan þat stod be-fore þe frount:

þan sawe þay þar Sir Ternagan, & eke bure god Mahount.' *Sir Erecumbras*, l. 2537.

'Rideau. A curtain. or cloth skreen.' Cotgrave. 'Cortina, a redel.' Medulla. In *Sir Gawayne*, 857, the knight's chamber is described as having in it 'rudeles rennande on ropes.' See also *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 3. 'j celour cum iij redels.' Will of Agnes de Bury, 1418.

² 'In the Gardener. A borde wth ij trestes and ij temeses ijs. viij. ix seves & ryddels & j greet bolle ijs. vi. & saks and ij walletts xij. iij d.' Invent. of Jane Lawson, pr. in *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) vol. ii. p. 159. 'He puttide derknessis lilyng place in his cumpas, & riddide watris fro the cloudis of hevenes.' Wyclif (Purvey), 2 Kings xxii. 12. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, occur 'Syffys and redlys, xxviij^{do} dosan, xxij s.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 191. See the Invent. of the goods of R. Best, taken in 1581-2, in which are mentioned 'iij ruddles.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 172.

³ 'Hy that aredeþ thyse Riddels, Wercheþ by thilke gyune.' *W. de Shorcham*, p. 24. 'Thow hatidist me and not lovest, and therfor the redels, that thow hast purposid to the sones of my puple, thow wolt not to me expowne.' Wyclif, Judges xiv. 16. 'Hard aryþels is also i-cleped a problem.' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 365.

⁴ 'Rifte or chineke. Rima; rimula, dimin. a little or narrow rifte; rimosus, full of riftes.' Huloet.

'The schynand brokin thunderis lichtnyng fle Wyth subtel fyry streames throw ane rift.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. viii. p. 255.

'Pe erth þai sal do for to rift.' *Antichrist*, l. 646.

'I ryft, as bordes that gape a sonder. *Je ne desbrise*. This bordes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of.' Palsgrave.

'He rawmpede so ruydly that all the erthe ryfes.' *Morte Arthure*, 796.

†to Ryfte¹; *ructare*, & cetera; *ubi*
to belche.

a Rygbane²; *spondile*, *spina*.

Ryghte; *dexter*, *bonus*, *prosper*.

þ^e Ryghtehande; *dextera* (correpto
medio A.) *vel dextra causa metri*;
versus:

¶ *Dextera pars hominis, sed bruti
dicito dextram.*

on þ^e Ryght hande; *dextro*[*r*]sum.

to Ryghte; *iustificare*.

a Ryghte or ryghtywysnes; *Astrea*,
productio -e-, *equitas*, *lex*, *fas* *in-*
declinabile est diuina lex. ius lex
humana, ius iicia, ortos grece, ratio,
rectitudo (et cetera A.).

Ryghtwys; *equus*, *iustus*, *legalis*,
licitus, *rationalis*, *rectus*.

yn Ryghtwys; *erroneus*, *iniquus*,
iniurius, *juiustus*.

Ryghte trowande; *ortodoxus*.

to Ryme; *rithmicare*; -*tor*, -*trix*, &
cetera.

a Ryme; *rithmus*.

þ^e Rynde of a nege or of a nett³;
nauci indeclinabile.

to Rynde⁴; *ubi* to tuche.

a Ryngge; *Anulus*, *Anellus*, *condoli-*
um.

to Ryngge; *classicare*, *pulsare*, *sonare*,
sed differunt, ut patet per versus:

¶ *Hec campana sonatquam cleri-*
cus optime pulsat.

to Ryngge jn; *conclassitare*.

A Rynggyngge; *ubi* pele; *Classicum*
(A.).

a Ryngge for a carte qwele; *cantus*,
est circumferencia rote.

a Ryngge of a curtañ; *Ansa*.

a Ryngge maker; *Anularius*.

¹ 'A rift, belch, ructus. To rift, *ructare*.' Manip. Vocab. Palsgrave has, 'I bocke, I belche, *je roucte*.' Jamieson gives 'Rifting, the act of belching. *Ructus*, rifting. Wedderburn's Vocabulary.' 'Radishes breed wind wonderfull much . . . mary if a man take them with unripe olives condite, he shall neither belch or *rift* wind so much, ne yet so sore will his breath be afterwards.' Holland, trans. of Pliny, Bk. xix. c. 5.

² A.S. *hrygg*, the back. 'The ridge bone, *spina*.' Baret. 'The rig of a beaste, *dorsum*, *spina*.' Manip. Vocab. In *Morte Arthure*, the dragon while fighting with the bear 'towcheþ hym wyth his talonne; and tereþ hys *rygge*.' l. 800. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 594, the ostler threatens the Pardoner 'With strokis hard & sore, even vppon the *rigg*.' 'Wallace, with that, upon the bak him gaif,

Till his *rygg-bone* he all in sundyr draif.' Wallace, ii. 44. in Jamieson.

'Syne with ane casting dart

Quhare bene the cupling of the *rig-bone*.'

Peirsing his rybbis throw, at the ilk part

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, p. 329.

'The grewhond hys lorde syghe.

And the more harme was.

And sete bothe hys fete on hyghe

The knyght drow out hys swerd anon,

Oppon hys brest to make solas;

And smot out the *rygge boon*.'

Seven Sages, §59.

See Trevisa's Higden, ii. 383, where saws are said to have been invented by Perdix, a nephew of Dedalus, who 'bypouit hym for to haue som spedful manere cleuynge of tymber, and took a plate of iron, and fyled it, and made it itoped as a *rugge boon* of a fische, and þanne it was a sawe.' See also *Early Eng. Poems*, &c., p. 74, ll. 109-10.

³ MS. nett, corrected by A. 'Cortex. *rinde*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 79.

'Who so takithe from the tre the *rinde* and the levis,

It wer better that he in his bed lay long.' *Song of Roland*, 152.

'Alas! seið ure Louerd, þeos þet scheaweð hire god, heo hæneð bipiled mine finger—ireneð of al þe *rinde*.' *Ancien Rinde*, p. 148. Compare Husyng of a nutte, p. 193.

⁴ See the incident of the woman who had the issue of blood, and touched our Lord's dress, as related in St. Mark v. 27: 'midðy geherde from hælend cwom in ðreat bi-handa & *gehran* woede his' (*Lindisfarne Gospels*). The same incident is told in the *Ormulum*, 15,518, as follows:

'An wif, þatt wass þurh blodess fiod

Þurh þatt 3ho ran uppoun hiss clap

Well ner all broht to ðeþe,

Wass hal of hire unnekele.'

See also *Ancien Rinde*, p. 408: 'alle þe pinges þet heo *arined*, alle heo turned to hire . . . al þet he *arinede* þere-mide, al were his owene.' At p. 320, we have *rinde* = *pertinet ad*, and Jamieson gives a quotation in the same sense. A.S. *hrinnan*.

p^e Ryngge man fyngur¹; *Anularis, medicus.*

a Ryngge worme; *vermiculus, circularis (arcularis A.).*

to Rynne; *currere, Ad-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, jn-, cursare, cursitare, & cetera (cum compositis et sump- tis, con-, de-, A.).*

to Rynne as water dos; *decurrere, deriuare, fluere, de-, ef-, manare, per-, meare, labi, di-*

to Rynne oute; *emanare, defluere; -ens participium.*

a Rynner; *cursor.*

a Rynnynge; *cursus, concursus, curriculum, cursio; cursilis (cur-sibilis A.) participium; dromos grece, currens, manans², fluens.*

Rynnynge as a wesselle; *futilis.*

to Rype (to be Rippe A.)³; *maturare (maturere A.), maturescere, maturire.*

Rype; *maturus, precoquus, temperaneus.*

a Rype fige; *precoqua, precox.*

Rypoñ; *ripona, ripoña, proprium nomen ville.*

a Rysche⁴; *vbi A sefe (seyfe A.).*

a Rysche hylle; *carpetum.*

Ryse; *risi indeclinabile.*

a Ryse⁵; *ruscus.*

to Ryse; *surgere, As-, con-, jn-, re-*

to Ryse be fore day; *Antelucanare.*

to Ryse vp or agayn; *resurgere.*

¹ 'The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and which is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.' Halliwell. See also his note s. v. Ring-finger. '*Annularis digitus*, the ring-finger.' Baret. See Finger, above.

² MS. *manens*.

³ 'To ripe, *maturare*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ A. S. *risce, resce*. 'A rish, *iuncus*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic juncus, A^{re} resche*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 191. '*Juncus*, *risce*.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 31. In the fight between Sir Gawaine and Sir Galtrun, the latter declares that he cares for his adversary

'No more . . . then for a *rysche* rote.' *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xliii.

'Heo þat ben cureset in Constorie counteþ hit not at a *Russche*.' P. Plowman, A. iii. 137. 'I xulde stumbylle at *resche* and root, and I xulde goo a myle.' *Cov. Myst.* p. 170. 'I rysshe, I gather ruseshes. *Je cueils des jones*. Go no more a rysshyng, Maÿn.' Falsgrave. Mr. Way in his Introd. to the Promptorium, p. lxxv, explains a rush-hill as 'the stack or pile of sedge or rushes,' but it probably only means a place where rushes grow; compare Segg hylle, hereafter, which is explained as *locus vbi crescant [arvices]*. See Seyfe, below. 'I sette slepe nought at a *rische*.' Gower, ii. 97.

⁵ 'The bandis I brest, and syne away fast fled, Among the *risis* and redis out of sycht.' Unto ane muddy mares in the dirk nycht, G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ii. p. 43. Baret gives 'A certayne rough & prickled shrubbe whereof bouchers make their besoms, *ruscum*.' Bouchers broom or pecegrew, *ruscum*. The general meaning of the word appears to have been boughs, underwood or brushwood. In the *Anceren Riule*, p. 100, we read of 'hulen (tents) of *ris* & of leanes,' and so in the *Arrowing of Arthur*, ii. 'þe hare þat bredus in the *rise*.'

'Take hem alle at thi lykyng

Bothe appel and pere and gentyl *rys*.' *Cov. Myst.* p. 22.

So in *Sir Gawayne*, 1698: 'Rocheres rounge bi *rys* for runde of her hornes.' Tydgate (Lond. Lackpeny) speaks of 'cherries in the *rise*.' See Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, C. T. A. 3324, speaks of the clerk's surplice as being 'as white as bloeme on the *rise*.' Scot in his New-Year's Gift to Mary Stewart, 1562, says: 'Welcome our rubent roys upon the *ryce*.' In the North the farmers speak of making fences of 'stake and rice.' 'The kowschot croudis and pykkis on the *ryse*.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. Prol. p. 403.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5614, where the mother of Moses is described as having placed him in 'a kist of *ris*es,' the other MSS. reading 'esscen' and 'of 3erdes,' the meaning may be either branches or rushes.

'Thai trewit that bog mycht mak thaim litill waill,

Grownyn our with *reyss* and all the sward was haill.'

Wallace, vi. 713, in Jamieson.

A. S. *hris*. Ger. *reis*, twig, branches, brushwood.

a Rysynge; *surreccio, re-; surgens, re-, participia.*

to Ryve; *carriare, diuidere, discerpere, diripere, lacerare, e-, dilaniare, di-, fatiscere, lacescere, laciniare, sarpere.*

to Ryve vp¹; *Appellere, Applicare.*
to be Ryven (Revyne A.); *fatis- cere.*

Ryveñ; *lacer, laceratus, lacini- osus.*

†a Ryveñ chate (A Ryveñ A.)²; *lacinia.*

a Ryvyng; *laceramen.*

a Ryver; *lacerator.*

a Ryver; *riuus, riuius, & cetera;*
vbi a ponde (et vbi watir A.).

R ante O.

to Robbe; *depilare, exuere, predari, de-, opprimere, spoliare, de-, de-, & cetera.*

a Robber; *raptor, & cetera; vbi A thefe (theffe A.).*

Robbyd; *exspoliatus, raptus.*

a Robry; *preda, spoliun.*

a Robe; *mutatorium.*

Robert; *Robertus, nomen proprium viri.*

†a Robynett³; *frigella, Auis est.*

a Roche; c[r]epidines, confrago, rupes, rugecula, scopulus; *scopulus participium.*

a Roche; *rockia, piscis est.*

†Rocester erthe⁴; *campanum, nitrum; (versus:*

¶*Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes purgat bene Nitrum A.).*

a Rod (Rodde A.)⁵; *virga, virgula.*

a Rode of lande; *roda.*

a Roke⁶; *roculus; (versus:*

¶*Rex, Rocus, Alphinus, Miles, Regina, pedinus A.).*

a Rokett⁷; *instila, superus, inter- rula, teristrum.*

a Rokke (or a distafe A.)⁸; *colus -li vel colus -lui.*

to Rokke; *crepundiare.*

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, Modred, we are told,

'Rode away with his rowte, risteys he no lengere,

For rade of oure ryche kyng, ryre that he scholde.' l. 3896.

² 'Lacinia est vestis lacerata, vel nodus clamidis, vel ora vel extremitas vestis: dicitur a lacero, -as (a hemme of clothe, or a gore, or a trayne).' *Ortus Vocab.* Perhaps for chate we should read clathe=cloth: but Halliwell gives '*Chat*. A small twig, or fragment of anything.' In any case the meaning is clearly a torn piece of dress or cloth. The *Medulla* explains *lacinia* by 'a rent cloth or an helme [? hemme].'

³ Cotgrave gives '*Rubienne*, f. The Red-tayle or Stark: a small bird,' evidently the Redstart, which Baret mentions as 'a brid called a Reddetaille, *ruticilla*.' '*Frigilla*,' according to Cooper and Baret, is 'a birde singyng in colde wether; a chaffinche or a spink.' The *Prompt.* has 'Ruddock, read-breast . . . *frigella*.' '*Hec frigella*, A^{ca} robynet red-breast.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 188.

⁴ 'Saltpecter, *nitrum*.' Baret.

⁵ 'A rod, a yeard, *virga*.' Baret.

⁶ The Rook or Castle in Chess. In the *Tractatus de Scaccario*, Harl. MS. 2253, leaf 135^b, the names of the pieces are given as '*primus rex est, alter regina, tercius roculus, quartus miles, quintus alphinus, sextus pedinus*.' See also Tale 21 in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 70, and note. Compare a Pawn, above.

⁷ A Bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under the chimere. Palsgrave gives '*Rochet*, a surpys, rochet.' Cotgrave has '*Rochet*, m. a frock; loose gaberline, or gown of canvas, or coarse linnen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also a Prelate's Rochet.' Baret and Cooper render '*In-stila*' by 'a purple, a gard, a welt.' In the *Destruct. of Troy*, 13525, the word is used for a coarse cloak or slop: '*a Roket full rent, & Ragget aboue*.' 'A rochet, like a surples, for a bishop, *superpellicum*.' Baret.

⁸ 'A distaff held in the hand, from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.' Halliwell. 'A roche, distaff, *colus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* Still in use; see Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley*, &c. In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V, pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, a man's legs are described as 'like two rokkitis,' a phrase corresponding

a Rokker of a credylle¹; *crepundiaris, crepundiaria*.

Rolande; *rolandus vel rotholandus, nomen proprium viri*.

a Rolle²; *cancio, cedula, rotulus*.

to Rolle; *rbi to falde or to lappe*.

Romans; *romagium, romugia*.

Rome; *roma, romula; romanus participium*.

A Rowne of Fysche³; *lactis, lactes (A.)*.

†Roñ; *rothomagus; rothomagensis participium*.

†a Ronge of a stee (of a tre or leder A.)⁴; *scalare*.

†a Ronge of a carte; *epiridium, limo*.

a Rose; *rosa, -sula, rosella; roseus, rosareus, rosaceus*.

a Rose 3erde; *rosatum*.

Rosyñ; *rosina*.

Rosemaryñ; *dendrolibanum (Salutaris A.), herba est*.

to our expression '*spindle-shanks*.' In Lyndesay's *Monarche*, Bk. ii. p. 330, Sardanapalus is described as dressed like a woman, and 'With spindle and with rock spinaand.'

'Hir womauly handis nowthir rok of tre Qubilk in the craft of claiith makyag dois serve. Ne spyndil vsit, nor brochis of Minerve, G. Douglas, *Encados*, vii. l. 1872.

See also *Digby Mysteries*, ed. Furnivall, p. 13, l. 310—

'Fyfe vpon the coward, of the I will not faile,

To dubbe the knyght with my rokke rounde.'

'Yitt I drede no thyng more than a woman with a Rokke.' *Ibid.* p. 7, l. 159: and Sir T. More's *Merry Tale of the Sergeant and the Frere*—

'With her rocke, Many a knocke, She gave hym on the crowne.'

'I have tow on my rok, more than ever I had.' *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 108.

Minsheu, in his edition of Percivale's Spanish Grammar, 1623, p. 81, gives as a proverb: '*Vn hombre de gran memoria sin letras, tiene rueca y huso y no estambre*. A man of great memorie without learning, hath a rocke and a spindle, and no stuffe to spin.' Walter de

Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157, has—

'De un conul (a distaff, a rocke) *rus purveyet,*

Le fusil (spindel) ou le verdoyl (quartel) ne lessez.'

See a Qwherel of a spyndylle, above. '*Hic colas, a roke*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. '*Callicula, rocc*.' Alfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 26. 'The poore women also in theyr businesse when they be spinning of their rocks.' Bp. Fisher, *Works*, ed. Prof. Mayor, p. 392. See also the *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 29.

'The good wyfe camme out in her smok, And at the fox she threw her rok.'

MS. Camb. Univ. Ee i. 12, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 4.

¹ Cooper renders '*Creputidia*' by 'Trifles and small giftes geuen to children, as belles, timbrels, poppets, &c. The first apparayle of children, as swathes, whittels, wastecones, and such lyke.'

² In the description of the Wheel of Fortune in *Morte Arthure*, we read—'the rouelle whas rede golde with ryalle stones.' l. 3262. '*Rocle, rouele, roelle, roue, petite roue rond, cercle; de rotula*.' Burguy. 'A rowel, *rotula*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Rotula, a Rowe*.' Medulla.

³ See Rawne of a fyssche, above. 'The Roan of Fish, *piscium ova*.' Coles. 'Roughnes or roughes of fyshes, *Lactis*.' Huloet. 'The hie fische spawnis his meltis, and the scho fische hir rounis, and incontinent coveris thaim our with sand in the reueir.' Bellendene, *Croniklis of Scotl.* 1536, i. 43, ed. 1821.

⁴ The rung of a ladder. Compare Stee, hereafter. In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44, we read—

'And leith a laddre pere-to, of lesyuges aren þe rouges.'

Chaucer in the *Miller's Tale*, 3624, represents the Carpenter as making with

'his owene hand . . . laddres thre In to the tubbes hangynge in the balkes.'

To clymben by the rouges and the stalkes

'*Checune charrette ke meyne blés*

Deyt aver redeles [rayes, rouges] au coustés:

En les reideles rount les rolous [ronge-stafs].'

W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

'These rammers are made of old everinges, harrowe balls, or such like things as have holes; they putte into the holes two rungs to hold by.' *Farming Book* of Henry Best, 1641, p. 107. Here the meaning is simply a staff. Gouldman defines *limo* as 'a range or beam between two horses in a coach,' the polo. A. S. hrung.

*oyle of Rose; *rodolium*.
 to Roste; *Assare, torrere*.
 Roste; *assus, tostus, (Assatus A.)*.
 a Rostynge; *Assatura; Assans participium*.
 a Roste yreñ¹; *cratis, craticula, stragilis*.
 to Rote; *putrere, con-, de-, re-, cariare, putrescere, con-, de-, ex-, re-, tabere, con-, in-, tabescere, con-, in-, linere*.
 a Rote (Rotte A.); *caria, caries, liuor; sanies mortui est. Sed tabi uiuentis, & cetera; ubi filthe*.
 Rotyñ (Rottyn A.); *cariosus, corruptus, fetidus, liuidus, mucidus, pesticus, putridus, rancidus*.
 to be Rotyñ; *putrere cum compositionis (putrescere, con- A.), & cetera*.
 a Rotynge; *putrifaccio, tabitudo*.
 Rowcheater (Rochestir A.); *rocestria (Roccestria A.); rocestrensis*.
 Rowe; *Crudus, Incoctus (A.)*.
 to be Rowe; *crulere, -descere*.

to Rowe; *remigare, nauigare*.
 a Rowelle of a spore (spwre A.)²; *perpetra, stimulus*.
 a Rownes; *cruditas*.
 a Rowere; *remigator, remex*.
 a Rowynge; *remigium*.
 Rownde; *congialis, muloñ grece, circularis, semestris, teres, orbicularis, rotundus, sed tamen differunt, et patet per versus:*
¶ Inter se distant teres, orbiculare, rotundum;
Hastam dic teritem, pomum dic esse rotundum.
Effegiem pomi retinet sibi spera vel oui,
Sperica de spera sic credas esse vocata.
 to make Rownde; *rotundare*.
 a Rowndnes; *rotunditas*.
 *to Rowne³; *susurrare*.
 *a Rownere; *susurro*.
 *a Rownynge; *susurrus, susurrum*.
 to Rowte⁴; *stertere*.

¹ 'A rost-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a gridiron.' Nominale MS. 'Lay hom on a rostyng yrne, and roste hom.' Ord. and Regul. p. 451. 'Craticula, a gredyron.' Cooper. 'Hec craticula, Acc-rost-ryn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200. 'Crates, a hyrdyl, a rostyryn or a gyrdyl.' Medulla.

² 'The rowell of a spur, stimulus.' Baret. See also Rolle, above, p. 311.

³ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80, when Jovinian begs the porter to deliver a message to his wife, the latter, we are told, 'went to the Emperesse, and prively rownded in her ere.' Cf. P. Plowman, B. iv. 13, and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 953—

'Every wight that I saugh there Rowned in eche other ere.'

'I rownde one in the care. *Je suroreille*. Go rounde hym in the eare and bydde him come and suppe with me. I rounde in counsaile. *Je dis en secret*. What rounde you with him, I wot what you meane well ynough.' Palsgrave. See Gower, ii. 15, 143, &c.

⁴ 'To route or snorte, *rhonchiso*; a routing when one doth sleepe, *rhonchus*.' Baret.
 'To route, snorte, *stertere*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Slypped upon a sloumbe, selepe & slobberande be routes.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 186.
 See also Prologue to *Tale of Beryn*, p. 14, l. 422, and Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 192—

'He mycht not hald vp his E, Bot fell on slepe and routed be.'

A. S. *krutan*. In the *Avowynge of King Arthor* (Camd. Soc. ed Robson), xii. 3, we are told how the boar which Arthur is attacking

'Began to romy and route, And gapes and gones.'

In *Rouland & Vernagu*, p. 22, the Saracen when he lay down to sleep

'Rout there, As a wild bore, Tho he on slepe was.'

'Thy routynge awaked me. *Tuo stertitu expergefactus sum*. Thy routynge is herde hyther. *Ronchus tuus hic exauulitur*.' Horman. 'Rowte in sleap. *Rhonchisso, sterto*. Rowter or snorer. *Rhonchi, sterctor*. Rowting in sleape, *rhonchisonus, stertura*.' Huloet. In *Harleok*, 1910, we read—

'He maden here backes al so bloute Als he weren kradelbarnes;
 Als hierj wombes, and made hem route So des þe child þat moder þarnes.'

See also R. *Cœur de Lion*, 4304; P. Plowman, A. x. 78, and Jamieson. Still in use. Palsgrave gives, 'I rowte, as one dothe that maketh a noyse in his slepe, when his heed

†to Rote (to Rowt, *Sicut bos A.*);
boare, *mygire.*

†a Rowtynge; *boatius, boema, mugitus.*

R ante V.

to Rub (Rvbbe A.); *fricare, conde-, per-, re.*

a Rubbynge; *fricacio; fricans participium.*

†a Rubryce (Rubrike A.)¹; *rubrica; rubricus.*

†to Rubryce (to make Rubrike A.);
rubricare.

a Ruder (Rudyr A.); *vbi A Are.*

Rewe (Rwe A.); *ruta, herba est.*

to Rewe; *penilere, & cetera; vbi to for-thynke or to sowre*².

jt Rewes; *miseret, -bat, jnpersonale.*

†a Ruett³; *lituus, paruum cornu est.*

a Rufe of a howse; *doma, domicilium, tectum.*

a Rufe tre; *festum, doma.*

Rughe; *hirsutus, hirtus, hispidus, squalidus; versus:*

¶ *Hispidus est piscis, hirsutus pullus & edus;*

Est hirtum sacrum quod tu dicis scrupulosum;

Pannus villosus, floccosa manet tibi lana;

Barba pilosa manet, pellisque pilata virilis.

Ruynose; *ruinosus.*

a Ruke; *monedula.*

†a Runkylle⁴; *ruga, rugula diminutivum; rugosus.*

†to Runkylle; *rugare, conrugare.*

lyeth nat strayght. *Je romfle.* I wyll lye no more with the, thou dyddest route so fast yesternyght that I coude nat slepe by the.' *Dorn[?]endo sonare, Anglice, to rowtyn.* MS. Reg. 12, B. i. lf. 88. Best in his *Farming Book*, p. 117, recomends that 'the kyne and they [calves] bee kept soe farre asunder that they may not hear the rowtinge and blaringe one of another.'

¹ *Roberych*, a rubric, occurs in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 277—'Here he takyth the basyn and the towaly, and doth as the *roberych* seyth befor.' See the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 58, where the writer in his conclusion says—

'How þou at þo messe þi tym shuld spende
haue I told: now wil I ende.

þo *robryk* is gode vm while to loke,
þo praiers to con with-outen buke.'

where other MSS. read *rubryke* and *ribrusch*. 'Here begynneth the table or *rubrysshe* of all the chapytres that ben conteyned in this present volume,' Copland's *Kyng Arthur*, 1557, Table of Contents. See the bill from W. Ebesham to Sir John Paston, pr. in Paston Letters, ii. 333-5, one item in which is 'for *Rubrisseyng* of all the booke [Oocleve's *De Regimine Principum*], iij^s. iij^d.' 'Robrishe of a boke, *rubricke*.' Palsgrave.

² ? sorowe.

³ Probably from Fr. *rouette*. Amongst the numerous articles necessary for war Neckam, in his *Treatise de Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, mentions—

*estives busins ruez flegoles
'tibia, tube, litui, busus, cornu.'*

See the description of Glutton in P. Plowman, where we read—

'He blew his rounde *ruwet*, at his rigge-bon ende,

That alle þat herde þat horne held hir nose after.' B. v. 349.

In *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3699, we have—'Al this say Tholomew: A lite *ruwed* loude he blew.'

⁴ Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 772, says that a man's

'gaste waxes seke and sare,
And his face *rouncles*, ay mare and mare.'

Dutch *wronckel*. In the Pilgrynage of the Lyf of the Manhode, MS. in St. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 106, we read—'When I am elded and by-comen *rouncled* and frounced and discolowred.'

'*Alecto* hir thrawin visage did away,

And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,

All furius membris laid apart and array, Hir forrett skorit with *runkillis* any mony rat.'

Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 221, l. 35.

†to Ruse¹; *ostentare*, & cetera; *vbi*
to prayse.

Russett; *elbidus*, *rusetus*.

a Ruste; *erugo*, *ferrugo*, *rubigo*.

Rusty; *rubiginosus*.

to Rute; *radicare*.

a Rute; *radix*, *radicula*, *stirps*, *trica*.

Ruty; *radicosus*.

Capitulum 18^m S.

S ante A.

†a Saa (A Saa or tvbbe
A.)²; *tina*.

a Sacrifyce; *cremium*, *holo-*
caustum, *holocaustoma*, *hostiam*
offerimus cum ad hostem profi-
ciscimur, *libamen*, *oblacio*; *ver-*
sus :

¶ *Victima pro victis datur, hostia*
pro superandis:

manaā indeclinabile hebreum est
sacrificium, victima pro victoria
facta offertur.

to do Sacrifyce; *collitare* (*collibare*,
delibare A.), *libare*, *de-*, *sebruare*;
versus :

¹ The tenth pain of hell, according to Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 7069, is gnawing of conscience—

“What avayld us pryde,” þai salle say,

“What *rosyng* of ryches or of ryche array?”

‘He þat sekis here to have *rose*,

þe dede es noght worth that he dose.’

Harl. MS. 4196, leaf 28.

Orm speaks of ‘all *rosing* and all idell 3ellp,’ l. 4962; and again, l. 4910, of ‘all idell 3ellp and idell *ros*,’ and warns us that it ‘iss hæfædd sinne To *rosem* off þin hæ3errle33c.’ l. 4906. The author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that when Abraham took Sarah into Egypt,

‘All spak of hir, soo was sa scene;

þat he þam did befor him bring.’

Sua þai *rosed* hir to the king,

l. 2417.

In the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 49, we read—

‘Her may ye alle ensampell take,

Ongart and *rosing* to forsak.’

See also *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 141: ‘thy neighebor wol therof make *Roos*,’ and Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 197, l. 37.

‘I rede ye leyfe that vanys *royse*,

So welle as hym that alle shale deme.’

For that seyte may non angelle seme

Touneley Mysteries, Oratio, p. 3.

See also *ibid.* p. 191, and *Sir Gawayne*, 310.

‘Than sayde þe Bischoppe: “so mot I spede,

He sall noghte *ruysse* hym of this dede.”’

The Scge off Melayne, 956.

‘Shall none of 3ou mak 3our *rose* or 3e go furþre.’ *Song of Roland*, 650.

² A tub with two handles (*tabra*) carried by two persons by means of a pole or stang (see *Sastange*) passed through these handles. In Hool’s trans. of the *Orbis Sensualium* by Comenius, 1658, p. 113, there is a representation of brewers carrying beer in *soes*. The word *saa* occurs in the 8th century A. S. gloss. in *Corpus Coll. Camb.*, where it is used to explain *libatorium*, which Ducange describes as a censer, but which was perhaps a vessel for pouring out libations. ‘*Soo, soe*; a tub, commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing,’ Peacock’s Glossary of Manley, &c. Cotgrave has ‘*Tine*, a stand, open tub or *soe*. *Tinette*. A little Stand, *Soe*, or Tub: a bathing Tub. *Trinole*. A little *Soe*, Tub, Stand, &c.’ ‘*So, Soa, sb.* a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang.’ Ray. In *Harlok*, 932, we read—

‘He kam to þe welle, water up-drow,

And filde þer a mickel *so*.’

In the Invent. of Robert Pral, taken in 1562, are mentioned ‘thre litle panes vijl. Two litle saltes ij. ij. skeilles, on *soo*, one kyne with the staitte, &c.’ *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), i. 208; see also *ibid.* p. 158 and 354. In the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 352, the following entry is quoted from the Tynemouth Parish Register: ‘Mar. 7, 1679 *So*. Anne, dau. Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, of North Shields, bur. The child was drowned in a little water in y^e bottom of a *soa* standing on y^e backside, being y^e first burial at Christs church after Nicks. Waids.’ See Peacock’s *Eng. Church Furniture*, pp. 188, 212, &c. In the Invent. of John Danby, 1445, occur ‘j tob et *sau* xijd.’ *Wills & Invents.* i. 90; see also *Richmond. Wills*, 163.

¶ *Inmolo, sacrifico, facio, lito, mactilo, macto.*
 a Sacrament; *sacramentum*; *sacramentalis, sacramentarius* & *sacramentaris participia.*
 a Sacrilege; *sacrilegium.*
 he þat dose Sacrilege; *sacrilegus.*
 a Sacristane; *sacrista, elidis (Edilis A.); fanaticus.*
 a Sacristanry; *sacristarium.*
 Sadde¹; *solidus, firmus.*
 to make Sadde; *solidare, con-, firmare.*
 a Sadnes; *solidamen, soliditas.*
 a Sadylle; *sella, sellula diminutivum.*

†a Sadylle bowe; *Arculus.*
 to Sadylle; *sellare, sternere.*
 a Sadyller; *sellarius, strator.*
 †a Sadyllynge; *sellatura (sellaria A.), stratura, stramentum.*
 †a Sadyller schoppe; *sellarium.*
 Safe (Saffe A.); *salvus.*
 a Safe (Saffe A.) condyth²; *conductus.*
 †Saferon; *crocus, crocum; croceus.*
 †a Sasyre; *saphirus, lapis est.*
 †A Sagirstane; *ubi Sacristane (A.).*
 Say³; *leuidensis, sagera, sayum, sagulum.*

¹ In the North *Sad* is still used in the sense of *stiff, heavy*. 'Land is *sad* when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it; bread is *sad* when it has not properly fermented.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 50, l. 173, we find it applied to land: 'Ar then the lande be waxen *sadde* or tough.' Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholomæus *de Propriet. Rerum*, xiii. 1, has, 'Welle water þat rennep oute of *sad* stones [*ec solida petra*] is clere and clenseþ of most fylthe and hore.' In *Sir Perumbras*, l. 3235, the French when besieged in Aigremont, 'cast out stones gret & *sade* oppon hem þat wer with-oute.' See also *ibid.* l. 3340. Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 92, describes the earth as 'in his forme is shape rounde Substantiall, strong, *sad* and sounde.' 'Also the firmament is called heauen, for it is *sad* and stedfast, & hath a marke that it maye not passe.' Batman upon Barthol. *De Propr. Rerum*, lf. 120b, col. 2. 'Forsothe thilke auter was not *sad* [massye W. *solidum* Vulg.] but holowe of the bilydyngis of tablis, and voide withynne.' Wyclif, Exodus xxxvii. 7, Purvey's version. In the account of the healing of the lame man by Peter and John the word is used as a verb: 'anon the groundis and plauntis, or solis of him ben *saddid* togidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride.' Deeds iii. 7. So also in P. Plowman, B. x. 240: 'to *sadde* us in bileve.' 'Euere lastende foundemens vpon a *sad* ston.' Wyclif, Eccles. xxvii. 24. Wyclif in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 200, says, '(We) holden us *sadde* in verrey mercy & pacience agenst malencolie & putynge away of reson:' and again, p. 339, 'Groundid in *sad* loue of ihesu crist.' Palsgrave gives 'Sadde, heavy, *triste*. Sadde, discrete, *rassis*. Sadde, full of gravyte, *graua*. Sadde, tawney coloured.' In the Paston Letters, ii. 137, the Duke of Norfolk writes to John Paston asking him to come to him, 'that we may comon with you, and have youre *sadde* aduise in suche matiers.' In the same volume, p. 200, John Paston writes to his wife: 'it is god a lord take *sad* cowncell, or he begyne any sech mater.' 'þer he swowed and slept *sadly* at nyzt.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 442. 'Hee woulde have the water satle away, and the grownde somewhat *sadlener* before hee woulde goe to field with them.' *Farming, &c., Book of H. Best*, p. 77.

² 'We er pouer freres þat haf nought on to lyue, In stede of messengers. *Sane condite* vs gyue. Þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie, þat non vs robbe ne slo, for þi curteysie.' Robert of Brunne, p. 260. 'My mastyr gaff to a man of the Frenshe Kynges that brout hym a *sayf condyte*. xxxiijs. iiij.d.' *Manners & Household Exps. of Eng.* p. 361. 'My lord Wenlok, Sir John Cley and the Dean of Seynt Seuerens . . . sette ar there, abiding a *sayfcondait*.' Paston Letters, ii. 52. 'A *sane condit* she him nome.' *Sir Gencerides*, (Roxb. Club), 1430, l. 9752. 'En *Passé-port*, a passport, a *safte-condite*.' Hollyband.

³ A kind of fine serge or woollen cloth. Cotgrave gives '*Seytte*, f. serge or sey;' and Palsgrave 'Saye, cloth, *serge*.' '*Leuidensis*, a garment made of course clothe; *Sagulum*, a cassocke.' Cooper. In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, pr. in Paston Letters, iii. 464-5, we find 'a hanging for a chamber of grene *say* borduryd with acrons of xxxv. yerdes

to Say; *Aire, Ascribere, cedo, cedito, dare, dicere, dictare, dictitare, conferre, desserere, ferre, ef-, inquirere, predicere, promere, suggerere.*

Saynge; *dicens, promens, inquiens, & cetera.*

a Sayle; *Arthenio, Artenum, Arcetum, carbosa (carbasa A.), linthium, sinus, velare, velum.*

to Sayle.

a Sayle jerde (A. Sayzerde A.); *Antempna, velarium.*

to Sakyre¹; *conficere, sacrare, sacrificare.*

a Sakerynge belle; *tintinnabulum.*

†Sakkeles²; *inculpabilis.*

†Saklesly; *inculpabiliter.*

a Salary; *salarium.*

longe,' and the same word occurs at pp. 482-3-4-5 of vol. i. See the anecdote of William given in Robert of Gloucester, p. 390—

'As hys Chamberleyn hym broȝte, as he ros aday,
A morwe vorto werye, a peyre hose of say,
He este, "wat hiȝ costenede?" "þre ssylling," þe oþer seyde,
"Fy a debles," quap þe kyng, "wo say so vyl dede,
Kyng to werye eny cloþ, bote yt costenede more?
Bu. a peyre of a marc, oþer þou ssalt be acorye sore."

In *Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 81, we read of 'a scheld

Ryche and over geld wyth a gryfoun of say.'

In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 213, Oliver is described as wearing a 'mantel of say,' in the original *son bliant de soie*. See the account of the tabernacle in Wyclif, Exodus xxvi, where in v. 7 of Purvey's version, Moses is directed to make 'enleuene sates [heeren serges W. *saye cilicina* Vulg.] to kyure the hilyng of the tabernacle.' In the Will of Sir T. Hilton in 1559, are mentioned: 'thre eurtings of grein and yellow saracenet, one other teaster of yellowe and blew satten eburgese, thre courtings of reid and yellowe *saye*, one cupbord cloth of fursing naples.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 182; see also *ibid.* p. 347, where we find a 'tester of rede and green *sayes*.' Spenser uses the word in the *Faerie Queene*, III. xii. 8.

¹ 'Sacyng of the masse, *sacrament*. Bycause the oyle, that princes and bysshops be anoynted with, is halowed their oyntyng is called sacyrynge: a cause que l'uyllie dont les princes et les esueques sont oynctz est consacree, on appelle leur oynnement consecration. I sacre, I halowe. *Je sacre*. Sacyryng bell, *clochette*.' Palsgrave. 'Ase ofte ase þe preost messed' and *sacred* þet meidenes bearn.' *Ancien Ricle*, p. 268. 'Oþer bisshopes werre *i-sacred* at Caunterbury.' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 115.

'When a sawele is sactled & *sakred* to dryztyn,

He holly haldes hit lis & haue hit he wolde.' *Allit Poems*, B. 1139.

See also Robert of Gloucester, p. 106, &c. In the Paston Letters, i. 19, William Paston writes: 'The seyð John Wortes is in the cite of Rome *sacred* a bysshop of Irland.' Wyclif, *Select Works*, iii. 288, says: 'Penk ye, elene prestis, hou moche 3e be holden to God, þat þat þou power to *sacre* his owne precious body and blood of breed and wyn.' 'Tintinnabulum, a sacrybelle.' Medulla. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods taken in 1459 we find, 'Item, j *sakerynge* bell of sylver.' Paston Letters, i. 490. The author of the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* says—

'Bitwene þe Sanctus and the sakeryng 3e schal preye stondyng.' p. 143.

See note in P. to Kuylyngne of a belle, p. 279.

² 'Sac-les he let hin welden it so.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 916. In the *Cursor Mundii*, l. 839, we read of

'Sin and sak and schame and strif,
That now es oueral þe world sa riȝt;

and again, l. 5079—

'Forgiues me þat i did yow tak And bunden he witouten sak.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 11552, 11554, and 11563, and Lyndesay, *Monarche*, 5701. In *Allit. Poems*, B. 716, Abraham pleading for Sodom and Gomorrah says—

'Syre, with yor leue, Schal synful and *sakles* sylfer al on payne'

'He es *sakles* supprysede for syne of myne one.' *Morte Arthure*, l. 3986.

See also *ibid.* l. 3992—

'This ryalle rede blode ryne appone erthe,
It ware worthy to be schrede and schrynyde in golde,
Ffor it es *sakles* of syne, sa helpe me oure Lorde.'

†A Sale¹; *Sala* (A.).

Salge²; *salgia, salua, herba est.*

Salghe (or Saly A.)³; *salix.*

a Salme; *psalmus.*

a Salmister; *psalmista.*

a Salmody; *psalmodia.*

a Salmoñ; *salmon, isicrus, mugil, mugilis (mugillis, mugillus A.);*
versus:

¶Plus in salmone quam salamone legis.

a Salse; *condimentum.*

*a Salsister⁴; *hirna, salsucia, hilla.*

Salte; *sal.*

A Salte catte⁵.

to Salte; *condire, sallire (salere A.).*

Salpetyr.

a Salte cote⁶; *salina (salinum A.),*
est locus ubi fit sal (vel vas in quo ponitur A.).

a Salte makere; *salinator.*

Salte; *salsus.*

†a Salte pye⁷; *salinum.*

†a Salte seler; *sallarum, salsarium (salsorium A.), salinum.*

Same; *idem, identidem.*

†Sa Mekelle; *tantum, tantummodo, tantisper.*

†jn Sa Mekelle; *jntantum.*

a Sanctuary; *sanctuarium.*

a Sande; *sabulum, & cetera; ubi grauelle.*

†Sande blynde⁸; *luscus.*

The author of the *Metrical Homilies* enjoins every

'Sinful man to murne for his sin and sake.' p. 159.

'I patt ilke moneþ eftt & tatt daz3 i þe moneþþ,

Wass ure Laterrd Jesu Crist *Sacclæc* o rode naz3ledd.' *Ormulum*, 1900.

See also *ibid.* l. 5299 and *Ancien Riwle*, pp. 68 and 116. A. S. *sacu*, fault, offence. The word is used by Sir W. Scott in the *Monastery*, ch. 9:

'Men of good are bold as sackless,

In the nook of the hill,

Men of rude are wild and reckless,

For those be before thee that wish thee ill.'

Lie thou still

¹ 'Thorowte Pareche gan he ryde, & at þe kynges sale he lighttis.' *Roland & Otuel*, 63.

'Kele hit with a litelle ale,

And set hit downe to serve in sale.'

Liber Cure Cacorum, p. 10.

'3et þe symplest in þat sale wat3 serued to þe fulle.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 140.

See also *Morte Arthure*, ll. 82, 91, 134, &c. A. S. *sal*.

² The herb Sage.

³ A willow, very commonly known as a 'sally.' '3e schulen take to 3ou in the firste day . . . braunchis of a tree of thicke boowis, and *salewis* of the rennyng stream.' Wyclif, *Levit.* xxiii. 40 (Purvey). Chaucer in the Wyf's Preamble, 655, says—

'Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwes*, Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes.'

And priketh his blind horse ouer the falwes . . .

A. S. *sealh*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 125^b, has: 'Salix is named in Grebe [?Greke] Itia, in English a Wyllowe tre, or a *Sallow* tre, and in y^e Northern speneche a Saugh tre.' In Palladius *On Husbondrie*, l. 1049, 'saly twigges' are recommended for the making of hives, and in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, p. 120, *saulges* are said to be good for flail-handles, rake-handles, &c.

⁴ 'Saulcisse, saucisse, f. a saucidge.' Cotgrave.

⁵ There is nothing that *Pigeons* more affect than Salt; for they will pick the Mortar out of the Joynts of Stone or Brick-walls, merely for the saltiness thereof; therefore do they usually give them, as oft as occasion requires, a Lump of Salt, which they usually call a *Salt-Cat*, made for that purpose at the *Salterns*, which makes the Pigeons much affect the place: and such that casually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.' J. W. *Systema Agriculture*, 1681, p. 177. See Halliwell s.v. *Cat*. *Salt-cat* is still in use in Derbyshire for a bait for pigeons.

⁶ Harrison in his *Description of England*, ii, 83, says: 'There be a great number of salt cotes about this well [at Wick], wherein the salt water is soddin in leas, and brought to the perfection of pure white salt.' 'The *salina*: Anglice salte cote.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204.

⁷ A box for holding salt.

⁸ 'Sandblind, vide Eleare eied & Poreblind. Pooreblind, or he that seeth dimlie, *lusciosus*.' Baret. 'Poreblinde, Sandblinde, *lippus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Berluc, Purlblinde, made

a Sange; *cantus, concentus, Armonia, cantilena, canticum, melodia, carmen, modulacio, cincinnium, cantus duorum, camena, simphonia, musa, canor, canorus, hemus, oda, pneuma, [p]neumaticus, psalmodium, tricennium cantus trium.*

Sape; *migma (magma A.), smigma, sapo.*

a Sape maker or seller; *saponarius.*

pe Sappe of a tre¹; *suber.*

ta Sappelynge; *querculus (ilex A.).*

†Sare²; *Sublestus (A.).*

Sary; *tristis, mestus, molestus, anxius, dolorosus, gembundus, languidus, sollicitus, anclus, calamitosus, flebilis, funebris, inglorius, in-*

gloriosus, lugubris, lamentabilis, morosus, trenosus, tremosus, trenis.

†Saresbury (*proprium nomen ville*); *sarisburia; sarisburiensis participium.*

to make Sary; *calamitare, contristare, lugubrare, mestificare (tristificare A.), tristare & -ri.*

a Sarynes; *tristitia, Anxietas, trena.*

†Sorowus; *ubi Sorowe (A.).*

a Sargeande (Sarjande A.); *clauiger, prepositus, satelles, sceptiger, & cetera.*

a Saresyñ; *sarecenus.*

a Sarce³; *colum, Instrumentum colandi ceruisiam, colatorium.*

ta Sartryn⁴; *sartorium, sutrinum.*

sand-blinde.' Cotgrave. 'Sand blynde, Lippus, Lusciosus, Luscus. Sand blind to be, Lippio. Sandblindnes, Luscio.' Huloet. In the *Janna Linguarum*, 1617, p. 146, we have persons spoken of 'who are bleare-eyed and sand-blind towards themselves, but quick-sighted toward others.' A. S. *sam* = Lat. *semi*, Greek *hpa*. *Samded*, half dead, occurs in Robert of Gloucester, p. 163, and *sunrede*, half red (ripe) in P. Plowman, C. ix. 311.

¹ 'The Sap, or the white and soft part of a tree, *alburnum*.' Baret.

² Ducange renders '*Sublestus*' by '*subditus*,' and '*sublestia*' by '*Infirmities, tristitia*.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 1460, speaking of the vicissitudes of human life says—

'Now er we bigg, now er we bare; Now er we hale, now seke and sare.'

See also ll. 1775, 3635, &c. A. S. *sār*.

³ A small hair sieve. 'Sarse for spyce, *sas*.' Palsgrave. '*Sas*, in. a ranging sieve, or searce. *Sasser*, to sift, searce, range, bould. *Tamis*, m. a searce or boulder (also a strainer) made of haire. *Tamiser*, to searce, to bould.' Cotgrave. Baret gives 'A Sarse, or fine siue, *incerniculum*.' In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods at Caistor, in 1459, are mentioned, 'Item, ij lytyll broches rounde, j sars of brasse, j brasen mortar cum j pestell, j grate, j sarche of tre.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 490. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 67, we read: 'Take mustard seed and waiche it and drye it in an oven. Grynde it dry. *Sarse* it thurgh a *sarse*.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xviii. c. 11, thus distinguishes the various kinds of sifters, &c.: 'Divers sorts of sieves and bulters there be. The *Sarce* made of horse haire, was a devise of the Frenchmen: the *tamis* raunger for course bread, as also the fine floure boulder for manchet (made both of linnen cloth) the Spaniards invented.' Langley in his trans. of Polydore Vergil also gives the same account: 'Sieves and *sarces* of beare were founde in Fraunce, as Plinie telleth, and bultres of linnen in Spayne: In Egypte they were made of fenne ryshes and bultryshes.' Bk. iii. c. i. fo. 54. 'Sarse for spyce, *sas*. I sarce as a grosser doth his spyce. *Je Sasse*. Sarse this cynamome after you have beaten it, for I muste have it fyne.' Palsgrave. 'To sift or searse. *Cribro, cemo*. A Sarse, *ride* Sieve. To Sarse, *ride* Sift.' Gouldman. 'Sarse. Loke in siue. *Sarcen. Cribro*.' Huloet. 'A *cens* or censer to try out the fine powder from a mortar.' Withal. 'The marchauntis straunziers nowe use as sone as the marchaundise of greine is broughte in to their houses to *sarse*, sylte and trye out the best greyne.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 87 (ed. 1811). In the Invent. of Archbishop Becket, in 1423, is an item, 'de viij. receptis pro uno *sarce* multum usitato.' Test. Ebor. iii. 89. W. Henryboom in 1493 bequeathed 'a sars of laton.' Burg Wills, &c. p. 82.

⁴ 'Sartorium. A Coblers-shop.' Gouldman.

†a Sastange (Saystange A.)¹; *ful-
langu, tinarium.*

a Sawdyour²; *Arcubus, qui cubat
in Arce.*

to Saue; *saluare, saluificare.*

Saferay; *s[a]fureia, herba est.*

a Saueour (Savyoure A.); *saluator,
salutaris (ebraice A.) Christus,
ihesus, grece sother.*

to make Sauery; *condire, sapor-
are.*

Sauery; *sapidus (conditus A.).*

vn Sauery; *insipidus, gabarus, in-
conditus, insulsus.*

†Savyne³; *savina, herba est.*

to Saver; *sapere.*

to Savyr wele; *Aromatizare, redolere,
fragraré, odorare, nidere vt carnes
Assate, spirare.*

a Savyr; *sapor (fragor, nidor A.),
odor, alatus (et cetera A.).*

a Savle; *Anima, Ad vitam pertinet,
Anima enim vivimus, Animo sa-
pinus, spiritum spiramus, sensus,
ratio, mens, Animus ad virtutes
pertinet, cor, voluntas, spiritus,
manes, perfectio, vita, vis, ede-
lichia (endolochia A.) i. perfecta,
natura, potencia, virtus interior,
umbra, sicke grece.*

to Sawe; *serere, con-, pre-, semin-
are, con-, dis-*

to Saghe A tre; *serrare (sarrare
A.).*

a Saghe; *serra, serrula.*

A Sawyer; *Sator (A.).*

a Sawyer; *serrator.*

†Sawnder (Sawndyr A.); *Alexander,
nomen proprium viri.*

Saw[n]dyrs (Sawndres A.)⁴; *san-
dic, vel sandex secundum iannen-
sem, est enim genus rubei coloris.*

¹ The pole used for carrying a see or tub between two persons. See Saa, above. Jamieson gives 'Sasteing, s. a kind of pole. v. *Sting*. Sting, steing; a pole.' A. S. *stenge*. Baret renders 'phalanga' by 'a leauer or barre, to lift or beare timber; rollers to conue things of great weight.' Cotgrave gives 'Tine, a stand, open tub or see, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five pailfulls, and commonly borne by a *stang* betweene two.' 'Tine. A col-staffe, or stang; a big staffe whereon a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders.' *ibid*. In the Invent. of R. Stoneye, 1562, are included 'stees, *stanggs*, peatts, old tecture tymbre x^s. Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 152. G. Douglas uses 'pikkis and poynitit *stingis*' to render Virgil's *duris contis*. Æneados, lib. ix. p. 295. 'Ashe *stangs* in the same house, xij^d. Invent. of W. Benson, 1568, Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 224. 'Falanga. A club with iron at the end.' Gouldman. *Phalanga est hasta, vel quidam baculus ad portandas cupas, Anglice a stang, or a culstaffe*. Ortus. It was also called a colestaff or cuuel staf (*Genesis & Exodus*, l. 3710). See P. Cowle tre. In *Sir Gawayne*, 1614, a stang is used for the purpose of carrying home the boar:

'3et hem halchez al hole þe haluez to-geder,
& syþen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.'

'A wikkid iew . . . smate him wiþ a *saa stange*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21, 144.

² 'A sodioure, miles, bellator.' Manip. Vocab. 'Arcipoten^s vel arcitens. A sowdyoure.' Medulla.

³ Tusser in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c. ch. 42, st. 22, recommends 'Savin for bots' in horses. It was supposed to procure abortion:

'And when I look By all conjecture to destroy fruit rather.'

To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*, Middleton, Game of Chess, c. 16.

Too frequent in nunnies' orchards and there planted,

⁴ Sandal wood. Cooper renders 'Sandysse' by 'a colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together.' 'Saunders, *sandali albi et rubei et citrini*. MS. Sloane, 5, leaf 10. It appears to have been in use in cookery as a colouring material. Thus in a recipe for 'Charlet icoloured' given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13, we are told to

'Take almondes unblanchyd, wasshe hem and grynd . . .

Do þer to pynys and *saunders* for spyce,

For to colour hit, luke þou do þis.'

We also find in the *Howard Household Books* (Roxb. Club), p. 42, an item for 'sander powder, di. lb. ij^s. vj^d.' In the Inventory of John Wilkenson taken in 1571 (*Wills &*

†Sawt¹; *jnsultus*.

a Sawse; *condimentum*.

a Sawser (Sawssor A.); *Acetabulum*.

a Sawtre (Sawter A.)²; *nablum, organum, psalterium*; versus:

¶ *Ebraici, greci diversificantque latini,*

Psalterium greci, nos organa, nabla (nobula A.) iudei.

S ante C.

a Scab (Scabbe A.); *scabies, scabia, scabiola, scabiecula, impetigo est arida scabies*.

Scabyd (Scabbyde A.); *scaber, scabidus, scabiosus, scabrosus*.

a Scabbydnes; *scabredo, scabritudo*. a Scafalde (Scalfalde A.)³; *proestrinum*.

to Scalde; *excaturizare*.

†to Scalde browes⁴; *Adipare*.

†to Scald a foule⁵; *scatigari-zare*.

a Scalde; (*mulier A.*), *berda (barda A.)*.

a Scale of a balañ; *lanx*.

a Scale of a fysche; *scama, squama, squamula*.

Scaled (A Scale of Ale A.); *squamatus, squ[a]mosus*.

Invent. i. 363) we find 'ij doss. cording for coddess xij^d., ij^b, & ½ of saunders iij^s. iij^d., ij doss. pen and ynkhornes ij^s. viij^d.' See Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, i. Saunders also occurs in the list of 'Spycery' in Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 234 (ed. 1811). 'Detez, j quart. de Saundrez' are mentioned in the invent. of the Priory of Durham, 1446, *Wills & Invents. i. 94*.

¹ In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 356, in the account of the siege of Berwick we read—

'Quhen thai without war all redy, Thai trumpet till ane sawt in hy.'

The omission or mutilation of a prefixed preposition in words of Romance origin is very common. Thus we have *say* and *assay*, *noy* and *annoyn*, *sege* and *assege*, *scompt* and *discompt*, and many others.

² '*Laudate eum in psalterio et cithera*, his is to seye, preysithe your lord god in the sawtrie and in the harpe.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 138. Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholom. *de Propriet. Rerum*, bk. xix. c. 41, says that 'Armonia Rithmica is a sowynge melody, and divers instruments serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and sawtrie and nakyres.' In *Sir Degrevant*, p. 178, l. 33, the hero is described as

'flayre mane and flree

To harpe and to sautrie,

And gretlech gaff hym to gle,

And geterne full gay.'

And in the St. John's Coll. Camb. MS. of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, leaf 127^b, we read—'Another ther was sit pat in hire hande bare an horne whare in scho made a grete sowne of orgoues and of sawtrie.' In the Harl. MS. of the *Handlyng Synne*, 1701, leaf 32, we read—

'Yn harpe, yn thabour and symphangle, Wurschepe God yn troumpes and sautrie.'

'Thow shalt haue metynge a floe of prophetis comynge down fro the hec3, and before hem a sawtrie, and a tymbre, and a troumpe, and an harp.' Wyclif, 1 Kings x. 5.

³ 'A scaffold, or stage where to beholde plaies, &c., and sometime the sight or plaie set forth in that place, *spectaculum*.' Barret. See the stage direction in the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 289: 'What tyme that processyon is enteryd into the place, and the Herowdys takyn his *schaffalde*, and Pylat and Annas and Cayphas here *schaffaldys*,' where the meaning evidently is 'take their places on the stage.' Chaucer says of the 'joly' clerk Absalon that—

'Somtime to shew his lightnesse and maistrie,

He plaieth Herode on a *schaffold* hie.' *Miller's Tale*.

⁴ Browes or Brewis was prepared with boiling water, which was poured over the bread, &c.

⁵ 'Take chekyngs, *scalde* hom fayre and elene.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 22. 'To scald hogs and take of their haire, *glabrare sues*.' Barret. Amongst the fourteen pains which the wicked shall suffer in hell, Hampole says—

'þe ellevend es hate teres of gretynge, þat þe synful sal scalden in þe dounfallynge.'

P. of Cons. 6575.

The author of the *Ancren Riwle* speaks of 'schaldinde teares.' p. 246.

a Scalle¹; *glabria, glabra; glaber*.

Scalled; *glaber, glabriosus*.

†a Scalyon (A Scalier A.)²; *hinsula*.

to Scape; *evadere, effugere, elabi*.

a Scaplory (A Scapellory A.)³; *Armilans, Armilans, scapularium* (scapular A.).

Scapulare.

†A Scarle or visern⁴; *larua; versus: ¶larua fugat volucem, sic larua sit quoque demon* (A.).

Scarlett; *lutun, coccus, coccinum scarletum; coccinus, coccineus, luteus & scarleticus*.

*Scarse⁵; *parcus*.

*Scarsely; *parce*.

*a Scarsenes; *parcitas, parcimonia* (raritas A.).

¹ 'A scaule, *scabies*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A scab, or scabbednesse, a scall, *scabies*: scabbed, or full of scalles; his head is all to scald.' Baret. In a poem on blood-letting, *circ.* 1380, pr. in Halliwell's Dict. p. 958, we read—

'Besydis the ere ther ben two,
That on a man not ben undo.

To kepe hys heved fro evyl turnyng
And fro the *scalde*, wythout lesyng.

See also another extract in his Introduction, under Worcester. Chaucer describing the Soumpnour says—

'Qyke he was, and chirped as a sparwe

With *skalled* browes blake, and piled berd.' C. T. Prologue, 627.

'A scall, *impetigo*.' Coles. '*Glabra*; scroffe or scalle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. 'A malander . . . appereth on the forther legges, in the bendyng of the knee behynde, and is like a scable or a *skol*.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. G vi¹⁸.

² See Holleke, above, p. 187. 'A scallion onion, *ascalonia*.' Baret. 'Sivot. A Scallion, a hollow or unset Leeke.' Cotgrave.

³ A scapulary, so called from its being thrown over the shoulders. In Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 19, Jack Upland says: 'What betokeneth your great hood, your *scaplerie*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope?' In Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, l. 550, it is said of the friars that 'Pei schapen her *chapolories* and streceþ hem brode,

And launceþ heige her hemmes wip bablyng in stretes.'

'The habyte of his ordre his cope hys *scapularye* and cote were all wythout any evyl corpeuyon.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, li. 419, col. 4. In Hollinshed, vol. iii. p. 830, the word is used for a kind of mantle, probably a monk's cloak: 'In the moneth of Maie, the king and the new duke of Suffolke were defenders at the tilt against all comers. The king was in a *scapelerie* mantle, an hat of cloth of siluer, and like a white hermit.' This would appear to be the meaning intended in our text, as also in the Inventory given in Paston Letters, iii. 410, where we find 'j *scapelerie* with an hodde.' But from a passage in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 424, it is evident that it was a very light cloak, for there is permission given to anchoresses that 'inwid þe wanes ha nuhe werie *scapeloris* hwen mantel han heu geð.'

⁴ 'Spiryte called a hagge, a hobbegoblyn, which appeareth in the night. *Larua, lemur*.' Hulot. '*Larua*, a sprite appearing by night; an hegge; a goblin; a goast; a visarde; one disguised.' Cooper. 'A bugge, *spectrum, larua*.' Baret. The Medulla explains *larva* by 'a Vesere or a skerell or a deuyll.'

⁵ See the *Seryn Sages*, l. 1244, where we read—

'That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;

And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was scars and chineche;'

and *Alisaunder*, 1012—

'In a castel heo was y-set,

Skarschliche and nougt foisoun.'

And was deliverid liversoon,

Wyclif in his *Apology*, p. 105, says: 'þei ken þer tongis for to speke gret þingis, wan þei do bot litil þingis: þei are largist bihistars & *scarceist* geuars.' And again in his version of 2 Cor. ix. 6: 'He that soweth *scarsly*, schal and *scarsly* reþe; and he that soweth in blessingis, schal reþe and of blessingis.' Chaucer in the *Tale of Melibee*, p. 162, (ed. Wright), says, 'Right as men blianen an averous man, because of his *skarsete* and chyncherie, in the same manere is he to blame, that spendeth ouer largely; and again: 'And afterward ye schul use the richesses, the whiche ye han geten by youre witte and by youre travaile, in such a maner, that men holde yow not *skarce* ne to spuryng, ne to fool large, that is to say, over large a spender.' Occleve complaining that his salary was not regularly paid says—

Scate¹; *ragadia*, *scatus*.

A Scawde; *Barda*, *vt supra vbi*
scalde (A.).

a Scep[t]our; *sceptrum*; (versus :

¶ *Est S Cephtrum virga regis quod*
dat tibi Cepi,

Sceptrum per S et C vult scut-
um significare A.).

to Sclaundere (Selawndir A.); *scan-*
dalizare.

a Sclaunder; *ignominia*, *scandulum*;
ignominiosus, *jasignis*.

a Selice²; *vertinella* est *forceps* *me-*
dici, *spatula*.

Sclidere (Sclidydr A.)³; *labilis*, *lu-*
bricus; versus :

'Sixe mark yerely, to skars is to sustene

The charges that I haue, as I wene.'

De Regimine Principum, p. 44.

'Hys moder he dude in warde, & scars lyf lede her fonde

In þe abbeye of Worwell, & by nome hyre hyr londe.' Robert of Gloucester. p. 334.
'Scarse, nygarde or nat sufficient, *eskars*. Scante or scarce.' Palsgrave. 'Licurgus techep
alle men to be skilfulliche *scars* [*parsimoniam omnibus suade*].' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 35.
See also quotation from Caxton in note to a Scrolle, below.

¹ 'A scate, *fisho*, *latis*, *ruia*.' Manip. Vocab. See Ray or skate, above.

² Cooper gives '*Spatha*, *Spatula*, f. an instrument to turne fryed meat; a sklise;' and
Elyot, '*Spatha*, an instrument of the kitchen to turne meat that is fried.' In the Inven-
tory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods at Caistor, 1459, we find amongst the kitchen utensils 'j
fryeyng panne, j *selyce*.' Baret has 'A sklise: an instrument to turne fride meate, *spathu*.'
'*Espatule*, f. a little slice.' Cotgrave. Compare the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, pp. 43, 48. In the
Forme of Cury, p. 33, it seems to mean according to the Glossary 'a flat stick,' for we are
told to 'bete it well togider with a *sklyce*.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xxxiii. c. 8
says: 'As touching silver, two degrees there be of it, which may be knowne in this manner:
For lay a piece of silver ore upon a *selise*, plate, or fire pan of yron red hot, if it continue
white still, it is very good; if the same become reddish, go it may for good in a lower de-
gree: but in case it looke blacke, there is no goodnes at all in it.' In the Farming and
Acct. Books of Henry Best of Elmswell, York, dated 1641 (Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 139),
the term is applied to an instrument used by thatchers: 'A thatchers tooles are two
needles for sawinge with, an eize-knife for cuttinge the eize, a switchinge knife for cuttinge
it eaven and all alike as hee cometh downe from the ridge, a *slise*, whearewith hee diggeth
a passage and alsoe striketh in the thatch, a little iron rake with three or fower teeth for
scratchinge of dirte and olde mortar, and a trowell for layinge of mortar on.' 'Selyce to
tourne meate, *tournaire*.' Palsgrave. '*Ligula*. A slice.' Stanbridge. *Vocabula*. We also
find the verb, as in the following: 'Men vse it also to *sklise* it [the sea onion] and to hange
it on a threde, so that one pece touche not an other, and so drye them in the shaddow.'
Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 130.

³ A word very common in Ireland. It occurs in Wyclif, Proverbs xxvi. 28: 'A desey-
able tunge looneth not the treuthe; and the *slidri* [*slidir* P. *lubricum* V.] mouth werkillh
fallings,' and in MS. Sloane, 2593, ff. 6^b—

'Man, be war, the weye is *slider*,

Body and sowle xul go togeder.

Thou seal slyde, thou wost not qwerd,

But if thou wilt amendes make.'

Palsgrave has 'slyder, *glissant*.'

'He sluid and stummelt on the *slidry* ground.' G. Douglas. *Æneidos*, Bk. ii. p. 138.

'Ule, heo seide, lust nu hider, þu schalt falle, þe wei is *slider*.' Owl and Nightingale, 956.
Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, l. 406, says—

'A dronke man wot wel he hath an hous, And to a dronke man the wey is *slider*.'

But he not which the righte wey is thider,

See also the *Legend of Good Women*, Cleopatra, 648:

'He poureth peesen upon the hatches *slider*.'

'In þi mynd þou may consider Quhow warldlie power bene bot *slidder*.'

Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3711.

'þe pridde uorbiſme is þet ter on geN him one in one *slidre* weie, he slit and falleN
sone.' *Ancient Rible*, p. 252. See other instances in Trevisa's Higden, i. 63: 'þe wey is
so *slider*.' Wyclif's Select Works, ii. 4 and 367, Prologue to Job, p. 671, &c. '*Lubina*,
slidder.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vocab. p. 57. So W. de Biblesworth, *ibid.* p. 162,
says— '*Gelé et plurye de gotaunt Font le chemin trop lidawnt* (*sliderye* or *selidinde*).
See also Sklyder, hereafter. A. S. *slidor*.

¶ *Labilis est fluxius, dicatur (dicetur A.) lubricus Anguis; Et tamen utrumque a labor laboris exit.*

a Scldyrnes; *labilitas.*

Sclydyng; *labens.*

to Scomme¹; *spumare.*

a scola; *scola, studium, gignasium, gignasiolum.*

a Scoler; *scolaris.*

†to Scomfett²; *ubi to ouer-cumme (owrecome A.).*

†a Scomfetyng; *superacio, triumphus.*

a Scomer; *spumatorium, dispumatorium.*

a Sconse³; *Abconsa.*

†a Scope⁴; *cepicium, capidula, genata (genita A.).*

†to Scope⁵; *ubi to ryne or lepe.*

¹ 'Take Hares and flec hom, and washe hom in broth of fleshe with the blode, then boyle the brothe and *scome* hit wel and do hit in a pot.' Anct. Cookery 1420, in Household Ord. ed. 1790, p. 428. In Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen at Caistor in 1459 we find 'ij ladels and ij *skymers* of brasse.' *Escumer*, m. a scummer or skimmer of liquor. Cotgrave. Dame Elizabeth Browne in her Will, 1487, bequeaths *inter alia* 'a laddill and a *scomer* of laton.' Paston Letters, iii. 466. In an Inventory dated 1558, *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 162, we find: 'ij chafynge dysshes xij^d.—a latten laddell & a *scomer* ij^s.—a breade grayt vj^d.—ij fyer chauffers vj^s. viij^d.—brasse pannes xx^s.' *Mestola, mescola*, a skommer to skomme the pot with all. Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. See *Scumme* and *Scwmure*, hereafter. 'I *scomm* the pottle, I take of the *scomm*. *Je escumme*. I pray you, *scomm* the pottle well. I *scomm* a pottle or any suche other lyke. *Jescumme vng pot*. *Skumme* the pottle woman, intendest thou to poyson us?' Palsgrave. 'ij laddils, j *scomer* et j creagra, xij^d.' are mentioned in the invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

² Hampole in the *Pricke of Cons.* 2269 tells us how when the devil tempted St. Bernard in vain 'all *skomft* he vanyst away.' See *Allit. Poems*, R. 1784—

'peune ran pay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete,

Blastes out of bryzt brasse brestes so hyze,

Ascry scarred on pe seue þat *scomfted* mony;

and *Alisaunder*, l. 959—

'On bothe halve in litel stounde, Was mony knyght laid to the grounde

Ac the *scomft* and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage.'

See also Wright's *Polit. Poems*, i. 217, *Sir Genetides*, ed. 1865, l. 4266, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 3777, *Morte Arture*, 2335, 1644, &c. 'I *scomfite* or I overcome. *Je raynes*. He hath *scomft* all his ennemyes.' Palsgrave.

³ Baret gives 'A *sconce*, or little lanterne.' Sherwood in his Dict. has 'Sconce, *lanterne*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'A *sconce*, *lanterna*.' The word is still in common use for a kind of candlestick of tin, which is hung up against the wall. O. Fr. *esconce*. In the Invent. of Bertram Anderson taken in 1570 we find: 'In the Hall, ij^e tabellus, vj buffet stollles, iiij buffet stormes, a one litell fourme with feto xxvj^s. viij^d., a farre cupborde, a *skomes* at xxx^s.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 341; see also p. 312, where in another Inventory dated 1588 are mentioned 'ij litle lanterne *sconces*, j old fyshe skymber, and an old latten laddell, 4^d.' 'To Richard Godson on of my *sconces* and a writyng candilstik.' Will of Dan. John Fall, in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 244. 'Bedstocks and a *sconce*, xii^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 169. '*Hic absconsus*, A^c *sconse*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193.

⁴ 'The course which wee take, to try the millers usage, is to take the same bushell or *scopp* that wee measured the corne in, and to measure the meale therein after it is brought home, just as it cometh from the milne-eye, and afore it be tamed.' Farming and Aect. Books of Henry Best, 1641 p. 103. In the Inventory of Robert Prat, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 207, taken in 1563, are mentioned 'One pare of bed stockes, one spinning wheill, one maunde, j straw *skopp* & j hopper xvj^d.' 'One strawe *skopp*, ij maundes.' Invent. of R. Prat, 1562. *ibid.* p. 208. 'xii *skoupes* ij^s. *ibid.* p. 167; and in that of Francis Wandysford, in 1559, are 'ij sayes, ij *skopes*, a bowtin tonne.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 134. 'De viij^d. pro j say, di pipe, et j *skope*.' Invent. dated 1508 in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291. See R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, ll. 8164, 8168, and Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 185, l. 178 and 190 l. 105.

⁵ 'To *scoup*, *scowp*, *v.n.* To leap or move hastily from one place to another. *lecl. skopa*, *discurrere*.' Jamieson. Palsgrave gives 'I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. *Je ras par saultées*, I have sene a leoparde *scoupe* after a bucke and at

†a Scoperele¹; *giraculum*.
 a Score; *vicena*, nomen numerale.
 †a Score²; *epimeridia*.
 to Score.
 to Scorne; *ludere*, *Ab-*, *il-* (*ridere* A.), *deridere*, *irridere*, *insultare*, *cachinare*, *ludifacere*, *scandalizare*.
 a Scorne; *derisus*, *derisio*, *ludibrium*, *nuge*, *ridiculum*, *trufa*, *illusia*.
 Scornande; *deridens*, *illudens*.
 a Scotte; *scotus*.
 Scottlande; *scocia*; *scoticus*.

to Score (Scowre A.); *limare*, *e-*, *ob-*, *erubiginare*, *polire*, *limpidare* (*limpidare* A.).
 a Scowrge; *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *quaragena*, *scutica* (? *sentica* A.), *scorpio*, *scorpius*, *tauria*.
 †A Scrolle³; *Rotula*, *breue*, *scedula*, & *cetera* (A.).
 Scrayfysche (Scrafysche A.)⁴; *vbi* *stokfysche*.
 to Scrape away; *radere*, *Ab-*.
 to Scrape; *vbi* to scratte (*vbi* to grate or crate A.).
 a Scrape (to Scrappe A.) as a hen dose; *ruspare*.

ones rent out his paunche.' In *Alisaunder*, l. 5777, we read how Alexander and his army found a nation living in the water, who

'Tho hy seighe that folk, I wys,

In the water at on scoppe.'

Hy plunten doune, as a doppe,

'Yet thitherwarde assuredlye my harte, and mynde is bente
 And burnes, and burnes to braste the bondes which doe inclose it so
 That it ne can goe scope abroad where it woulde gladly goe.'

Drant, *Horace*, 1567, fo. E.iii.

¹ 'A scoppering, or *scopperell*, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb.' Kennett MS. Compare *Hurre bone*, and *Whorlebone*. Ray has 'Scopperloit, s. a time of idleness, a play-time.' Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Mauley gives '*Scopperil*, (1) the bone foundation of a button; (2) a nimble child (possibly because a *scopperil*, with a small peg through it, is used as a *teetotum*, and is then nimble enough. W. W. S.).' '*Scopperil*, a *teetotum*.' Whitby Glossary. Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top, *skoppara-kringla*, a top. 'That vpon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any *Scopperill*.' G. Markham, *Fowling by Water & Land*, 1655, p. 117.

² An account or journal. *Epimeridia* is of course a blunder for *ephemeris*, which Cooper renders by 'a register, a reckning booke wherein things dayly done be written.'

³ 'A scroll of paper, *schedula*.' Baret. '*Roulet*. A list, roll, inventory, catalogue, scrowle.' Cotgrave. 'A scrowe, *sheda*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Anoren Riele*, p. 42, the advice is given 'leteð written on one scrowe hwat se ze ne kunned nout;' and again, p. 282; 'Gif þu hanest knif oðer cloð, mete oðer drunch, scrowe oðer quaer.' 'Item there ben some that maken lettres and scrowys wherin they paynte many crosses and many wordes.' Caxton, trans. of Cato, fo. F2. Hulot has 'Scrow, paper or tables wherin the tenne preceptes ben written, *phile[c]teria*. Such scrow did the phariseis wear;' and again, he speaks of 'Charmes or enchantments wyrtten in a scrow. *Phile[c]teria*.' 'The sayd Bayly vsed to bere scrowys and prophecie aboute hym, shewing to his company that he was an enchanter and of ylle disposicion.' Fabyan, p. 624. 'Sodenly ther cam a whyte doune and lete falle a scrowe on the autler wheron the pope sayd hys masse.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, fo. cexiv. col. 1. Caxton in his version of Trevisa's Higden, Bk. iv. c. 4, says: 'The Pharyseys wered and used harde clothyng and scarsyte of mete and of dryncke, they determyned Moyses lawe by theyr ordynance and statutes, they bere scrowes in their forhe and in theyr lyfte armes, and called the scrowes Phylatena.'

⁴ ²dus Porter.—How felowe; se ye net yon skraw?

Now sen that we drew cutt.'

It is written yonder within a thraw
 Towneley Mysteries, p. 229.
 O. Fr. *escroue*, O. Icel. *skra*, a scroll, skin. See also *Scrawe* and *Scrowe*. In a letter from the Abbot of Lanley to Sir J. Paston in 1463 we read, 'more things [were] seyð favorably for you which I entytelyd in a scrowe.' Paston Letters, ii 138.

⁵ 'A creuisse fish, *cammarus*.' Baret. '*Escrerisse*, f. a crevice or crayfish.' Cotgrave. The Prompt. gives 'Creveys, fysshe, *polipus*.' Randle Holme gives under 'How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or growth,' p. 325, 'A *crevice*, first a Sprou Frey, then a shrimp, then a Sprawn, and when it is large, then a *crevice*.'

a Scrapyng; *ruspamen*; *ruspans*
participium.

to Scratte (Scrappe A.)¹; *scabere*,
scalpere, *scalpitare*; versus:

¶ *Est rationalis scalpo, sed die*
scabo porci:

Scalpo per l. & p scribatur sed
scabo per b.

ta Scratte (Scarte A.)²; *herma-*
frodita (*hermofodrita* A.), *vir*

promiscuj sexus, salmatis medio
correpto, femina promiscuj sex-
us.

a Scrawe (Scrawle A.)³; *cadu-*
la.

ta Screde⁴; *fibulatorium.*

to Screme.

ta Screne⁵; *Antipera.*

to Seryke⁶.

a Scryppe; *pera.*

¹ 'I scratte as a beest dothe that hath sharp nayles. *Je gratigne.*' Palsgrave. 'To scratte, *scabere.*' Manip. Vocab. Hampole tells us that the damned shall

'Ever fyght togyder and stryfe,

And ilk ane *scratte* other in þe face.'

Als þai war wode men of þis lyfe,

P. of Cons. 7376.

See also *Ancien Rirle*, p. 186: 'nis þet child fulitowen þet *scratted* aȝean, & bit upon þe ȝerde?' Still in use in the North.

² An hermaphrodite. '*Hermaphroditus*, wæpen-wifestre, *vel scritta, vel bæddel.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 45. '*Hic et hec armifraudita*, a skrat.' *ibid.* p. 217. In Caxton's version of Trevisa's Higden, Bk. ii. c. i, we read: 'And as it is amonge other bestes, so it is in mankynde that somtyme one of mankynde is bothe man and woman, and suche is called Hermafrodita, and was somtyme called Androgynus [Androgynus], and in Englysshe is called a *Scratte*, and accompted amonge meruaylles and wondres.' 'At the same time word was brought out of Vmbria, that there was an Hermaphrodite or *Skrat* [*seminas*] found, almost twelve yeers old.' Holland, trans. of Livy, Bk. xxxix. c. 22. Phillips in his Dictionary explains *Androgynus* by 'one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes: a *Skrat* or Will Jick, an effeminate Fellow.' 'Scrayto whyche is both male and female. *Androgynus, Hermafroditus, Verius Hermofroditus: Hermofroditus* is both man and woman.' Huloet.

³ See Scrolle.

⁴ '*Fibulatorium*, emiculum quod fibula stringitur.' Gouldman. From this the meaning would appear to be a shred or piece of cloth, but it appears generally to be applied to fragments of bread, &c., as in the Lindisfarne Gospels, Mark vi. 43: 'genomon ða hlafostara *screadunga* twelf ceaulas fülle.' So in *Havelok*, l. 99—

'Hauede he non so god brede,

Ne on his bord non so god *shrede*.'

and Shoreham, p. 30—

'Thaȝ eny best deuoured hyt,

Other eny other onselthe, ech *screale*.'

See also *Ancien Rirle*, p. 416, *Genesis & Exodus*, 3284, and Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 252—

'Robes made of *screles*

Flaterers and false dedes,

Grisely othes and grete medes,

Has schent England.'

'Generides than cut his skirt . . .

For to staunche his bleding.'

And with the *shredes* hem he bond

Generides (Roeb. Club), l. 6118.

⁵ O. Fr. *escren*.

⁶ In hell, according to Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 7346—

'þe devils ay omang on þam salle stryke, And þe synfulle þare-with ay cry and *skryke*;
and again, l. 7350—' þare salle þe swilk rareyng and ruschyng,

And raumpyng of devels and dyngyng and duschyng,

And *skrykyng* of synfulle, als I said are.'

'Though he sore *skricke*,

Maye no man me whytte,

A buffite shall bytte,

Though I doo hym woo.'

Chester Plays, ii. 37.

In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xlii. 3, we read—

'þanne his lemmon on lofte scrilles and *scrykes*.'

See also *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 910 and 10182.

'Anon has he can, A grete *scryke* up he nam.' *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, 491.

See also Douglas, *Aeneas*, Bk. ii. p. 64—

'Matrouis eik

Stonde all on raw, with mony pious *screik*.'

'Skrikyng, *escrye.*' Palsgrave. O. Jcel. *skrikje*.

†to be Serytheñ (Serythin A.)¹;
Illabi.

†to Serythe; *lubi, E-, re-, col-, de-, di-, labare, labescere, lapsare, tuti-bare, vacillare.*

†Serythylle; *labilis.*

a Seryuener; *scriptor.*

†A Seroge²; vbi A buske.

A Serowe³; *secdula* (A.).

†to Serud (Serude A.); vbi to rub.

†a Scuchon⁴; *monile, & cetera*; vbi a bruche.

†a Sculjon (Sewlione A.)⁵; *calcula, lixa*; *lixabundus.*

A Sewylle; *scola, & cetera*; vbi scole (A.).

a Seumme (Sewme A.)⁶; *spuma*; *spumosis participium.*

A Sewmure; *Spumatorium* (A.).

to Scume; *Spumare, ex-, despumare* (A.).

a Scurfe of y^e body; *scabrositas, scabredo, scabritudo, & cetera*; vbi a scab.

a Scurfe of yreñ; *scoria.*

A Scurffe⁷; *quidam piscis* (A.).

Scurfy; vbi scabbyde.

†a Scutelle (Sewtlylle A.)⁸; *canistrum, scutella.*

¹ The meaning evidently is slip or slide (compare *Skylder*, below, of which *Serythylle* appears to be merely another form), but I know of no instance of the word. 'Icel. *skriða*. Dan. *skride*, to slide.' Jonsson. Icel. *skriða* is also a landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *Scree*.

² Generally used in the sense of underwood, thickets, or what is now known as scrubby ground. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire; see Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. Ray gives 'Serogs, sb. black thorn.'

'Full litill it wald delite,

To write of *seroggs*, brome, hadder or rammell.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ix. prol. l. 44.

Stewart in his version of Boece (Rolls Series), iii. 409, says—

'Fra him tha fled to mony wod and *serog*, As boundit scheip fra ony masteif dog.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read, 'þe wey toward þe City was stony, þorny and *seroggy*;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1641, Cadur orders his men—

'Discouereþ now sekerly *skrogges* and other,

That no skathelle in the *skrogges* skorne us here-aftyre.'

'Skrage of trees. *Surmenta*.' Hulot.

³ 'I caste to writte wythine a litelle *serowe*,

Like as I haue done byforene.'

See *Serolle* and *Serawe*, above.

Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 192.

⁴ In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, 1459, we find mentioned, 'Item, j purpoynt white, with a *seuchon* after an hors wyse visure, and braunchis of grene.' Paston Letters, i. 484; see also iii. 281. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 54, we read, 'þe first knyght is strengist of any þat is in any place, and he berith a *seochon* of golde, with a lion in þe myddell; the second is wys, and berith a *seochon* with a pecok; & þe thirð knyght is amorous and loving . . . and he berith a golden *seochon*, with a white dove.' 'A *seuchon*, *tholus, scutulum*.' Baret. 'Seochen, a badge, *escutsson*.' Palsgrave.

⁵ 'A scullion of the kitchen, *lixa*.' Baret.

⁶ See to *Scommie*, above.

⁷ A kind of trout. Moffett & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, ed. 1746, p. 283, say: 'There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Scurfs*, which keep not in the Channel of Riuulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the Roots of great Alders.' On the Tees it is still applical to the bull-trout. See Couch, *British Fishes*, iv. 200; Brewster, *Hist. of Stockton*, Appendix ii.; and Notes & Queries, 6th S. iii. 194.

⁸ 'A scuttle, *spoutula*.' Baret. '*Hotte*, f. a scuttle, dosser, basket to carry on the back: *Hottican*, m. a scuttle, a small wide-mouthed, and narrow-bottomed basket: *Hottour*, m. a basket-carrier, or scuttle-carrier.' In the Inventory of Anthony Place, 1570, *Wills & Invent.* vol. i. p. 318, are mentioned, 'in the Larder Howse, butter tubbes, *scuttles* and other stuff, xxvj. viij^d.' 'They that make the mortar have allwayes by them an olde spade to tewe it with, and a little two gallon skeele to fetch water in, and two olde *scuttles* to carry up mortar in, viz.; one for the server, and another for the thacker-drawer, if occasion see require; and their manner is to putte an handfull or two of dry-strawe into the bottomes of the *scuttles* to keepe the *scuttles* cleane, and that the mortar may goe readily out, and not cleave to the *scuttles*.' Farming &c. Books of Henry Best, 1641, p. 145. '*Hec scutella*, a scotylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 257.

†a Scutelle (Scutylle A.) maker;
scutellarius, scutellarium est locus
vbi ponuntur scutella.

S ante E.

p^e See; mare; marinus, maritinus,
proximus mari; thetis (telhis A.)
genetiuo teteos (thetios A.).

god of p^e See; neptunus, nereus, por-
tunus, nereis dea maris; vnde
versus:

¶ Dic mare dicque salum, dic
equora dicque profundum;
Hij's pelagus, pontus, freta iun-
gas & bitalassum;
Dic amphitricem, quia circuit
& terit orbem.

See; en, ecce.

to See; cernere, pre-, re-, Aspicere,
videre, inspicere, dorcas grece,
haurire, tueri, intueri 3^e coniu-
gationis; videmus natura¹, as-
picimus voluntate², intuemur eu-
a; visere, visare, visitare; versus:

¶ Est tuor inspicio, tuor defen-
dere dico:

Dat tutum tuor, tuitum tuor,
ambo tueri.

Seabylle; visibilis.

Seande; cernens, Aspiciens, videns,
& cetera.

A Secristane; vbi Sacristane (A.).
a Sekely mañ (A Sekylmañ A.);
valitudinarius.

a Secrete³; secreta, oracio est.

Secrete; secretus, & cetera; vbi
preuay.

a Secretary; secretarius, Auriculari-
us.

a Sctour⁴; vbi exequitour.

a Sede; semen, sementis, semincum,
seminarium (sementum A.); se-
mineus, sementinum, sementinus.

a Sede of bestis; (semen A.) sperma.

a Sede; sedes.

a Sedylle; sedile.

See her; eccam illam.

See hym; ecum illum. (See hym or
hir; Ecum, eccam, i. ecce illum
vel illam A.).

†a Seyle⁵; iuncus, biblus, cirpus
(cirpillus, cirpulus A.), carex,
papyrus, iunculus; iuncus, pa-
pireus participia.

†a Seyfebuske; iuncetum, paupirio
(paperio A.), caractum (carectum
A.), cirpetum.

a Sege⁶; sedes.

¹ MS. naturam.

² MS. voluntatem.

³ This doubtless refers to the 'secret' or private prayer of the priest, during the Mass immediately before communicating. In Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 239. Turpin describes how a vision of the death of Roland appeared to him as he was 'in the secrete of the masse.'

⁴ Robert of Brunne (*Handlyng Synne*, ll. 6259-6264) says—

'Of alle fals jat beryn name
Fals exccutours are moste to blame.
Be pope of þe courte of Rome,
Azens hem 3yff he harde dome,
And curseþ hem yn cherclys here
Foure tymes yn þe 3ere.'

'I charge the my sktour, cheffe of alle other.' *Morte Arthure*, 665.

'Youre secturs wille swere nay, and say ye aghte more then ye had.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 326.

'Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god
Take part or thou hense wynde;
For if thou leue thi part in thi scatours ward,
Thi part non part at last end.'

Reliq. Antiq. i. 314.

'And also it es my will fully that ther be gefyn a-gayne to my mayster wyfe that I dwelt wyth, if sho be sectour of my mayster, vj marks.' Will of John of Croton, 1393. pr. in *Testa. Ebor.* i. 186: see also P. Plowman, B. xv. 128: 'Sctours and sudenes.'

⁵ 'A seave, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grease, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn instead of a candle.' Kennett MS. Lausd. 1033. Given also by Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words.

⁶ 'Siege, m. a seat, a chaire, a stoole, or bench to sit on.' Cotgrave.

'Oure syre syttes, he says, on sege so hege,
In his glwande glorye, & gloumbes ful lyttel.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 93.

a Sege of (or A.) a priuay¹; *gumfus* (*cloaca* A.).

a Segg²; *carex* (*carectum locus ubi crescut* A.).

a Segg hylle; *carectum*.

ta Seyn³; *sagena, sagenula diminutivum*.

a Seyn⁴; *sinodus, est congregacio clericorum; versus:*

¶ *Potest miser Atque micha prima iouis Ad sinodum va.*

to Seke; *querere, con-, re-, jn-, per-, dis-, discutere, ex-, quirilare, contrari-, per-, exangulare, scrutari, per-, vestigiare, vestigare, jn-, sciscitari, rimari* A.); *versus:*

¶ *Scrutor vt experiar, vt sanem vulnera rimor,*

Seiscitor inquirens que noua s[e]ire volo.

Seke; *jnfirmitas⁵, egrotus, eger, morbidus, morbosus*.

to be Seke; *egreere, egrescere, egrotare, decubare, decumbere, jnfirmari, languere, languescere*.

a Seker; *scrutator*.

to make Seke; *debilitare, jnfirmare*.

to lygg Seke; *decubare, decumbere*.

Sekabylle; *scrutabilis*.

a Sekelle; *falz, falcicula*.

a Sekylle maker; *folcarius*.

a Sekynge; *scrutinium*.

Sekynge; *querens, scrutans*.

Sekyr; *securus, firmus, beatus, stabilis, constans, solidus, tutus, fretus, jnpavidus*.

Sekyrly; *secure, tute, firme, constanter, & cetera*.

a Sekyrnes; *securitas, firmitas, stabilitas, & cetera*.

a Sekke; *saccus, cuteus est saccus de coreo*.

to Sekke (Sakke A.); *seccare, jn-*.

a Seknes; *egritudo anime est, jnfirmitas dormicionis, imbecillitas, morbus*. (*Egrimonia, langor, liltargia, valitudo de vale dictum, valitudo est sanitas de valeo dictum* A.).

Seldome⁶; *jnfrequens, rarus, rariter, rare vel raro*.

a Sele; *sigillum, bulla, signum*.

a Seyle; *Amphibia, piscis est*.

to Sele; *bullare, sigillare; -tor, -trix, & cetera; -ans participium*.

Selyd; *bullatus, sigillatus*.

to Selle; *cauponari, vendere, renundare*.

to be Sellyd (Solde A.); *venire, renundari*.

Sellyd; *venditus, renundatus*.

a Semawe; *Alcedo, Alcio, Avis est*.

¹ 'Latrina, a siege or jakes.' Elyot. In the Paston Letters, ii. 126, we read, 'the same dager he slewe hym with, he kest it in a sege, whiche is founden and taken up al to-bowyd (bent).' 'A siege house, sedes excrementorum.' Withals.

² 'Segges or sheregrasse, carex. A place where segges do grow, carectum.' Baret. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 20, l. 524, we are told that sheds for cattle should be 'heled well with shingul, tile or broom, or segges.' 'Carex, a Segge. Carectum, locus ubi carceces crescut.' Medulla. See Wyclif, Genesis xli. 18.

³ 'Sagena. f. a greate net to take fishe.' Cooper. 'Seine, f. a very great and long fish net called a Seane.' Cotgrave. 'Sean or Seyn, a great and very long fish net.' Howell. Also given in Ray's Glossary. 'Là covent pecher de nase (wit a seyne).' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 159. A. S. *segne*.

⁴ 'Every Byshoppe and theyr ministers in every theyr visitacions and seanes shal make dyligent enquire.' Fitzherbert, Justyce of Peas, fo. 142^b. 'Scene of clerkes, congregation.' Palsgrave. 'Wherefore a scene was assignede where vij bischoppes of the Britons mette with mony noble clerkes of the famos abbey of Bangor.' Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 407; see also *ibid.* p. 363: 'hit was noo mercayle thaughte they hade dowte of the tru observance, when that the decrees of holy seyns come not un to theyme, as putte withowte the worlde.' 'This pope kepede the v^{tho} holy scene universalle at Constantinople.' *ibid.* p. 425. See also Sene, hereafter.

⁵ MS. *jnfirmitas*.

⁶ MS. Seldone.

to Seme; *Apparere, decere* (decet A.) *personale & impersonale, eminare, expedire.*

to Seme, or it Semes¹; *decet, -bat personale vel impersonale; vt toga decet me, impersonale vt decet me loqui* (A.).

a Seme; *sutura, con-, consutum, fimbria, juga* (Ruga A.).

a Semlande (A Semblande A.); *vultus.*

a Semster (Semestere A.); *sutrix.*

Semlesse (Semeles A.); *inconsutilis.*

Semely²; *decens* (motu cordis, pro-latus A.) *conueniens, consequens, procerus, elegans, formosus natura est* (natura est procerus A.); *versus:*

¶ *Est procerum vere procerum corpus habere.*

Semeinly; *decenter, conuenienter, eleganter, & cetera.*

vn Semynge (vn-Semely A.); *inde-cens, inconueniens, & cetera.*

vn Semelily; *indecenter, inconuenienter, & cetera.*

a Semelnes (Semelynes A.); *elegancia, forma, formositas, species, proceritas.*

Semynge; *Apparencia; Apparens participium.*

Sen; *ex quo, cum.*

†Sendalle³.

Sendabyll; *missilis.*

to Sende; *mandare, commendare, destinare, mittere, e-, re-, legare, missare, missilare, stellare; versus:*

¶ *Mando res alias, sed mitto res animatas.*

to Sendejn; *serere, con-, jnmittere, jn-tromittere, indere.* (to Sende jn; *serere, Equitare, exalare, proferre, con-, in-, mittere, e-, ructuare* A.).

¹ In A. this is inserted immediately before to Sende.

² At the day of judgment, says Hampele, *Pricke of Consc.* 5009, the bodies of the wicked shall be ugly, but as for the good,

'If any lyms be here unsemely,
Thurgh outragiousste of kynd namely,

God sal abate þat outrage, thurgh myght,
And make þa lyms semely to sight.'

So in William of Palerne, l. 49, 'Fat semliche child.' O. Tecl. samr, semiligr. 'Semely, decorus.' Manip. Vocab.

³ See Halliwell, s. v. *Cendal*. Chaucer, describing the Doctour of Physik, says—

'In sangroin and in pers he clad was al,

Lined with tathata and with sendal.' C. T. Prologue, 440:

and in P. Plowman, B. vi. 10, we read—

'And 3e, louely ladyes, with 3oure longe fyngres,
Pat 3e han silke and sendal, to sowe, whan tyne is,
Chesibiles for chapelleyne, cherches to honour.'

See also *Early English Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, i. 11. *Sendal* or *Cendal* was a kind of rich thin silk used for lining, and very highly esteemed. Palsgrave, however, has 'Cendell, thynne linnen, sendal;' and Cooper renders '*Sinto*,' by a very fine linnen clothe;' and so in the A. V. of Matth. xxvii. 59, where Wyclif's version runs, 'Joseph lappede it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his newe briel.' The texture was probably somewhat similar to 'samite,' a kind of satin, of inferior quality; and may possibly have been a sort of *taffeta*, being much used for banners and gonfamous, a proof of its lightness and strength. Thus in *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 209, we read, 'Her gonfainoun was of cendel.' In the *Liber Albus*, ed. Riley, p. 727, amongst the Ordinances of the Tailors, we find: 'Item, pur j robe longe pur femme, garnisse de soy et sendal. ij soulds, vi deniers;' and in *Morte Arthure*, 2299, we are told that the bodies of the Roman Emperor and his chiefs were embalmed, and 'sewed in sendelle sexti-faulde astire.' Neckam in his *Treatise de Uten-silibus* speaks of sendal as a material for shirts and sheets: '*Cumisia* (chemise) *ciadonis* (de sandel) *et serici* (seye), *vel bissi* (cheysil) *materiam sorciatur* (i. capiat) *vel saltem lini: Deline lintheumina* (linceus) *ex syaloue* (de sendel) *vel ex bisso* (cheysil) *vel saltem ex lino* (lin) *vel lodices* (lauges) *supponuntur*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 99, 100. In the reign of Edward I it was enacted, by royal proclamation, that no woman of ill fame should wear the fur called 'minever,' or *sendale* upon her hood or dress, under penalty of confiscation.' *Liber Albus*, Introd. p. lii.

to Sende oute; *emittere, eructare, eructuare, exalare, proferre, & cetera.*

Sendylle (Sendale A.)¹; *sandalium, sindo.*

A Sene²; *Sinodus; Sinodalis.*

†A Sene; *Signum.*

Sengle (Singylle A.); *simplex, simplex³, singularis.*

to make Sengle (Singylle A.); *singulare.*

to Sence⁴; *thurificare.*

Sence; *incensum, tiniam, thus.*

a Sensure; *batillus, thuribulum, ciccendum⁵.*

Sent; *missus, destinatus.*

a Sent; *ubi A saven or a sauour.*

a Sentence; *sentencia, calculus, sensus.*

†a Sequence (Sequens A.)⁶; *sequencia, tropus.*

†A Sequencery; *troporium.*

a Sergeant; *ubi A husbande; prepositus.*

†a Serge⁷; *cereus, ceriolus diminutivum.*

†a Serge berer; *ceroferarius.*

†a Serke⁸; *camisia, juterula, camisiola diminutivum.*

†Serked; *camisiatus, juterulatus.*

a Serpent; *ubi A nedder (Nedyr A.).*

a Servande; *ascripticius, cliens, clientulus, dulus, empticij, famulus quia de famula, famululus, maniceps, mancipium qui ab hostibus mancipatus⁹, minister, ministeriolus¹⁰ (ministriculus A.), puer, satilles, verna, vernacula, vernaculus, vernalis, servus condicione, servulus, servula; versus: ¶S servus, famulus, C ceruus bestia silue.*

to Serve; *Ancillare & -ri, ministrare, servire, famulari, obsequi, deponere, administrare, mancipare, suffire (militare, subseruire A.).*

to make a Servande; *mansipare.*

a Servyce; *famulatus, famulamen, famulicium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, ministracio, dulia, latria; (versus:*

¶Dic duliam gentis latrariam dic omni[ni]po[te]ntis A.).

¹ See Sendalle.

² See also Seyn, above.

³ MS. *simples.*

⁴ 'A Sencsar, thuribulum.' Baret. 'Encenser, to cense, or perfume with frankincense.' Cotgrave. 'Item. j censour of silver and gilt, weying xl unces.' Invent. of Sir J. Fastolf, 1459, Paston Letters, i. 471.

⁵ A. adds here *sensus, Sentencia*, evidently through a confusion on the part of the copier with sentence, below.

⁶ 'Troporium: a sequenciary.' Ortus.

⁷ 'Cereus, a taper or waxe candel.' Cooper. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 20701, we read—

'And swithe feire also 3e singe With *serges* and with candels bryght.'

'Cerus, a serge. *Prinicerius*, that flyst beryth the serge.' Medulla. 'A taper or waxe candle, *careus*.' Baret. 'Cierge, n. a big wax candle.' Cotgrave, who also gives 'Poinete, f. the middle sized wax candle used in churches (the biggest being termed *Cierge*, and the least *Bougie*).' In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 160, l. 24, we read—

'A clerke broht *cerges* in heye, And euerlikan gaf he an.'

See also p. 161, l. 2. 'Cierges, torchys and priketj' are mentioned in Riley's *Memorials* of London, p. 301.

'Hit watj not wonte in þat wonte to wast no *serges*.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1489.

'Also lith was it ther inne, So ther brenden *cerges* inne.' *Havelok*, 594.

See also *ibid.* l. 2125 G, *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6251, *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 71, l. 26 and Glossary, Trevisa, v. 225, &c.

⁸ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 24, a knight who rescues a princess and restores her to her kingdom dies from a wound received in the battle, and bequeathes to her his 'bloody *serke*,' which she is to 'sette out on a perche afore . . . þat þe sizte of my *serke* may meve þe to wepe, as ofte tyme as þou lokist peron.' See also *Havelok*, l. 603, and P. Plowman, B. v. 66. A. S. *serce, syrce*, O. Icel. *serkr*.

⁹ Both MSS. *mancipatum*.

¹⁰ MS. *ministriculus*.

þ^e Serwyce of god; *latriu*.
 þ^e Serwyce of man; *dulia*.
 Servysiabylle (Seruiabylle A.); *officiosus, seruiciosus*.
 to Sese; *cessare, & cetera*; vbi to cese.
 lyke to Sese; *cessabundus*.
 Sette; *plantare, con-, ex-, seperere* (serere A.), *con-, in-, pastinare, inseriare*.
 to Sett (to Sett in place A.); *locare, col-, statuere, stabilire*.
 Sett; *insitus*.
 to Sett abowte; *Circumlocare* (A.).
 Sett a-houte; *obsitus, obcessus*.
 to Sett at noȝte; *Abicere, vilipendere, Adnullare, Adnichilare, jnanire, ex-, nauicifacere, nauicipendere, paruipendere, nichifacere, floccifacere* (floccipendere A.), *recusare, & cetera*.
 to Sett a tyme; *limitare*.
 to Sett by; *ponderare*.
 to Sett jn; *jnpouere, jnmittre, indere* (inire A.), *inserere, jntrudere*.
 to Sett jn stede; *substituere, sufficere, ut: sufficio te in loco meo*.
 a Sete; *sedes, sedile, solium, tronus est regis, transtrum est sedes in navi*.
 þa Sete of angellis¹; *dindimus, nomen ethroglitum*.
 to Sethe; *coquere, de-, lixare, col-, bullire, e-, fulinare*.

þ^þ Setryday (Settyrday A.); *sabbatum, dies sabati*.
 †Setyr grysse²; *eleborus niger, herba est*.
 †Severalle; *seueralis, vt: campus seueralis; superabilis, & cetera*.
 †Seven ȝere; *septennium*.
 †þ^e Severouse of a hous³; *succedo, jn plurali succedines*.
 Seven; *septem; septenus, septenarius, septimus, septuplus, & cetera*.
 Seven hundryht (hundrethe A.); *septingenti*.
 †Seventy sythys; *septuagies*.
 †Seven sith; *sepcies*.
 Seventy; *septuaginta*.
 †þ^e Seven sterns; *plias, septemtrionis, septentrio; septemtrionalis participium*.
 Seven teñ; *septemdecem, sepcies decies*.
 Seven falde; *septiformis*.
 a Sewe (or brothe A.)⁴; *pulmentarium*.
 to Sewe at y^e mete⁵; *deponere*.
 to Sewe; *suere, con-, sarcire, remillare, filare*.
 a Sewer at y^e mete; *depositor, prepositor, discoforus*.
 a Sewer; *filator, sutor, sutrix*.
 a Sewyng; *filatura, sutura*.
 Sex; *sex, sextus; senus, senarius, sex[t]uplus, sextuplus*.
 Sexagesym; *sexagesima⁶.
 Sex sith; *series*.*

¹ See notes to Angell setis and Ethroglott, above.

² According to Halliwell the herb bear's-foot.

³ Halliwell explains this as a division or compartment of a vaulted ceiling.

⁴ Potage or broth. The word occurs in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 21, 'Harus in a seuce,' and p. 43, 'boyle hit by-dene In þe same seuce.' 'Some with Sireppis. Sawces, Seues and Soppes.' Babees Boke, p. 33, l. 509; see also p. 35, l. 523, and p. 154, l. 17. A. S. *seave*, O. H. Ger. *son*. 'I woll nat tellen of her strange seues.' Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 67. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects at Caistor, 1459, we find 'iij chafurnes of the French gyse for seues.' Paston Letters, i. 481. See also *Tale of Beryn*, Prologue, l. 290. 'Seyne come ther seues sere with solace ther-after.' *Morte Arthure*, 192.

'Fenne ho sauer; with salt her seuc; vchone.' *Allit. Poesms*, B. 825.

⁵ 'I sewe at meate, je taste.' Palsgrave. 'The sewer of the kitchen, *cateambulo* *secularis, pragustator*.' Baret. *Escuyer*, m. an Usher or Sewer. Cotgrave. For an account of the duties of the Sewer see the Babees Boke, pp. 467 and 1567. 'A Sewer, *appositor elborum*. Appono, to sette vpon the table.' Withals.

⁶ A. curiously reads *septuagesima*.

Sex hundreth; *sexcenti*; *sexcentesimalis*, *sexcentenus*, *sexcentenarius*.
 Sex hundreth sythes; *sexcentesies*.
 Sexten; *sexdecim vel sedecim*; *sexagesimus*, *sexagenus*, *sexagenarius*.
 Sexten sythe: *sedecies*.
 Sixty; *Sexaginta*; *Sexagenus*, *Sexagenarius*, *sexagesimus*.
 Sixty sythe (sithis A.); *sexagesies*.
 Sex 3ere; *sexennis* (*Secennium* A.).

S ante Ch.

a Schadowe; *umbra*, *umbrella*, *umbrositas*, *umbraculum*; *umbrosus*.
 to Schadowe; *umbrare*, ob-.
 a Schafte; *hasta*, *flecta*, & cetera;
 ubi A Arowe.
 a Schafte of A pylar; *stilus*.
 *to Schayle (Schaylle A.)¹; *degradi*
 & *digredi*.
 to Schake; *crispere*, *vibrare*, *concute*
re, *excute*, *quater*, *quassare*,
quassilare.

†a Schake forke²; *pastinatum*.
 a Schakylle³; *numella*.
 to Schakylle; *numellare*.
 a Schakyng⁴; *quassacio*; *quassans*
participium.
 Schakyd; *quassatus*.
 to Schame; *dedicorare*, *inhonorare*,
vituperare, *inhonestare*, *pudere*,
de-, *impersonale a rubere*, *rubescere*, *e-*, *verecundari* (*blasphemare*, *scandalizare* A.).
 a Schame; *dedicus*, *inhonoracio*, *Blasphemia*, *vituperium*, *nota*, *indecor*,
opprobrium, *probrum*, *pudor*, *pudencia*, *robor* (*rubor* A.), *verecundia*.
 vn Schamefastnes; *Impudencia*, *Inuerecundia* (A.).
 a Schamefastnes⁵; *erubescencia*, *pudorositas*.
 Schamefulle; *crubescens*, *pudorosus*,
pudibundus, *verecundus*, *ignominiosus*, *pudens dicitur qui opinionem alterius veram fal-*

¹ Forby gives 'Shailer, a cripple.' Cotgrave has 'Garar, shaling, splay-footed. Esgraillet, to shale or straddle with the feet or legs, &c. Goibier, baker-legged; also splay footed, shaling, ill-favoredly treading.' 'Good Mastres Anne, then ye do shayle.' Shelton, *Womankind*, &c. l. 19. In the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1098, that— 'Shouelle-fotede was that schalke and schaylande hymne semye,

With schanke vn-schaply, schowande togedyls,

where the word has been incorrectly explained by the editor as *scaly*. In Trevisa's Barthol. de Propriet. Rerum, viii. 12, we read: 'This sign is calde Cancer þe crabbe, for þe scrabble is *schaylyng* beste (*schaylyng* beaste, ed. 1535, *shelling* beast, ed. 1582) and goop bakwarde, as þe soune whan he goop in þat parti of þe cerele Zodiacus, þat is calde Cancer,' the original Latin being *nam cancer est animal retrogradum*. 'Shaylyng with the knees together, and the fete asonder, a *eschais*. I shayle with the fete. Jentretaille des piedz. I never sawe man have a worse pace, se howe he shaylleth. It is to late to beate him for it now, he shal shayle as longe as he lyveth.' Palsgrave. 'Fauquet. A shaling, wry-legd fellow.' Cotgrave.

² Kennett explains 'Shack fork' by 'a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it.' 'Shakfork, a straw-fork.' Whitty Glossary. See also Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. *Pastinatum*! for *pastinum*.

³ Cooper translates *Numella* by 'a tumbrell wherein malefactoris were punished, hauyng the neck, handes & legges therin; a payer of stockes.' 'A shackle or shackil, *compes*.' Manup. Vocab. See Oxebowe, above. A. S. *secacul*.

⁴ MS. reads a Schakyllyng.

⁵ 'Shamefast, *rubicundus*, *pudicus*.' Manup. Vocab. 'Honte, f. shame, shamefulness, or shamefastnesse. Honteux, shamefast, bashful.' Cotgrave. 'Shamefast, *pudens*; bashfully, shamefastly, with shamefastnesse, *pudenter*.' Baret.

'Com ner quoth he, my lady prioresse;

And ye, sir clerk, lat be youre *schamefastnesse*

Ne studieth nat: ley hand to, every man.' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 840.

samque metuit, verecundus non nisi veram timet.

vn Schamefulle; *impudens, impudorosus, inverecundus, effrons, epudoratus, irreuerrens.*

a Schamylle (Schambylle A.)¹; *ubi A stule (Macellum A.).*

a Schanke²; *sura (tibia A.).*

Schande.

a Schappe (Schape A.); *forma, formatura, factura, machina, plasma.*

Schaples (Schapelesse A.); *deformis, informis.*

to Schape; *Aptare, Ad-, plasmare, formare (Aptitare A.).*

Schapyne; *Aptus, aptatus, Ad-, plasmatus.*

a Schapyng; *Aptacio, Ad-; Aptans participium.*

a Schapyng burde; *sculptorium, serdecelita (Cerdo, Celica, Sculptorium, Aptatorium A.).*

a Schapyng knyfe³; *Ansorium.*

a Schare⁴; *inguen, pupes, pecten, lanugo.*

to Scharpe; *Acuere, con-, ex-, Acutum facere, Asperare, ex-, subigere.*

to be Scharpe; *Acere, Aescere, ex-, horrere.*

Scharpe; *Acutus, Acer, viuax; ingenij est, Asper ferri est, capax, capatulus, cauticus.*

to Scharpyñ; *justigare.*

Scharpe of bathe sydes (on bothe pe sydis A.); *Anceps, bisacutus.*

a Scharpnes; *Acumen est mentis, Acucio, Acies ferri est.*

a Schave (or plane A.)⁵; *scalprum.*

to Schave; *radere, rasare, rasitare, tondere, re-, de-, tonsitare.*

a Schaver; *tonsor, barbitonsor (ubi Barbwre A.).*

a Schavyng; *clathe*⁶; *ralla.*

a Schavyng house⁷; *barbitondium, tonsorium.*

a Schavyng; *barbitondium, tonsura.*

†a Schavyng knyfe⁸; *scalprum (Rasorium vel scalprum A.).*

¹ 'The shambles or place where flesh is sold. *Macellum.*' Baret. The word is derived from the A. S. *seamel*, a stool or bench, which occurs in *O. E. Homilies*, i. 91: 'ic alege pine feond under pine fot-seomele,' and again: 'hys fot-seamel' [*footstool A. V.*]. *Matt.* v. 35. So too in the *Ancien Riele*, p. 166, we find, 'ane stol to hore uel,' where other MSS. read *scheemel* and *schamal*. From the original meaning of a stool or bench came that of a bench in a market place on which articles, not necessarily meat (see quotation below), were exposed for sale; then that of a butcher's stall, and lastly, a slaughter-house for cattle. The word continued to be spelt without the interpolated *b* at least as late as 1554, for in a Roll of the Guild Merchants of Totnes for that year is an entry: 'Received for the fishe *shamells* at the hands of James Pelliton, beeyng lett unto hym at ferme lijs. viij^d. More received for certaigne standyngs of sutch as did stonde withowte the same *shamells* yn the streate lijs. vi^d. Summa ij^{li}. xvij^s. jd.' For the full history of the word see Prof. Skeat's note in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. v. 261.

² 'The schadande blode ouer his *schanke* rymys.' *Morte Arthure*, 3845.

³ 'Schappying knyfe of souters, *tranchet.*' *Palsgrave*.

⁴ 'Puberto is when pe nefer berde here growep firste in pe *schare.*' Trevisa's trans. Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, vi. 6. Holland in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 270, says: 'As Domitian was reading of a bill which hee preferred unto him, and therewith stood amazed, he stabbed him beneath in the very *shure* nere unto his priue parts [*subolit inguina*];' and so Wyclif, 2 Kings ii. 23: 'Abner smoot hym in the *sheer* and strikide hym thurs.' See also *ibid.* iii. 27 and iv. 6. In the *Ancien Riele*, p. 272, we are told how the sons of Rechab stabbed Ishbosheth 'aduun into pe *schere.*' 'Schare, *pubes.*' Wright's *Vel. of Vocab.* p. 246. See P. Schore. A. S. *secarn*.

⁵ A spokeshave. 'A shauing kuife, *scalprum.*' Baret. Compare Schavyng knyfe, below.

⁶ MS. Schavyng; *clathe*. See Raster *clathe*, above. 'A shauing clothe, *lintern tonsorium.*' Baret.

⁷ See Raster house, above.

⁸ Compare a Schauo, above.

†a Schawe of wod (wodde A.)¹; *virgultum*.

Sche (Scho or ho A.); *illa, ipsa, ista*.

†a Schede of A (p^e A.) hede²; *discrimen, cincinnus, glabra secundum glosam libri equinocorum*.

†to Schede; *discriminare*.

†a Schefe (Schaffe A.)³; *geliva, garba, merges, -getis medio producto, & secundum virgilium corrigit mediam*.

a Schelde; *clipeus equitum est, clipeolus, scutarius* (Albesta A.) *eyes scutum peditum est*.

†a Scheldmaker; *scutarius, clipearius*.

†a Schefe (Schelde A.)⁴; *teca (techa A.)*.

a Schelynge (Schyllinge A.); *solidus*.

a Schelle; *coclea, testa, testicula, conca, concula*.

a Schenschip⁵; *Ignominia*.

a Schepe⁶; *Aries, Arietulus diminutivum; Arietinus producto -ti; berbez, barbitus, berbica, balans, bidens, fetans; lanigera, ovis, ouicula; ovinus participium; veruea*.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1765, we read—

‘Thane schotte owtte of the schawe schilttrounis many;’
and again, l. 1760—

‘There schawes were schoene vndyr the schire cynes;’
See also ll. 1723 and 2676, and Barbour’s *Bruce*, v. 589 and iii. 479. The Coke in his *Tale* describes the ‘prentice as ‘Gaylard . . . as goldfynch in the schawe.’ C. Tales, 4367. Dan. *skor*. a wood. *skägr*.

‘Ther foughte, and they slowe
Mo men then ynowe,

And bynomen that ilke men
Theo mores, theo schawes, and the fen.’

Kyng Alisaunder (Weber’s Romances), p. 253.

‘Worry with hyt in schyn wod schawez.’ *Allit Poems*, A. 284.

² Baret gives ‘To make the *shead* [parting] in the laire with a pinne,’ and Florio, p. 483, ‘the dividing or shedding of a woman’s haire of hir head.’ ‘*Discrimen*, the seed of the hede.’ Nominale MS. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18837, we read of Christ that ‘In heed he had a *sheed* biforn As Nazareus han pere þei are born.’ ‘*La greve des cheveux* (de les cheveux departis en greve), the shedding or shading of the haire; the parting thereof on the forehead (after the old fashion).’ Cotgrave. Still in use; see Mr. Peacock’s Glossary. A. S. *scilde*. Hornman says ‘The shede of the heer goeth vp to the toppre deuydyng the moolde. *Equamentum capillorum ad summum verticem bregma diuidit*.’ ‘*Ma teste ou mouu chief. La greve de mouu chief* (the sched of my eved).’ W. de Biblesworth, in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 144. ‘*Hoc discrimen*, the shade of the hede,’ *Ibid.* p. 206. In the later Wyclifite version of Judith x. 3 *shede* is used to translate the Vulgate *discriminavit*: ‘And sche waischide hir bodi, and anoyntide hir with beste myrre, and sche *schedide* [platte W.] the heer of hir heed.’ Chaucer in the *Knight’s Tale*, 2009, has—

‘The sleer of himself yet saugh I there, The nayl y-dryve in the *schode* a-nyght;
His herte-blood hath bathed al his here; The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.’
‘I *schede* ones heed, I parte the heares evyn from the crowne to the myddes of the forehead. *Je mespartis mes cheveux*. Shedde your heares evyn in the myddes.’ Palsgrave.

³ ‘*Merges*, a grype of corne in reappyn; or so mache corne or hay, as one with a pitche forke or hooke can take vp at a time.’ Cooper.

⁴ ‘A case, a sheth, a scabberd, *theca*.’ Baret.

⁵ In hell, Hampole tells us, the wicked

‘Salle have mare schame of þair syn þare,

And þair *schendschepe* salle be mare.’ P. of Cons. 7145.

See also ll. 380, 1171, 3341, &c. William of Nassington in the poem to his *Mirror of Life*, l. 10, prays that there may be sent

‘To the Fende schame and *schenschypp*, Hele of saule.’

And to ȝowe þat me heres als saw

See also William of Palerme, ll. 556, 1803, *Cursor Mundi*, 19448, &c.

⁶ ‘*Balans*, a sheepe two ȝeres olde; an hogrell or hoggatle.’ Cooper. Ducange gives ‘*Balans, ovis a balare, quod est ovium vox; brebis, mouton. Berbica, ovis*.’

a Schepcote¹; *caula* (ovile, *tigurrim* A.).

a Schepcruke²; *cambuca*, *pedum*.

a Schepfalde; *caula*, *ovile*.

a Scheperde (Schepehirde A.)³; *Archimendrita*, *mandra*, *opilio*, *ovilio*.

a Scheperde doge (Schepphirde dogg A.); *Aggregarius*.

to Schere⁴; *metere*, *de-*, *di-*, *secare*, *de-*, *scindere* (*falcare* A.), *Ab-*.

†a Scheryse; *vicecomes*.

†a Schergrysse (Scheregresse A.)⁵; *carex*.

a Scherere; *metillus*, *messor*, *falcarius*, *terista*.

a Scherynge; *messio*; *metens* *participium*, *messorius* *participium*.

a pare of Scheres (Scherys A.)⁶; *forfex*, *forpex*.

a Schete⁷; *linthiomen*, *lintheum*, *linthecolum*.

a Schethe⁸; *vagina*, *vaginula* *diminutivum*.

to Schethe; *vaginare*.

to drawe owte of Schethe (to vn Schethe A); *evaginare*.

a Schethere; *vaginator*, *vaginaris*.

to Schewe; *nunciare*, *Ad-*, *de-*, *Ad-nunciatur* *de futuro*, *nunciatur de longinquo*, *dennunciatur de presenti*, *enunciatur in futuro*, *renunciatur de excusando*, *exponere*, *elucidare*, *lucidare*, *disserere*, *serenare*, *explicare*, *extricare*, *intin[a]re*, *insinuare*, *edessere*, *retexere*, *publicare*, *pandere*, *ex-*, *op-*, *promere*, *eloqui*, *annunciare*, *apocalipsari*, *aporiare*, *enucliare*, *indicare*, *Aperire*, *discooperire*, *edere*, *recludere*, *de-*, *exprimere*, *denulgare*, *di-*, *declarare*, *effundere*, *celare*, *vulgare*, *reterege*, *decomperere*, *ostendere*, *ostentare*, *manifestare*, *parere*, *demonstrare*, *exhibere*, *notare*, *notificare*, *denotare*, *edonare*, *monstrare*, *explanare*, *expedire*, *evoluerere*, *nudare*, *e-*, *promulgare*, *recludere*, *reserare*, *palare*, *pro-*, *de-*, *designare*, *diffinire*, *eructare*, *prodere*, *signare*, *signare*, *suggerere*; *versus* :

¶ *Intimat ad mentem, sed suggere spectat Ad Aures;*

Relere vnde terum Relent omnia ydola.

¹ 'Caule, munimenta ovium; barrières pour renfermer les moutons, parc.' Ducange. 'A fold, or sheepcote, l'estable de brebis.' Baret. 'Bergerie, f. a sheep coat or sheep house.' Cotgrave.

² 'Pedum, a sheepe crooke.' Cooper. See note to Cambake, above.

³ 'Archimandrita, an abbot or ruler of heremites. Opilio, a sheepearde, Columella,' Cooper.

⁴ In the duel between Gawayne and the strange knight we are told

'Therowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe mailles,

Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a schaft-monde large.' *Morte Arthure*, 2545.

A.S. *secran*.

⁵ A kind of sedge, so called from its sharp cutting edge. Gerard, *Herbal*, Bk i. c. v. p. 7, says that 'in Lincolnshire the Wilde Reede is called *Sheeegrasse* or *Heune*.' Probably identical with what Lyte, Dodoens, p. 575, calls 'Reede grasse. *Platanaria*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 89, has a chapter 'Of Segge or *sherys*.' He says, 'Carex is the latin name of an herbe, whiche we cal in english segge or *sherys*.'

'And lodging all night long he lies among hard stones

Vpon a couch vnuade being fed with rough greene leaues,

And sheeegrasse sharpe, or sedge.'

Abr. Fleming, *Bucolics*, &c. of Virgil, 1589, Georgic iii. p. 44.

⁶ 'A paire of sheares, or scissors, *forfex*.' Baret.

⁷ Baret says 'a sheete, or blanket for a bed, *lodix*. But for more distinction you may say, *lodix linea*, a sheete, and *lodix lauen*, a blanket.'

⁸ 'Vagina, a Shede. Vagino, to shedyn. Euagino, to drawyn oute off the shede.' Medulla. A sheath; a scabbard; a couering; a case; *vagina*.' Baret.

a Schewynge; *Apodixis, ostensio, ostentatus, diffinicio, iudicium; ostendens* (et cetera nomina verbalia A.).

a Schyde¹; *teda, ticio* (Fax A.).

a Schyfe²; *lesca, collirida*.

Schylled pyse (Shide peyse A.)³; *pise exilique*.

A Schillyng; *Solidus* (A.).

Schylle⁴; *Sonorus* (A.).

to Schyne; *lucere, al-, e-, re-, di-, Ardere, ex-, Ardescere, ex-, lucidare, caristare, choruscare, gliscere, scintillare, fulgorare, fulgidare, micare, e-, rutilare, clurere,*

radiare, ir-, nitere, e-, re-, lucescere, e-, fulgere, -gescere, clurere, pre-, 3^o coniugationis, pollere, pre-, splendere, re-, vernare, comare, nitescere, re-, e-, vibrare; versus:

¶ *Gemma nitet, sydus fulget, can- delaque lucet,*

Ast⁵ Aurum splendet, Autor (Victor A.) certamine pollet.

Schynynge; *splendens, splendidus, -didulus, nitens, nitidus* (Cui addibetur cura ut aurum vel argentum. *Splendidus, natura et Sol vel luna, Splendidulus* A.),

¹ 'Teda, f. a tree oute of whiche issueth a licour more thiinne then pitche; unproperly it is taken for all woodde, which beyng dressed with rosen or waxe will burne like a torch; a torch. *Titio*, m. a fyre braune, or wood that hath been on fyre.' Cooper. 'Tedula, a schyde of wode' Nominale MS. 'Schyde of wode, buche; moule de buches.' Palsgrave. 'Schide, ritle Billet.' Baret. 'A schyde, billet, cala.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, B. ix. 131, we are told how God

'Come to Noe anon, and bad hym nouȝt lette :

Swithe go shape a shippe of *shides* and of bordes.'

In the fight between Sir Gawan and Sir Galun, we read that

'Schafis in *shide* wode that shindre in *shides*.' *Anturs of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xxxix.

Gawin Douglas renders Virgil, *Eneid*, ix. 568—

'Som vthir presit with *schidis* and mony ane sill The fyre bleis about the rufe to fling; the original latin being *ardentes tedas alii ad fastigia jactant*. See also *ibid.* p. 207, *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 1385, *Roland & Otuel*, 1547, &c. In Arnold's Chronicle, 1500, p. 98 (ed. 1811) is printed a regulation 'that euery Essex belet of one contayn in length with the carf iij. fote and half of assise and in gretnes in y^e middes xv. ynches, and that euery Essex belet of more than one *shide* be of resonable proporciō and gretnes after the nombre of *shyde* that it be tolde fore also the rate of the sayd belet of one *shyde*, &c.' 'Ful wel kan ich cleuen *shides*.' *Havelok*, 917. A. S. *seide*, O. Icel. *skid*. See P. Astelle, a *shyde*.

² 'A shine or shiver, *segmen, segmentum*.' Baret. Huloet gives 'a shive of bread. *minutal*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'a shine of bread, *sectio panis*.' In the *Forme of Cure*, p. 98, we have 'scher yt on *schyrcrys*;' and again, p. 121, in making 'Flawns' for Lent, we are told to 'kerf hem in *schieris*.' In the *Aneren Rime*, p. 416, we read: 'Gif heo meȝ sparien eni poure *schraden*,' where one MS. reads *shive*. A shive is properly only a bit, slice or fragment (compare *Schyfes* of lyne), but the term appears to be used here in the meaning of a cake. We have already had *collirida* as the Latin equivalent of a Crumcake. Compare Stepmoder *schyfe*, hereafter.

³ See P. Crakkyu or schyllyn nothys. In the *Forme of Cury*, we read, p. 59, '*schyl* oysters and seep hem in wyne, &c.'

⁴ 'Shil or shirle, *argulus, emorus, acutus*.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 9:68, says of the music of heaven that

'Swilk melody, als þar sal be þan,

For swa swete sal be þat noyse and *shille*
And swa delitabel and swa sutille, &c.'

In þis world herd never nan erthely man,

And swa delitabel and swa sutille, &c.'

And in *William of Palerne*, 38, we read, 'so kenly and *schille*.' In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V. pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 145, we read—

'Tom Letar was their minstrel meet,

He played so *schill*, and sang so sweet,

O Lord! as he could lauss [skip]!

While Towys took a trams [dance].'

A. S. *scyll*. 'Then the soudan cried *schill* for ferd.' *The Song of Roland*, l. 1003. 'þe Þearaynes sone þat cry acrest in tal þat host ful *schille*.' *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 3020.

⁵ MS. *Est*. A. reads *Aust*.

obrisus, coruscus, rutilus, rutilus, fulgorus (rutilans, et cetera participia verborum A.).
 a Schynynge; *Aura, nitor, & cetera; ubi clernes.*
 to make Schynynge; *nitidare.*
 a Schyne ¹; *sura.*
 to Schyne be twyne; *interlucere.*
 a Schyppe (Schipe A.); *linter, lembus, barca, barcella, barcula, carpasia, carina, scapha, prora, liburna, fucelus, navis, naucula; navalis, nauticus participia; calaria, carbasus, puppis, carbuta est navis honorata, biremis, triceris, tri[r]emis (Scopha A.).*
 †Schypabylle; *naviga[bi]lis.*
 †a Schyppe burde; *Asser.*
 a Schyppe for cence (Incense A.) ²; *Acerra.*
 a Schyppe hyre; *navlum.*
 a Schyppe maker; *barcarius (barcarius A.), nauticus.*
 a Schyppe man; *navta, navclerus, naucularius, navigator, remigator, remex.*

Schyre ³; *ubi clere.*
 a Schyre; *comitatus.*
 A Schyriffe; *vicecomes (A.).*
 to Schyte; *cacare, egerere, egestare, -titare.*
 †to Schyfe; *acutpare.*
 †Schyfes (Schyffes A.) of lyne ⁴; *stupa, naptia.*
 a Scho (Schoo A.) ⁵; *culpceinus (culponius A.) rusticorum est, millus, satularis. (Solularis, Solular secundum quosdam A.), subtelularis.*
 to Scho; *calciare.*
 to Scho horse; *ferrare.*
 a Schoer; *ferrarius.*
 a Schoynge; *ferramentum, ferrura.*
 Schoynge of a byschope (Schoñ of A bischoppe A.); *sandalia.*
 a Schoynge horne; *perciptolles, calciatorium.*
 a Schoppe; *Apotheca, opella, & cetera; ubi A buthe.*
 Schorthe; *Argutus, ut corporis arguti surgit pigmeus, brevis, bracos grece, compendiosus, micros vel micron grece.*

¹ 'Shame skrapeth his clothes & his shyne wassheth.' P. Plowman, B. xi. 423.

Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 386, tells us that the Cook

'On his schyne a mormal hadde he, For blankmanger that made he with the beste.'
 See also Schanke.

² Baret gives 'a ship, such as was used in the church to put Frankincense in, *acerra*.' Cooper renders *Acerra* by 'a shippe wherein frankensens is put: some name it an aulter sette before a dead corpes, wheron insence was burned: some call it a cuppe, wherein they did sacrifice wine.'

³ 'For leuening in his sight cloudes schire Forth yheden, haille, and koles of fire.'
Metrical Psalter, Ps. xvii. 13.

'Shyre nat thycke, *delie*.' Palgrave. Hampole says—

'Vermyn of helle salle ay lyfe,
 And never deghe þe synfulle to gryefe,
 The whilke salle lyfe in the flawme of fyre,
 Als fyssches lyfes in water schyre.' *P. of Cons.* 6931.

And again he tells us that all the water on earth would not suffice to put out hell fire—

'Na mare þan a drop of water shire If alle Rome brend, mught sleken þat fire.' l. 6612.

'He waty schunt to þe schadow vnder schyre leues.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 605.

See also *ibid.* A. 28, B. 553, 1278, &c.

'Thane he schoupe hyme to chippe, and schowmnes no lengere,

Scherys with a charpe wynde ouer the schyre waters.' *Morte Arthure*, 3600.
 See also *ibid.* ll. 1760, 2169, 3846 and 4212. The verb occurs in the *Ancren Riech*, p. 384: 'al is ase nout aȝean luue, þet schired and briede þe heorte;' and the adjective on pp. 144, 246, 382, &c.

⁴ Bits of tow. Compare Hardes, above.

⁵ 'Satulares i. q. solulares: calcei; souliers. Subulares; souliers, pantoufles.' D'Arnis. *Millus* is evidently the same as *Mullus*, which Baret renders 'a thick soled shoe called Mules.'

to Schorte (to make Schorte A.);
barritionare, corripere, breuiare,
Ab-, curtare, de-, contrahere.

Schortyd; *corruptus, breuiatus, Ab-,*
g cetera.

a Schortnes; *breuitas, correpcio, g*
cetera.

Schortly; *breuiter, comatice, compen-*
diose, summam Aduerbiu.

A Schovylle¹; *tribula (A.).*

†Schowe ssou²; *interieccio est.*

a Scholder (Schuldir A.); *Armus*
bestiarum est, humerus hominum
est vel scapula, humerulus, spatula;
humeralis, scapularis parti-
cipia.

†a Schowpe³; *cornum.*

†a Schowpe tre; *cornus.*

a Schowre; *ymber, ymberculus di-*
minutium.

to Schowte; *vbi A cry.*

a Schrewe; *malefactor (prauus, et*
cetera; vbi ylle A.).

to Schrewe; *deuouere, maledicere.*

to make a Schrewe (to make
 Schrewed A.); *prauere, de.*

Schrewyd; *vbi ille.*

a Schrewdnes⁴; *malicia, malignitas,*
nequicia, prauitas, peruersitas,

impictas, seueritas, crudelitas,
feritas, improbitas, ignobilitas,
maleficium, proteruia.

to Schryfe; *confiteri.*

a Schryfer; *confessor.*

a Schryft; *confessio.*

Schryfen; *confessus.*

a Schryne; *colossium, quia ibi co-*
luntur ossa, capsula, capsula, cap-
sella.

†to Schute as corne dose (Schott os
 corne dose A.); *spicare.*

to Schute (to Schott An Arowe A.);
sagittare.

a Schuter; *sagittator.*

a Schutylle (Shvtylle A.); *naucula,*
panus.

S ante I.

Sybbe; *Affinis, consanguineus, cog-*
natus, contribulis penultima pro-
ducta.

*a Sybredyn (Sybrydyng A.)⁵; *con-*
sanguinitas.

a Syde; *latus, costa; lateralis, col-*
latericius.

a Syde burde⁶; *Assidella.*

*Syde As A hode⁷; *prolixus; pro-*
lixitas.

¹ 'Theire manner is for one to stande with a mell and breake the clottes small, another hath a *shoule* and *showleth* the mowles into the hole, the thirld and all the rest have ramers for ramminge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole.' *Farming & Acct. Books* of Henry Best, 1641, p. 107.

² See an Heppo tre, above. *Schowpe* is essentially the same word as *hip*, as shown by the Frisian and Flemish foras. Compare also 'Schoups. The hips. N.' Halliwell. 'Scopetum, a place there scope tres grown.' Medulla. In Cumberland the briar is still called *choup-tree*.

³ In *Morte Arthure*, l. 4144. Sir Idrus says—

'Bot I forsake this gate, so me gode helpe,

And sothely alle *sybredyne* bot thy selfe one.'

and at l. 691, Arthur begs Mordred to accept the office of Viceroy 'Ffor the *sybredyne* of me.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 729, l. 12673, we are told of St. James, that

'Thesu brother called was he

For *sibrede*, worshepe and beaute.'

A. S. *sibraden*. See also Wyclif, *Select Works*, ed. Arnold, i. 318, 376, &c. Hume in his *Orthographie of the Briton Tongue*, p. 21, says that 'e and k are sa *sib* that the one is a greek, and the other a latin symbol of one sound.' 'Til hir scho cald her *sibmen*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 20243.

⁷ In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 311, l. 5313, we are told of Jacob that

'His berde was *side* with myche hare.'

This is the original meaning of the word. Thus in *Brownlf* we read: 'Helm ne gemunde by man *side*.' Laganon frequently uses *side* as an adverb, with the meaning of widely, far, in the phrase 'wide and side' = far and wide. Thus in l. 4963 we find—

*Syde As A gowne; *defluxus, talaris*.
†a Syde rape¹; *retinaculum*.

Syther (Sydir A.); *pancracium* (*pancracium* A.) *vel pomatum, vel sicera, potius est.*

a Syfe (Syffe A.); *crybrum, tarantanturum*.

to Syfte; *cribrare, taratan[ta]razare*.

to Syghe; *singultare, suspirare, gemere, & cetera; ubi to sorowe.*

a Syghynge; *singultus, suspirium*.

Syghynge; *suspirans, suspiriosus*.

a Syghte; *Acies, visus, visio; visiusus, et virtus visiva.*

to Sygnifye; *significare*.

a Sygnifycacioñ; *sensus, significacio*.

Syker²; *securus, firmus, constans, solidus (beatus A.)*.

Sykerly; *securus, firme, firmiter, constanter, profecto (tute A.)*.

to make Syker; *firmare, securare*.

a Sekernes (Sikyernes A.); *firmitas, securitas*.

a Sykelle; *falsx, falcicula*.

a Sykelle maker; *falcarius*.

†to Syle³; *colare*.

†a mylke Syle (A Syle A.); *colatorium*.

Sylke⁴; *bissus Album, coccum rubrum, sericum; versus*:

¶*Quadruplicis generij sunt serica dicta latinis;*

Est Album bissus, velut est Asura iacinctus,

Purpura sanguineus, velut igneus est tibi coctus.

'He sende his sonde overal Borgoynes londe, And wide and side he sommede ferde.'
So also l. 17,018: 'þa fonden gunnen riden widen & siden,' and 29,902: 'þis sone wes itald wide & side.' So, too, in the *Ormulum*, 5900:

'Forr wide & side spelledd iss Off ure Laferrd Jesu Crist

Purh heore fowwe bokess & þu mann birp him þeowwtenn.'

and again, l. 9174: 'Ta wass Romess kinedom Full wid & sid om eorþe.' The form 'side and wide' occurs in *Cædmon*, p. 8, and in *Arthour & Merlin*, p. 9, l. 200. In P. Plowman, B. v. 193, Langland says of Avarice that

'As a letheren purs lolled his chekes, Wel sydder þan his chyn þei chiueled for elde.'

'Thei nakiden hym the side coote to the hele [*tinica talaris*].' Wyclif, Genesis xxxvii. 23. Fitzherbert in the *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xxxiib, mentions amongst 'the ix. properties of a foxe. The fyrste is: to be prycke eared . . . the fourth to be syde tayled;' and again, he complains of the 'menne seruantes [being] so abused in theyr aray, theyr cotes be so syde that they be fayne to tucke them vp whan they ryde, as women do theyr kirtels whan they go to the market or other places, the which is an vnconuenient syght.' fo. liii. Gawin Douglas uses 'fute syde' in the sense of 'hanging down to the feet.' *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 229. 'Sydenesse, longevr.' Palsgrave.

¹ A side rope. 'A staie or anything that holdeth backe, *retinaculum*.' Baret.

² See Sekyr, above.

³ To strain. 'A siling dish, vide Colander and Strainer.' Baret. 'A sile, *colum*: to syle milke, *colare*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Liber Cure Coccorum*, p. 21, we read in a recipe for 'Harus in a sewe,' that 'Alle rawe þo hare schalle hacked be,

In gobettis smalle, Syr, levis me.'

In hir owne blode seyn or sylnd clene;

and at p. 17, 'sethe and syle hit thorowhe a cloth.' Still in use: see Mr. Peacock's and Ray's Glossaries. In the Invent. of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find mentioned, 'one kyne with the staffe, one *syll*, j vergeus barrell, vj mylk bowls, ij kyttis, &c.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 208; see also p. 224 and i. 207. In the *Boke of Curtasye* (pr. in Babees Book), l. 695, one of the Ewer's duties is stated to be that he

'thurgh towelle *sytes* clene His water into þo bassynges shene.'

In some of the Northern Counties a heavy downpour of rain, falling perpendicularly, is said to 'sile down,' as though it had passed through a sieve. Palsgrave gives 'I sye mylke or clense. *Je coulle du lait*. This terme is to moche northerne.'

⁴ 'Bysse, sorte d'étoffe de soie.' Roquefort. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 38, the king of Hungary is described as 'y-clothid alle in purple and bisse.' So in Wyclif, 'Sum man was clothid in purple and bysse' (where the A. V. reads 'fine linen'). Cooper renders *Byssus* by 'a maner of fine flaxe; silke.' 'Silke; fine flaxe, *byssus*.' Baret.

a Sylke worme; *bombex*, *producto*
-bi-; *bombicinus*, & cetera.

Alle of Sylke; *glysericus*, *sericus*.

a Syllabylle (A Sillabe A.); *sillaba*.

a Sylour¹; *Anabatrum*.

Syluer; *Argentum*; *Argenteus*.

a Syluer maker or keper; *Argentarius*.

Sym; *symon*, *nomen proprium viri*.

a Syment; *cementum*.

*a Symnelle²; *Artocopus*, *libum*, *libellum*, *placenta*.

Symony; *simonia*; *simoniacus* *participium*, *vel qui facit simoniam*³.

Sympylle; *simplex*.

Sympylly; *simpliciter*.

a Sympyllnes; *simplicitas*.

†to Synde⁴; *rbi* to wesche.

a Synder; *scoria*.

†a Syne of A buke; *registrum*.

A Simphane⁵; *Simphonia*, *simphonista* *qui canit in simphonia* (A.).

†to Synfan; *simphonizare*.

Synfulle; *criminosus*, *scelestus*, *scelerosus*.

to Synge; *Accinere*, *calamizare*, *canere spiritu*, *cantare*, *de*, *voce*, *cantitare*, *concinere*, *concrepare*,

resonare, *modulari*, *pangere*, *occanere*, *occinere*, *pangitare*, *precinere*, *psallere*, *simphonizare*.

to Synge messe; *celebrare*.

a Synger; *cantator*, *-trix*.

Syngynge; *cantans*, *pangens*, *psallens*, & cetera.

a Synke; *rudus*, *rudus*.

to Sinke.

Synne; *Admissum*, *delictum* *quasi derelictum* *quod fieri debuit*, *peccatum* *cum committimus* *quod non licet*, *crimen*, *culpa*, *flagitium*, *flagiciosus*, *facinus*, *fomes*, *limus*, *noxa*, *nozius*, *sanguis*, *nox*, *peccamen*, *piaculum*, *reatus*, *vicium*, *vicolum*, *tradux*, *scelus* *est* *quod fit* *contra homines* *ut rapina* *vel oppressio*, *iniquitas* *quasi non equitas* & *fit* *irridendo*, *detrahendo* *vel paciendo*, *vel* (sic A.) *scelus* *est* *quicquid non oportet*, *nephas* *est* *quicquid non licet*; (versus:

¶ Sic quum facias quod non debes,
homo, peccas,
Sed tunc delinquis cum non
facias que deberes,
Sic quod delictum quid peccatum
tibi dictum A.).

¹ 'Anabarathrum; a pulpite or other like place, whereunto a man ascendeth by ladders or greeses.' Cooper. But probably the meaning here is hangings, or a canopy, as in *Morte Arthure*, 3194: 'The kyng hym selfene es sette, and certayne lordes,

Vndyre a sylure of sylke, sawghte at the burdez.'

The author of *Piers the Ploughman's Crede* describing the Dominican Convent, says that the Chapter-house was 'coruen and couered and queyntliche entayled,

With senilich selure y-set on losfe.' l. 200.

Compare P. Ceelyn with syllure. 'Vndur a selor of sylke with dayntethis dizte.' *Anture of Arthur*, st. xxvii.

² In *Harleok*, 779, we find mentioned, 'wastels' and 'simnells.' 'Hic artocopus, Acc-symnelle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. 'Simnell, bunne or cracknell, collyra.' Raret, who adds, 'it appeareth that this English word Simnell was first deriued of the Greeke worde σιμνέλης id est Similia vel Similago, which signifieth fine wheate floure, of which simnells are made.' By the 'Assize of Bred in the Cite of London,' the 'ferthing symnell' was to weigh 15½ oz. See *Liber Albus*, iii. 411.

³ MS. *simoniam*.

⁴ 'Sind, v. a. to rinse.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

⁵ A musical instrument of some kind, the form of which is not known. The name is probably taken from the Vulgate version of *Dani* i. iii. 5, where we have *symphonia*, rendered in the Auth. Version 'dulcimers.' 'There I make hem heere songes, roundelles, and ballades, and swete sounes of harpes, of *simphanes*, of organs, and of oother sounes, whiche were wel longe to telle al.' *De Degueilleville, Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 102.

to Synne; *committere, peccare, delinquere, & cetera*; *vbi* to trespass.

Synoper¹; *sinopsis, genus coloris est.*

a Syrupe (Sirope A.); *sirupus.*

a Sir; *dominus.*

a Synowe; *neruus; nervi[c]us, nervicius.*

with owtyrn Synows; *eneruus, eneruis.*

a Syster; *soror, germana, sororculus; sororius.*

a Syster husbande; *sororius.*

a Syster sone; *consobrinus, sobrinus.*

a Syster doghter; *sobrina, con-*

to folow þe Syster in maners; *sororitare (sororissare A.).*

A Sistir elawe; *Socrus, Nurus (A.).*

to Sytt; *sedere, As-, con-, pre-, re-, residescere inchoatium.*

to Sytt At mete; *convivare, discumbere, re-, recubare, dif- [dis-].*

to Sytt on eggis; *incubare.*

to Sit on A horse; *insedere & construitur cum dativo, vt: insedeo equo vel eque.*

a Sythe or a ley (A Syte or A lee A.)²; *fale.*

A Syoñ or A twige; *Aborigo & proprie est pluralis Numeri, vitulamen, frutex, & cetera; vbi twigge (A.).*

S ante K.

Skarlett; *vbi* Scarlett (A.).

a Skale; *scabies, & cetera; vbi scale.*

†Skadylle³; *vbi* wylde.

†Skele⁴; *emicadium.*

a Skaunce⁵; *vbi* a wylte.

a Skepe⁶; *canistrum, cosinus.*

†a Skepe of coyle (Cale A.)⁷; *batulus.*

¹ 'Sinopsis, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper or Ruddle.' Cooper. Manip. Vocab. gives 'Synople, *sinopsis*,' and Huloet has 'Synoper, stone red of coulour, *sinopsis*: synople, coulour or redde, *miniacus*: synople, or redde ledo, *minium*.' 'Sinople, red led or vermillion, *rubeus mincium*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Sinople*; sinople, green colour (in Blazon).' 'Sinopsis, a red stone commonly called Sinoper or ruddle. It seemeth to be Spanish Brown.' Gouldman. Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. Prol. l. 56, speaks of

'The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete . . . With fynnyis schinand broun as *synopare*.'

See Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber reprint), p. 85.

² See also Ley, above.

³ Mr. Robinson in his Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire gives 'Scaddle, *adj.* timid, usually applied to a horse; and Ray in his Glossary has 'Skaddle, *scathie, adj.* ravenous, mischievous; ab. A. S. *scadðe*, harm, hurt, damage, mischief; or *scadðan*, *ludere*, *nocere*.'

⁴ Still in use in the North for 'a dairy vessel;' see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Yorkshire, and Ray. From this word we have the diminutive 'skillet,' a little pot or pan, also still in use. In the Inventory of Bertram Anderson taken in 1570 are given the following articles: 'In the mylke Howse—thre shelve for cheases hanginge iiij^s.—lxxxviij cheases iiij^s—a call and vj Chearnes xx^s.—lxxxx mylke bowells iiij^s.—x mylke skelles v^s.—a castar for lyeinge cheases of ij^s.—viij skelles iij pyennes for caryage of drenk a feld—a Cheese Trowe.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) i. 341. At p. 278 of the same vol. the form *skill* occurs, and at p. 207, in the Invent. of Robert Prat taken in 1563, are mentioned 'ij great bowells, iiij wodd skailles, one syle, &c.;' see also *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 27. 'A little two gallon skele to fetch water in' is mentioned in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, 1641, p. 145. Compare Milke skele, above.

⁵ I cannot explain this: a wylte does not occur.

⁶ Still in use in the North. Icel. *skeppa*, a measure, bushel.

'Sumwhat lene us bi thi *skep*; I shal zou lene, seide Josep.' *Cursor Mundi*, 4741. 'A skeppe, a measure of corne.' Manip. Vocab. Huloet has 'skep or lyke coffin for corne, *camera*.' The term is frequently applied to a hive. 'One pare of bed stockes, on spinning wheill, one maunde, j straw *skepp* & j hopp' xvj^l. Invent. of Robert Prat, already quoted, p. 207. 'Into *skeppes* newe hem hyste as blyne.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 190, l. 105. See also *ibid.* pp. 68, l. 216 and 185, l. 178.

⁷ A coal scuttle. 'A fire pan, a warming pan or basen, *batillus*. A fire shovel, or a pan of iron to beare fire, a chalving dish. *batillum*.' Baret.

a Skyñ; *birsa, corium, coriohum animalium sunt, cutis est hominum, pellis, pellicula, coriozus, & cetera; (versus:*

¶ Est peculum corium, set Cutis est hominum A.)

ta Skyñ y^t y^e chylde is lappyd in
jn y^e moder wame; *himen gene-
tius himenis¹, matris.*

a Skynner (Skynnare A.); *candi-
darius, pelliparius.*

ta Skynnery²; *pelliparium.*

a Skyrte³; *birum, gremium, gra-
batum (correcto medio A.) firma;*

to make Skyrte; *gremiare.*

to putt in Skyrte; *japremiare.*

Skylder; *ebi scrythille.*

Sklater.

S ante L.

to Slaa; *cedere, funestare, necare,
inter-, macellare, mortificare, tol-
lere, adolere; versus:*

*¶ Interemit, peremit, interficit &
necat, occat,*

*Occidit, mactat, extinguit sive
trucidat,*

*Soffocat, iugulat, funestat, sine
fugillat⁴,*

*Mortificat, truncat, disternit-
at, exanimatque.*

a Slaer; *mactator, intersector, oc-
cisor.*

a Slaer of goddis; *deicida.*

a Slaer of moder; *matricida.*

a Slaer of fadyr; *patricida (pari-
cida A.).*

a Slaghter; *cedes, cedicula, strages,
mortificacio, occisio, internicio,
internecio, internicies, internici-
um.*

a Slay⁵; *paeten, lania.*

to Blake⁶; *(solvere A.), laxare, re-
Admittere, i. laxare habenae.*

a Slakynge; *laxacio, re-, relaxatus.*

Slakyd; *laxatus.*

Slayñ; *letatus, mortificatus, mactatus,
mactus per sincopam.*

a Sla; *spnum, mespibum.*

¹ *Hymen*, a skinne in the secrete partes of a maiden broken when she is defoured.
Cooper.

² *Gremium*. A bosom or a skyrte or a woman's lappe. Ortus. "'I have, he said, a
wondir grete wille to slepe: Strecth out thi skirthe [skirt Camb. MS.] that I may rest me
thereon and slepe a while." And anon the woman was redy, and toke his hede into hir
skirthe, and he began strongely for to slepe.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 188.

³ Of all women that ever were borne,

That bere chylde abyde and see,

How my sone lyeth me beforne,

Upon my skyrte taken fro the tree.'

Lamentation of V. Mary, c. 1460, quoted in the *Chester Plays*, ii. 207.

⁴ *Hoc gremium, A^o scyrte.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196.

⁵ ?*fugillat*.

⁶ The sley or reed of a weaver's loom. W. de Billesworth says, '*To ay purru de una
lume* (a slay).' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157. Skelton in his *Garlande of Laurell*, 791,
has—

'To weve in the stoule sune were full preste,

With slais, with tavellis, with tredellis well dreste;'

and Gawain Douglas, *Aeneidos*, Bk. vii. p. 204, says of Circe—

'With subtell slays, and hir hedeles slee,

Riche lenze wobbis naitly weiffit sche.'

⁷ *Lizos para torer*, the owle or threed of linnen wound vp on the two beames which the
slie doth weave vp and downe. Percival, Spanish Diet.

⁸ 'At pasch of Jewes þe custom was

Ane of prison to slake

Withouten dome to latt him pas

Ffor þat hegh fest sake.'

MS. Harl. 4196, ff. 209.

'The bran of wheate . . . slaketh the swellings in womens breasts.' Gerarde, Herball, Bk. I. c.
xl. p. 60. 'Þe oþer stape is þet me zette mesure ine þe lase and mid þe likinge of þe wille,
þet me se him ne slaky nait to moche þane bridel to yerne to lootes of þe ulnes, ne to þe
covaytise of þis worldle.' *Ayenbite of Inayt*, p. 253. 'The more common meaning of the
word is to assuage, mitigate. In the *Arctica Rinde*, p. 134, it is used intransitively in the
sense of cease, leave off: 'nulloch neier slakien, þe hwolo þat mi soðle is inane baka,
to drien herd widouten, al so ase nest is, & softe beon wiðinnen.' And in *Generous*, l. 4195,
'Atte last the wynde beganne to slake.'

R Sla tre¹; *spinus, mespila* (*Spinus, Spinum fructus eius, mespila, mespilum fructus eius* A.).

a Slavyñ²; *Amphibalus, birrus, caracalea, caracaleum* (*Carocalla, Carocallum* A.), *melota, sarabarra*.

a Slavyr³; *orexa* (*orexia* A.), *orexis, saliva, sputum*.

to Slavyr; *balbutire*.

to be Slawe; *dirigere, pigrare, pigrescere, pigritari, torpere, torpescere, hebere, lentere, -tescere, tardere, cessare, tepere, tepescere*.

Slawe; *Accidiosus, desidiosus* (*ociosus* A.), *torpidus, tepidus, remissus, serotinus, lentus, argus* (*argutus* A.), *ignavus, cordus, morosus, negligens, tardus qui trahit tempus, piger qui per omnia egro est similis; jners sine arte, nullius officij capax, segnis sine igne*.

vn Slawe; *vbi wyghte* (*wight* A.).

a Slaworme⁴; *secula* (*Oecula* A.).

Slee⁵; *vbi wyly or wyse*.

¹ The sloe tree.

² The cloak or mantle worn by a palmer. Thus in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3475, a pilgrim is described as provided

‘With scrippe, ande with *slawyne*, and skalopis i-newe,
Both pyke and palme, allis pilgram hym scholde.’

and in *Sir Isumbras*, l. 497—

‘The knyghte purveyed bothe *sluryn* and pyke, And made hymselfe a palmere like.
Horn when changing clothes with the palmer says—

‘haue her clothes mine, And tak me þi *slawyne*.’

‘Clement sleigh and hys wyf yn fere, With hem gan fle;

Into Gascoyne as ye mowe here,

And also the Soudanes doughter dere

In *slaweyngs* as they palmers were

Yede alle thre.’ *Octorian*, l. 1547.

See also *ibid.* l. 394, *Sir Bevis*, 2063.

‘Alle þe berdles burnes bayed on him euere,

And schorned him, for his *slaweyn* was of þe olde schappe.’

Richard the Reddes, ed. Skeat, iii. 236.

³ MS. to Slavyr. ‘*Bave*, f. foam, froath, slaver, drivell: *Baverette*, f. a bib, mochet, or mocheter to put before the bosome of a slaving childe.’ Cotgrave. Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 784, mentions that a man’s

‘tung fayles, his speche is noght clere, His mouth *slavers*, his tethe rotes, &c.’

‘*L’enfant baue de nature* (slaveryt of kynde);

Pur sauver ses dras de bavure (from slaverie.)

Vus diret à sa bercere (notice.)

Festes l’enfant une bavere (a brestelout.)’

W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 143;

where the Cambridge MS. for ‘brestelout’ has ‘slaving-clout.’ ‘I slaver, I drivell. *Je baue*. Fye on the knave, arte thou nat a shamed to slaver lyke a yonge chylde?’ Palsgrave. ‘*Baroso*, slaving, a snail, *Salinus, limax*.’ Percival, Span. Dict. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 186, Jonah is described as having ‘slypped vpon a slounbe, and *sloberawle* he routs.’ In Henryson’s version of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb, *Moral Fables*, p. 85, the former

‘With girnand teeth and awfull angrie luke

Said to the Lambe, Thou Catine wretched thing

How durst thou bee so bold to fyle the bruke

Where I should drinke with thy foule *slauering*!’

‘And David . . . shewed himself as he had been madd in their handes, and stackered towarde the dores of the gate, and his *slauerynges* ranne downe his beard.’ Coverdale, 1 Kings, xxi. 13.

⁴ ‘A slow worme, being blind, *cercilia*.’ Baret.

⁵ ‘Þese hevens er oboven us heghle,

Als clerkes says, þat er wise and *sleghe*.’

P. of Cons. 7569.

‘If were mithe i finden ani so hey

So hauclok is, or so *sley*.’

Harclok, 1084.

a Sled (Sledde A.)¹; *traha*.

*a Sleght (Slyght A.) stone²; *laminina*, *licinitorium* (*limatorium* A.), *lucibriciniculum*.

to Sleght; *lucibrucinare* (A.).

to Sleke³; *extinguere*.

Slekkyd; *extinctus*.

a Slepe; *sompnus*, *dormicio*; (versus:

¶ *Est sompnus proprie dormicio continuata*;

Sompnia sunt ea que per Sompnium sepe videmus A.).

to Slepe; *dormire*, *ob-*, *dormiscere*, *dormitare* & -*ri*, *sopire*, *soporare*, *sompnire*.

to bryng on Slepe; *sopire*.

a Sleper; *dormitor*, *dormitator*.

Sleples; *exsompnis*, vel *exomnis*, *insompnis*, & cetera.

Slepy; *sompnolentus*.

Slepyng; *dormiens*.

†Slepyng in y^e lymmes; *Artesis*.

a Sleue; *manica*.

Slewthe; *Accidia*, *Argia*, *desidia*, *ignavia*, *pigricia*, *pigritudo*, *pigricies*, *segnicies*, *sompnolencia*, *tepor*, *torpedo*, *torpor*.

Slyke⁴; *huius modi*, *huiuscemodi*, *talis*.

¹ 'A dray or sledde which goeth without wheeles, *traha*.' Baret. 'A trayle, sledde, *traha*.' Manip. Vocab. Florio has 'a trucke or sled with low wheeles.' *Trainee*, f. a sled. *Trainoir*, m. a sled, a drag, or dray without wheeles.' Cotgrave. 'In the courte and other places, vij cares, viij pair hoits, ij stone *sleds*, viij. iiij^d.' Invent. of W. Strickland, *Richmondshire Wills & Invent.* p. 218. 'They bring water in seas [soes] and in greate tubbes or hogsheds on *sleds*.' H. Best, *Farming Book*, 1641, p. 107. '*Traha*. An harwe or a slede.' Medulla.

² Ducange has '*Licinitorium*, idem quod *Licha*. *Licha*, machina poliendis et lævigandis telis et holoseris accommoda; *calandre*,' and Cotgrave '*Lisse*, a rowler of massive glasse wherewith carriers doe sleeke, and glosse their leather, and *Calendrine*, *pierre calendrine*, a sleek-stone.' Baret gives 'Slicke, vide Polish and Smooth: To polish, or make smooth and slicke as with a pumish, *pumico*: To make smooth: to sleeke: to plane: to polish, *lævigo*.' '*Calendrer*, to sleeke, smooth, plane, or polish.' Cotgrave. '*Amechon*. A slyke ston.' Medulla. The version of the gloss. on W. de Bibbesworth printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172 differs from that in Mr. Way's note, being as follows:

'*E dy d sonette ke ele lusche* (slike, szlike)

De une lechefueyre (a slikestone) *sur la lusche*.'

'*Beslichten*. To Slick, Plaine, or Make even.' Hexham Dutch Dict. 1660. 'Slyckestone, *lisse à papier*, *lice*. I sleeke, I make paper smothe with a sleke stone. *Je fais glissant*. You muste sleeke your paper if you wyll write Greke well.' Palsgrave. 'He sett up there an Image of E. Guido Gyant like, and enclosed the Sylver wellies in the Meadowe with pure white *slike* Stones like Marble, and there sett up a praty House open like a Cage covered, onely to keepe Comers thither from the Raine.' Leland, *Itinerary*, iv. 66. We have the verb used figuratively in the *Owl & Nightingale*, l. 839:

'Alle thine wordes beoth *i-sliken*,

That alle thew that hi afoth,

An so bi-semed and bi-liked,

Hi weneth that thu segge soth.'

See also G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. xii. Prol. p. 402.

³ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 120, we read, 'As water *sleketh* fire, so almesdede *sleketh* synne.' Palsgrave gives 'I sleeke, I quenche a fyre, *je estanche*,' and Manip. Vocab. 'to sleken, *extinguere*.' 'Slake or quenche, *restinguo*.' Huloet. Hanpole, *P. of Cons.* 6312, says the mercy of God is so great that

'Alle þe syn þat a man may do

It myght *sleken*, and mare þare to.'

See also ll. 6558, 6596, 6763, &c.

'"Loue," he seyð, "*slake* now mi sore

That is dedeliche, as Y seyð ore."'

Guy of Warwick, p. 12.

'Alle þe meschefeþ on mold mozt hit not *sleke*.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 708.

See also to *Slokyū*, below. A. S. *sleccan*.

⁴ In the Mirror of St. Edmund (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 35, l. 11, we read, 'it es a foule lychery for to delyte þe in ryines and *slyke* gulyardy.' In the Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, 37, 5, we find—

a Slyme; *limus*.

Slymy; *limosus*.

a Slynge; *funda, fundula, balca, balearis, fundibala; balearis*.

to Slynge; *fundare, funditare*.

a Slynger; *fundibalaris, fundibalista, fundator, baliator, baliarius*.

a Slynge stone; *glans*.

a Sloghte (Sloghe A.)¹; *tesquum, vel tesqua*², *volutabrum*.

to Slokyñ³; *extinguere, sopire*.

Slokynde (Slokyñ A.); *extinctus, sopitus*.

to Slomer⁴; *sopware*.

a Slomerynge; *soporacio, soporans*.

a Slotte (Slot A.)⁵; *vbi A barre*.

† Slughe⁶; *squamosus*.

† a Slughe; *scama, squama, squamula diminiutium*.

† Slughes of (A Slughe of A.) eddyrs (edderys A.); *exemie, idimia (Indubie A.)*.

† a Sluthe hunde⁷; *sapifur, oderinsecus*.

A Slute⁸; *vbi foule (A.)*.

Slwttisnes; *vbi fowlnes (A.)*.

'*Slie* wordes als I you telle Sais Crist to dai, in our godspelle.'

See also p. 154. In the Reeve's Tale, one of the young clerks says—

'I have herd say, men suld take of twa thinges,

Slit as he fynt, or tak *slit* as he brynges.' C. Tales, 4129.

O. Icel. *slikr*.

¹ 'A slough, *exuvie*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Volutabrum, a place where swine doo walow.' Cooper. A. S. *slog*.

² MS. *telqua*; correctly in A.

³ 'For any fyre that he culd bring thairtill, It *sloknit* ay ilk tyne of the awin will.'

Stewart's trans. of Boece (Rolls Series), iii. 407.

The author of the Metrical Homilies says that 'glotherers'

'Kindel baret wi bacbiting And *slokenes* it wit thair glothering;' p. 37: and Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 3, declares that 'sothely na thyng *slokyus* sa fell flawmes, dystroyes ill thoghtes, puttles owte venomous affecccions' as 'the name of Ihesu.' Gawain Douglas heads one of his chapters of the *Aeneid*, Bk. v. p. 150—

'Of the fyre *slokyunyng*, quhilk the many deris.'

'Schupe with watir to *slokin* the haly fyre.' *Ibid*. Bk. ii. p. 61.

'To win the well that *slokin* may the fire In which I burn.' *The Kings Quair*.

See to Sleke, above.

⁴ In the 'Abbey of the Holy Ghost,' (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 57, l. 13, we are told 'Sely ar the sawles pat . . . *slomers* noghte no slepis noghte in be slowthe of fleschely lustes;' and Arthur declares that till Modred is slain he will not

'*Stomyre* ne slepe with my slawe eyghne.' *Morte Arthure*, 4044.

'Often tyme he hath taken his rest when tyme was best to traunyle, slepyng and *slomer-gyng* in the bed.' Lydgate, *Pylgrenage*, Bk. I. ch. xiii, p. 8. 'Slummeringe cuill or forget-fulnes. *Lithargia*.' Huloet.

⁵ 'The slot of a door, *passulus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Slotte of a dore, *locquet*.' Palsgrave.

'For he for-gnod yhates brased ware, And *slottes* irened brake he pure.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cvi. 16.

Gawain Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 211, speaks of

'Riche cieteis yettis, stappillis and reistis, Grete lokkis, *slottis*, massy bandis square.'

⁶ MS. *slugly*. In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 744, the Fairfax MS. reads—

'Pe nedder forþ his way ys gan, Bot in his *slughe* was sathan.'

In Lord Surrey's Description of Spring, Bell's ed. p. 4, we read—

'The adder all her *slough* away she slings.'

See also p. 131. 'For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speedier mewing of their feathers they gave them the *slough* of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.' Aubrey's Wills. MS. p. 341.

⁷ 'Ane *sluth-head* with thaim can thai ta.' Barbour's Bruce, vi. 36. Icel. *slöð*, a track. See note to a Brackett, p. 39, and Spanzelle, p. 351.

⁸ 'Sluttish; filthy; vneleane; *sordidus*.' Baret. 'Slutte, *soulliart, uilotiäre*. Palsgrave.'

S ante M.

Smalle; *gracilis*.Smallum (Smally A.)¹; *minutim*.a Smalnes; *gracilitas*.A Smoke; *vbi reke* (A.).to Smelle; *fragrare*, con-, *odorare*,g cetera; *vbi to sauer wele*.a Smellynge; *odor vel odos, odoratus, olfactus, nidor coquine est*.Smellynge; *odorabilis, odorifer, odorosus, odorus*.†to Smethe²; *fabricare, cudere*, con-, *ex-, re-, pre-, fabricare, de-* (*fabricari* A.).a Smethynge; *fabricatura*.to Smyte; *cudere, de-, cusare, percutere, con-, baculare, de-, corporare, ferire, fodere, per-, haurire, icere, ictare, ictuare, percellare animo, quater, quassare, tundere*.to Smyte oute; *labifacere, vt: ego labifaciam dentes tuos*.a Smythyng (A Smytyng A.); *iccio, percussio, ictus, tunsio, g cetera*.a Smythe; *cudo, faber, faberculus, fabrialis* (*fabrilis* A.).†Smythe wyfe; *fabrissa*.to Smythe fyre³; *fugillare*.a Smythy⁴; *fabrica, conflatorium*.Smvythe; *levis, g cetera; vbi playn* (A.).†A Smyth⁵; *Oblectamentum* (A.).

S ante N.

a Snayle (A Snele A.); *limax, limata, testudo*.†to Snape; *corripere*.a Snake; *vipera, g cetera; vbi A nedder*.a Snare (Snayr A.); *vbi A gylder*.to Snawe; *ningere, floctare*.a Snawe; *nix, niveus, anglice, Snawy*.†Snayballe; *flocus, nivenodium*.a Snekk⁶; *obex, obecula diminutivum, g cetera; vbi A loke*.

¹ Can this be a relic of the older adverbial ending as in 'litlum and lytlum' in P. Plowman, *nichlum*, &c.? If so, it is probably the latest instance. 'Smally, minute.' Baret.

² In the Early Eng. version of the Psalter, Ps. cxxviii. 3 is thus rendered—
'Over mi bak *smithed* sinful ai; pair wickednesse for-leughed pai;' where Wyclif's version reads 'forgeden,' the A. S. being *timbradan*. 'O leave þunge aneren, ofte a ful hawur smið *sneodid* a ful woc knif.' *Aneren Riule*, p. 52.

³ 'Fugillare; ignem de petra *fugillo* extrahere: *battre le briget pour avoir du feu*.' Ducange. 'Fusil, m. a fire-steel for a tinder box: *pierre à fusil*, a flint-stone.' Cotgrave. 'Fugillo, to Smyte fyre.' Medulla. See a Fire yren and to strike Fire, above.

⁴ See the account of the story of St. Dunstan and the devil, in *Early English Poems*, &c., p. 36, where we read that the saint had

'A priuei *smysse* bi his celle . . .
For whan he moste of oreisouns reste for weruisse
To worke he wolde his honden do to fleo iclhisse.'

In the *Aneren Riule*, p. 88, is given as a proverb, 'vrom mulne & from cheping, from *smide* & from anere huse, me tidenge bringed.'

⁵ The Pyote said: *plene I nocht to the pape,*

Than in ane *smedie* I be smorit with smuke.' Lyndesay. *Test. of Papyngo*, p. 261.

⁶ Halliwell gives 'Smit. Pleasure, recreation,' but without any instance of such a meaning, nor have I been able to discover one. The Medulla explains *oblectamentum* as '*leu*, a lechoure,' and *oblecto* as 'to lykerousyn, delyten.'

⁷ 'I do geue vnto An Jaxsonn one woode Chest web haitha a *sneek* locke wyth a coffer.' Will of Eliz. Claxton, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 312. See Jack Uplund's 'Rejoinder,' pr. in Wright's *Poet. Poems*, ii. 98, where we have the word 'sneek-drawer,' a latch-lifter, used for a thief:

'These pore of whom thou spekyst
myt not helpe hem selfe;
but þoure proude losengerie

that rime abowt as *sneek-drawers*
ben neythir pore ne fabil.'

Thieves were also called 'draw-laches' and 'lachedrawers,' see P. Plowman, C. ix. 288, and Prof. Skeat's note to *Passus* i. 45. Cf. P. Latche or snekke. Cotgrave gives '*Loquet d'une huis*. The latch or snecket of a doore.' See the Towneley Mysteries, 106. 'Hoc *peessulum*, a snek.' Wright's *Vocab.* 237. 'Sneke lache, *loquet, cliquette*.' Palsgrave.

†to Snyfter¹; *reumatizare, fleumatizare, fleumatizare* (*flegmatizare* A.).

†a Snygge²; *vbi* a ele.

a Snype; *ibis, -bis vel -dis.*

to Snyte a nese or a candel³; *mnigere, de-, ex-.*

*a Snytynge yreñ; *emunctorium.*

*a Snytynge of a candel; *licinus, licinum.*

†to Snyvelle⁴; *naricare.*

†Snyvelande (Sneyvyllynge A.); *naricans, naricus.*

a Snotte⁵; *polipus.*

a Snowte⁶; *vbi* A nese.

†a Snufkyñ (Snwfykyñ A.)⁷; *pellucidia, nebrida.*

to Snubbe⁸.

S ante O.

to Sobbe; *singultire.*

a Sobbynge⁹; *singultus; -ens participium.*

Sobyr; *sobrius, temperatus, moderatus, mensuratus, modestus, abstinentes, sobriolus.*

to Sobyr; *mitigare, placare, con-, sobriare.*

Sobyrly; *sobrie, modeste, temperate.*

¹ The same as snuffle, which see in Halliwell. 'Snivil, *mucus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Sneuell; the snat or filth of the nose, *mucus.*' Baret. Cotgrave gives 'Nyler; to snifter, or snuffle up snyvell. *Renifler,* to snuffle or snifter often. *Brouffer.* To snort or snifter with the nose, like a horse.' In a Poem on Freemasonry, written about 1430, l. 711, the author gives the following advice:

'From spytynge and snytytynge kepe the also. By privy avoydans let hyt go.'

² 'A snig, *anguilla genus.*' Manip. Vocab. Holland, in his trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* i. 265, ed. 1634, says: 'As for Yeels they rub themselves against rocks and stones, and those scrapings (as it were) which are fretted from them, in time come to take life and proue *snigs*, and no other generation have they.'

³ 'Moucher; to snyte, blow, wipe or make cleane the nose; also to snuffle a candle. *Mouché;* snyted, wiped, snuffed.' Cotgrave. See also Candel snytynge, above, and the *Bubees Boke*, p. 18, l. 284. 'I snytte my nose. *Je mouche.* Snytte thy nose or thou shalt eate no buttered fyssh with me.' Palsgrave. 'Emunctorium, candel-snytels.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26. A. S. *snyttan.*

⁴ Hornman has 'thy nose is full of *snyuell* and droppeth;' and in the Metrical Vocab. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 175, *reumaticus* is glossed by 'bysnevylyd. 'I snevell, I beraye anythyng with snyvell. *Je amorce.* See how this boye snyvellet his cote. Sneyvyllyshe, full of snevyl, *morueux.*' Palsgrave.

⁵ Cooper translates *Polipus* by 'a disease in the nose called *Noli me tangere*, breeding a pece of flesh that often times stifeth one, and stoppeth the winde.' 'Snot, *pus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Sneuell; the snat or filthe of the nose, *mucus.*' Baret. See also Cotgrave on *more* and *moreux.*

⁶ MS. snotwte; correctly in A.

⁷ Cotgrave gives '*Contenance, f.* The fan, or little skreene, which women hold before their faces, to presrve them from the scorching heat of a great fire; also the small looking glasse which some Ladies have usually hanging at their girdles; also one of their snuffkins or muffs (called so in times past when they used to play with it for fear of being out of countenance);' and again, '*Manchon, m.* A Snuffekin,' and '*Bonne grace,* a snuffkin or muffle.' See Nares and Halliwell, s. v.

⁸ 'Forsoth gif thi brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reprove hym, or *snybbe*, bitwixe thee and hym alone; gif he shal heere thee, thou hast wounen thi brother.' Wyclif, Matthew xviii. 15. So in the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 38: 'he *snibbed* him of his sinne.' Gawain Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. x. p. 308, uses the word in the sense of checking:

'wyntir to *snyb* the erth wyth frostis and schouris.'

'I have my sone *snibbed* and yet shal.' Chaucer, F. 688. Cf. Dutch *snibbig*, snappish.

'Qua chastid me, me thoght nothyng, And *snybbyd* pan fair chastynng.'

Carsoir Mundi, 28097.

'Mi spirito for zeild i wend pair *snaiying* was sa snert.' *ibid.* 24007.

⁹ '*Singultus.* The jexing or Hich, a sobbing.' Gouldman. '*Singultus,* yessing or sobbing.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

a Sobyernes; *sobrietas, moderancia, mensura, modestia, abstinencia, temperancia, temperantia.*

†a Socage; *socagium.*

†Sodame; *sodama.*

†Sodamyte¹; *Anasius, cacamitus, paticus, sodomita, succubus, Anasius est ille qui adeo operatur jñ viris sicut jñ mulieribus; verus:*

¶ *Dicitur esse viri vir Anasius & mulieris,*

Dicitur esse viri tantum cacamitus & Ambo,

Succubus & paticus succumbunt & paciuntur.

Sodane; *subitaneus, subitus, repentinus.*

Sodanly; *subito, repente, & cetera; vbi hastely.*

a Sodde; *vbi A turfe.*

a Sophyn²; *sophisma.*

a Sofyster; *sophista.*

Sofystry; *sophistria.*

Softe; *molis, molliculus, mulcibris, to make Softe; mollificare, mollire, de-, e-, (mollere, mollescere A.), mollitare.*

to be Softe; *mollere, e-, mollescere, e-.*

a Softnes; *mollicia, mollicies.*

to Soiourne; *perhendinare, con-, dic-tare.*

a Soiorner; *perhendinator.*

A Sokett; *Alarica (A.).*

a Sokke; *soccus, pedula, producto -du-, pedana.*

†a Sokk of A plughe (Soke of A plowghe A.)³; *vomer vel romis.*

a Soldan; *soldanus; soldana vxor eius.*

a Sole of A fute (the fuyt A.); *plancta, solca, vola; plantaris.*

Solempne; *celeber, solennis, preclarus, venerabilis.*

Solemply; *celebriter, solenniter, & cetera.*

to Solemne; *solennizare, celebrare.*

a Solempnyte (A Solempte A.); *solennitas (Solempnitas A.), celebritas.*

Somer (Sommyr A.); *estas, estacula; estivalis & estiuus.*

to Somer (Sommyr A.); *estiuare.*

to Somonde; *citare, summonere.*

a Somonder; *citator, apparitor, summonitor.*

a Somondynge; *citacio, summonicio.*

a Son; *bar grece, filius, natus, gnatus, verbum, filius familias, proles, genitus, soboles (filiolus, vnigenitus A.); filialis.*

†a Son wyfe; *nurus⁴.*

Soyñ; *vbi hastely.*

a Soppe (A Sope in alo A.); *offa, offella, offula diminutivum.*

¹ 'Succubi, demones dicuntur qui sub humana specie, corporibus assumptis, se viris subiiciunt.' Cooper. See Andrew Boorde's *Breviary of Health*, c. cxix, where he states on the authority of 'Saynt Thomas of Alquine in his fyrst parte of his diuinitie' that 'Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men.' He adds that 'some holdeth opynion that Marlyn was begotten of his mother by the spirite named Incubus.'

² Chaucer says of the tiger that

'Ne coude man, by twenty thousand part Countrefete the *sophimes* of his art.'

Squires Tale, 554.

'Sopheme, a doutfull questyon, *sophisme*.' Palsgrave.

³ 'Socke of a plough, *soc de la charrue*.' Palsgrave. 'Soc d'une charrue; the culter or share of a plough,' Cotgrave. 'Ye socke of a plow, *reuter*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Soc, Plough-soc, sb. A ploughshare.' Ray's North Country Words.

⁴ 'Vpon ane nycht his awin pleuch iris staw, Baith sok and some culter and sle-band.' Stewart, *Chronicles of Scotland*, iii. 274.

In the Inventory of Sir J. Emsen, taken in 1559, are mentioned 'two lang wayne blayds, a howpe, a payre of olde wheells, thre tenes, a skelkil, a kowter, a *soc*, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks, 9 ashiltresse and a plowe xxv.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 170: see also *ibid.* ii. 122.

⁴ MS. *marus*.

a Soppe in wyne¹; *vīpa*; (versus :
¶ *In Cratere vīpa, In Cipha dicitur offū,*
In limpha proprie dicitur Ipa fore A.).

a Soppe in water; *jpa*.

Sore; *dolens*.

to Sorowe; *dolere, cōn-, lugere, e-, i. luctum deponere, flere, de-, merere, gemere, jn-, con-, gemescere, con-, lugescere, eiulare vel -ri, lamentari, plangere, querimoniari, & cetera.*

a Sorow; *gemitus, fletus, dolor, tristitia, molestia, mesticia, aqua, ploratus, eiulatus, gladius, lamentatio, lumentum, languor, languiditas, luctus, meror, planctus, querimonia (trena A.), vagitus infancium est, ululatus canum, luporum, & vulpium est.*

Sorowfully; *vbi Sory (A.).*

a Sothfastnes; *veritas, & cetera*; *vbi truw[t]he (trewthe A.).*

Sotheñ (Sothynd A.)²; *elixus, licus, lixatus, coctus, & cetera.*

Sothely; *vere, amen, & cetera*; *vbi trewly.*

Sothren wod; *Abrotonum, Armenicus, herba est.*

Sothroñ; *borialis*³.

to Sowke; *lactare, col-, lactescere, lallare, sugere.*

to yif to Sowke; *lactare, col-, e-; versus:*

¶ *Lacteo lac sugo, lacto lac prebeo nato;*

Ablactat puerum quem matris ubera portat.

†Sowle⁴; *edulium, pulmentarium.*

a Sowme; *summa.*

to Summe; *summare.*

a Sownde; *crepitaculum, crepitus, crepor, clangor tubarum est, fragor*

¹ 'Vīpa, pulmenti genus ex pane et vino confectum: soupe au vin, rôtie trempée dans le vin.' D'Arnis. See Cotgrave, s.v. *Soupe*. Tusser, ch. 43, st. 31, mentions a plant (? pinks) called 'Sops-in-wine,' a name derived from the flowers being used to flavour wine or ale. Cf. Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*, B. 1950:

'Ther springen herbes grete and smale,
The licoris and setewale,
And many a clowe gilofre,

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moiste or stale.'

'Bring Coronations and Sops in wine worne of Paramoures.' Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* April. 'Garlands of Roses and Sops in Wine.' *Ibid.* May. E. K., in his Glossary, says: 'Sops in Wine, a flower in colour much like a coronation (carnation), but differing in smell and quantity.'

² A.S. *seōðan*, O. Icel. *siōða*, to cook. This form of the past part. occurs in *Iwaine & Gawaine*, l. 1701, and in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, where we read of 'an egge . . . that hard is soþun.'

³ A strange mistake; see þ^o Sowthe.

⁴ Anything eaten with bread as a relish. Havelok, when asked by Godrich if he will marry, replies—

'I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote,

I ne haue neyþer bred ne sowel.'

Ne i ne haue stikke, y ne haue sprote,

l. 1141; see also l. 767.

In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 11, we find the form *saulle* glossed in the MS. Laud 581 by *edulium*: see also *ibid.* C. ix. 286. A.S. *safil*; Danish *saul*. In Andrew Boorde's *Introd. to Knowledge*, ch. i. p. 122, the Cornishman declares—

'Iche chayn yll afyngred, iche swere by my fay

Iche nys not eate no soole sens yester daye.'

and again, p. 138, 'A gryce is gewd sole.' Wyclif, *Select Wks.* ii. 137, has: 'Children, han ȝe ony sowel? þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage;' and again, i. 63: 'Ȝes two fishes ben two bokes þat ben sauel to Ȝes loves.' In Genesis xxvii. 4 Isaac asks Esau to bring him 'sowel, as thou knowe me to wile.' 'Hoc edulium, A^{ve} sowle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. 'Hoc edulium, A^{ve} sowille.' *ibid.* p. 266. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, ff. 66, says, 'the most part vse Basil and eate it with oyle and gare sauce for a soule or kitchen'; and again: 'The fyrste grene leaues [of elm tre] are sodden for kichin or sowell as other eatable herbes be.' ff. 169.

- armorum, fremor, murmur hominum, fremitus bestiarum, sonus hominis est, sonitus mutorum animalium (diuersorumque A.), strepitus (strepore, strepidus A.), murmuris vel confuse.*
- to Sownde ; strepere, *As-*, per-populi est, crepare, con-, crepitare, ignis crepitat, aqua murmurat, ferrum stridet, sonare, per-, re-, *jn-*, reboare, tinnire, tinnitare.
- a Sowndynge ; sonoritas.
- Sowndynge ; *Argutus, sonorus, sonans, tumultus.*
- †Sowndynge *As* brasse ; *erisonus.*
- Sowped ; *cenatus.*
- a Soper ; *cena.*
- to Sowpe ; *cenare, re- i. iterum cenare.*
- †vn Sowped ; *jncenatus, jncenis.*
- †a Sowpynge place ; *cenaculum, cenatorium ; -torius.*
- Sowre ; *Acer, -cris, -cre (Acer -crum A.), Acerbus, Acidus.*
- to make Sowre ; *Acerbare, exacerbare (Accesso A.).*
- to Sowre ; *Acesco, Acescere.*
- Sowre daghe¹ ; *fermentum, zima (Azima A.).*
- a Sowredoke ; *Accedula.*
- Sowre mylke ; *oxigallum.*
- a Sowrenes ; *Acor, Acrimonia, Acertudo, acerbitas (glis, mussa A.).*
- †to Sowse ; *succiduarum.*
- †Sowse² ; *succidium vel succidium.*
- a Sowter ; *Alutarius, gallarius ; gallarius, gullitarius ; sutor, sutorculus, sutrix.*
- þ^a Sowthe³ ; *Auster, borias, meridianum, zefirus, Australis ; borialis, austrinus.*
- þ^e Sowthe wynde ; *Auster, Australis, borialis.*
- †þ^e Sowthe est wynde ; *curiaster, nolhus.*
- †þ^e Sowthe west wynde ; *Jauonius, affricus.*

S ante P.

- A Sspace ; *spacium.*
- †y^e Space of two dayes ; *biduum ; biduanus.*
- †y^e Space of thre dayes ; *triduum ; triduanus.*
- †a Space be-twne⁴ ; *intercapedo, interuallum, interspaciū, intersticiū.*
- †þ^e Space be-twne y^e browes ; *intercilium.*

¹ 'The kyngdam of hevenes is lic to soure dows, the whiche taken a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele til it were al sowerdowid.' Wyclif, Matthew xiii. 33. '*Hoc fermentum, A^{cc} sur-dagh.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

² Souse or Sowse was the technical name for the pickled feet and ears of a pig. Harrison, *Descr. of England*, ii. 11, gives the following account of its preparation : 'he [the bear] is killed, scalded, and cut out, and then of his former parts is our brawne made ; the rest is nothing so fat, and therefore it beareth the name of *souse* onelic, and is commonlie reserved for the seruing man and hind, except it please the owner to haue anie part therof baked, which are then handled of custome after this manner. The hinder parts being cut off, they are first drawne with lard, and then sodden ; being sodden they are sowed in claret wine and vineger a certeine space, and afterward baked in pasties and eaten of manie in steed of the wild bore, and trulie it is verie good meat.' '*Hoc succidium, A^{cc} sowse.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. Tusser in his chapter on 'The farmers daillie diet' (p. 28, ed. 1878), speaks of *souse* as a dish usually eaten first at Michaelmas :

'All Saints doe laie for porke and *souse* For spruts and spurles for their house.'

A 'clark of the *souse*-tab' is mentioned in the Entertainments at the Temple in 1561, pr. in Nichols' *Progress of A. Elizabeth*, i. 137. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xxxvii^b, recommends the keeping of boars, 'For a bore wyl haue as lytell kepynge as a hogge, & is moche better than a hogge, and more meet on hym and is rely at all tymes to eate in the wynter season, and to be layd in *souse*.' 'I souce mente, I haue it in some tarte thyng, as they do brawne or suche lyke.' Palsgrave. Derived from Lat. *salsus*.

³ The author or copier has made a strange mistake here, in treating *auster* and *boreas* as identical in meaning.

⁴ See also Chaumpe, above.

þþe Space be-twne y^e pillars; *intercolumnium*.

þþe Space be-twene sculders (þ^e schuldirs A.); *interscapulum*.

þy^e Space betweyn y^e nose thirlis; *Interfinium*.

þþe Space of twa 3ere; *bimatus*, *limus* (*procedendo*, *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*, *quadrennium*, *quadrimus* A.).

þþe Space of iij 3ere; *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*; *trimus* *participium*.

þþe Space of iiij 3ere; *quadriennium*; *quadriennis*.

þþe Space of fyve 3ere; *quinquennium*, *lustrum*; *quinquennis*.

þþe Space of sevyñ 3ere; *septennium*; *septennis*.

a Spaðe; *vanga*.

to Spayñ (Spane A.)¹; *Ablactare*, *elacture*, *exuberare*.

Spayñ; *hispania*, *Austurea* (*Asturia* A.), *hesperia*; *hispanicus*, *hispanensis*, *hisparius*, *hispanis*.

†Spaned; *exuberis*, *exuberatus*, *ablactatus*.

a Spanynge; *Ablactacio*.

to Spare; *parcere*.

*a Spayre²; *manubium*, *manulium*, *cluniculum*, *manicipium*.

a Spayñ (Spane A.); *palmus*, *pal-mulus* *diminutivum*.

a Spanzelle³; *odorinsecus*, *venaticus*.

a Sparhawke⁴; *nisus*, *alictus*, *Asperuarius*.

a Sparke; *favilla*, *scintilla*; *versus*:

¶*Ardet scintilla, proprie caret igne favilla*⁵.

a Sparowe; *passer*, *passerulus*; *passerinus*.

*to Sparpylle⁶; *obstipare*, *spargere*, *diuidere*.

¹ To wean. 'To spane, weane, oblactare, depellere.' Manip. Vocab. The word appears to be still in use in the North: see the Whitby Glossary and Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. Icel. *speni*, Dut. *speen*, a teat, udder; German *spänen*. 'Quen he was spaned fra þe pap.' *Cursor Mundi*, 3018.

² In *Morte Arthure*, 2060. Arthur in his duel with the Viscount of Valence

'with a crewelle launce cowpez fulle eueue

A-bowne the *spayre* a spanne, emange the schortte ryblys;'

where the meaning is probably the same as here. So also in De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Manhode*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 65^b, we read: 'on the lifte halfe þere sette and lened hir on a stane a gentille womman þat had hir a hande vnder hir *spayer*;' and again, ff. 67: 'ga speke with the damesele that has hir hande under hir *spayer*.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5825, when Moses was before Pharaoh, God we are told bade him "'Fou put þi hand in bosum þin." He put it eft in his *spater*,

He put his hand in fair in hele,

And vte he drogh it als mesel,

And vte he drogh it, hale and fere.'

³ 'The cur, or nastys, he haldis at smal avail,

And culzeis *spanzellis*, to chace pertyrk or quail.' G. Douglas, *Æneid*, Bk. ix. p. 514. According to Lydgate's *Hors, Shepe & Ghos*, p. 31, the proper technical terms for hounds are, 'A brace of houndes, a kenel of reches, a copill of *spanzels*.' 'Hic odorinsecus, A^{cc}-spanzeole.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 187. See note to a Brackett, p. 39.

⁴ A. S. *spear-hafoc*, from *spearwa*, sparrow and *hafoc*, hawk. See *Sir Ferumbras*, 2680. where the Saracens are represented as flying before the French knights, 'so doþ þe larks on someres day þe *sperhawk* þet is in flizte.'

⁵ We have already had this verse in a slightly different form under Iselle.

⁶ 'Espanpiller, to scatter, disperse, dis-parkle asunder.' Cotgrave. 'To sparill, *segregare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Therefore do as Guido did, *spercle* the blod of a lombe in thi nest.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 108. 'The apostles or they were *sparpled* abroad, they gadered them togyder in Jherusalem and made the Crede our byleve.' Caxton, *Chron. of England*, pt. iv. p. 29, ed. 1520. '[Hengist] brouzte to gydras his knyghts and men of arms þat were to-sparpled and to-schad [*dispersis*].' Trevisa's Higden, v. 287. 'Forsothe there was the batayl *sparpoild* upon the face of all the loond.' Wyclif, 2 Kings, xviii. 8. 'Partonope made hym *sparple* wyde.' *Partonope*, 1076. 'He his lyfe has *sperplit* in the are.' Douglas, *Æneador*, Bk. xi. p. 386; see also Bk. x. p. 331, and *Geueydes*, l. 6049.

Sparpyllde; *sparus*, *diuisus*.

a Sparpyllynge; *sparso*, *diuisio*.

a Sparre¹; *tignus*, *tignum*, *tigillum*; *tignosus*, & cetera.

a Sparthe²; *sparus*.

a Spatylle; *saliua*, *sputum*.

a Spawde³; *Armus* (an Arme A.), & cetera; *vbi* a schowder.

†to Spawde⁴; *dissoluere*.

†Spawdyd as A schep (Spawdit As a shippe A.); *dissolutus*.

to Speecfy; *specificare*.

†a Spectakyl; *spectaculum*, *ocularius*, *oculare*, *spectacula*.

a Speche; *colloquium*, *loquela*, *famen*, *effamen*, *frasis grece*, *locucio*.

†A faire Speche; *eloquencia de multis verbis dicitur*, *elocucio* (et *Elucacio A.*), *eloquium*, *de vno verbo vel vna sententia*.

†Spekabyll⁵; *peculiaris* (A.).

†a Shorte Speche; *micrologicum*, *breuiloquium*.

to Spede; *expedire*, *prodesse*, *extricare*.

¹ 'Unnethes the hillinge hangith on the *sparres*.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 77. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 338, after Jonah had been in the whale's belly three days, we are told—
'Theune oure fader to be fysch ferslych bidde3,
Pat he hyn sput spakly vpon *sparre* drye.'

See the directions for thatching in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, of Elmswell, 1641, p. 148: 'fasteninge it aboute euerie *sparre* as they goo, and allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever betwixt *sparre* and *sparre*.' In the Inventory of Robert Atkinson, taken in 1596, are mentioned 'v. bunche of lattes 2s. 6d. Fyve skore and x fir *sparres*, 18s. 4d.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 263. See also *Cursor Mundi*, 8796.

² A battle axe or halberd. Chaucer in the *Knights Tale*, 1662, says: 'he hath a *sparth* of twentie pound of wighte.' See also the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 5978. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 351, says that the 'Norwayes brouzt first *sparthes* in to Irland [*usum scenarium qui anglice sparth dicitur . . . comportarunt*];' and again p. 353, 'he describes the Irish as fighting 'wip tweie dartes and speres, and wip brode *sparthes*;' see also i. 357. In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 209, the Green Knight is described as bearing in his one hand a 'holyn bobbe,' and

'An ax in his oþer, a hoge & vn-mete,
A spetos *sparþe* to expoun in spelle quo-so myst;
Pe hede of an elþerde þe large lenkeþ hade.'

'Sparthe an instrument.' Palsgrave. Icel. *sparða*. Cooper renders *sparus* by 'a kinde of small dartes used in war.'

'Loke me my *sparthe* wher that he stande,
That y broughtt with me in my hande.' Tundale's *Vision*, l. 87.

³ The shoulder. O. Fr. *espaulde*. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Eneados*, Bk. x. p. 342, speaks of a wild boar at bay 'With *spaldis* hard and harsk, awfull and tene;' and again, Bk. xii. p. 410, he describes the bull as 'lenand his *spald* to the stok of a tre.'
'Doun swakkis the knyght, syne with ane felloun fire,
Founderis fordwart flatlingis on his *spald*.' *Ibid.* Bk. x. p. 352.

'Ly stille therin now and roste, Ne nougite of thi *spalde*.'
I kepe nothyng of thi coste, *Perceval*, 796.

Spenser also uses the word in the *Fuery Queen*, II. vi. 29—
'Their mightie strokes their luberjcons dismayld,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*.'

⁴ Halliwell says 'to founder as a ship,' but it is more exactly to break up, fall to pieces, from 'Spawl. A splinter as of wood.' See Wedgwood s.v. Spall.

'Sum stikkit throw the coist with the *spalis* of tre, Lay gaspand.'

G. Douglas, *Eneados*, B. ix. 296.
Compare P. Spalle or chlyppe, and O. Icel. *spjall*, *spjald*, a lath or thin board, whence the modern *spill*. In *Morte Arthure*, 3699, we have the verb:

'Be thane speris whare sprongene, *spaldyd* chlyppys;
and in l. 3264, Fortune's wheel is described as 'splentide alle with *spaltis* of siluer.' *Asaula*, a spell or broken piece of stone, that cometh off in hewing and graving.' Gouldman. In *William of Palerne*, l. 3392, we find the word in the form *speld*:

'Spaeli þe oþeres spere in *speltis* þan wente;' see also ll. 3603, 3835.

⁵ Apparently the meaning is special, peculiar, and the word is connected with *spectus* not with *speak*, but probably there is some corruption or omission.

a Spede ; *efficacia, Agilitas, energia.*

Spedefulle ; *efficax.*

Vnspefulle ; *inefficax.*

Spedefully ; *efficaciter, effective.*

a Spekk (Speke A.)¹ ; *presemen, succina vel subcina, dicta a sub & scindo.*

a Speke (A Speke of A qwele A.)² ; *radius, radiolus diminutivum, cantus.*

to Speke ; *Adordiri, ex-, loqui, col- (e, A.), natura fari, con-, Af-, pro-, conferre, dicere (colloqui A.), info. info (verbum defectivum A.), faminare, es-, sermocinari.*

†Spekabylle ; *effabilis.*

†vn Spekabylle ; *ineffabilis, infandus.*

a gret Spekere ; *grandiloquus (A.).*

†Spekande fayre ; *eloquens.*

†Spekande wysely ; *doctiloquus.*

†to Speke fondely ; *lutrare.*

†to Speke hastily ; *rencare (A.).*

†to Speke in wayn ; *cornicari, vaniloqui (vaniloqui A.), corniculari, effucitare, effutire.*

†a Speker ; *locator.*

†to Speke mystely ; *enigmatizare.*

†to Speke opynly ; *emphaticare.*

†to Speke wysely ; *disserere, desertare.*

†A schort Speker ; *Micrologus (A.).*

short Speche ; *Micrologium (A.).*

†to Speldyr³ ; *sillabicare.*

†a Spelderer ; *sillabicator.*

†A grete Speker ; *micrologus, grandiloquus.*

†Spelkyd benes (Speked benes A.)⁴ ; *fabefrese.*

to Spende ; *vbi to expende.*

†Spendybylle ; *expendibilis.*

Spendyngz ; *inpendium.*

Spense⁵ ; *vbi expense.*

a Spense⁶ ; *penus, -i vel -nus, penum indeclinabile, penum, penus, celarium.*

¹ 'A specke, cento.' Manip. Vocab. 'Speck, a patch.' Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. In the Invent. of H. Fisher, in 1578, *spekk* is used in the sense of odd pieces of wood, scraps : 'cares and *spekks* and latts xx^s.' *Richmond. Wills, &c* p. 282.

² 'A gymling, vs. A gang of *speaks* iij^s. iij mould bords with plew heads, handles, sheirs, and stertres, iij^s.' Invent. of John Casse, 1576, *Richmondshire Wills, &c*. (Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 260. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, 1500, we find 'a gang and a half of *speykes* x^d.' *Wills & Invents.* iv. 191. See the description of Fortune's wheel in *Morte Arthure*, 3264 : 'The *spekes* was splentide alle with speltis of siluer.'

³ Still in use ; see Mr. Robinson's Glossary. In the Ormulum the author having given the letters of Adam's name says, l. 16440 :

'3iff þatt tu cannst *spekldrenn* hemm
see also l. 16363.

Adam þu findest *spekldredd* ;

⁴ See Benes *speked*, p. 28, Sprowtyd *benys*, and P. Baynyd, as *benys* or *pesyn*.

⁵ 'Ne he ne bereð no garsum bute gnedeliche his *spense*.' *Ancient Riele*, p. 350.

⁶ 'Despencerie, a Spence, larder, storehouse for victuals.' Cotgrave. 'Spens, a buttrye, despencier.' Palsgrave. 'Pronptuarium, spence or botrye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178, Horman has 'That is a leude spence that hath no meate ne drynke. *Misera est cella ubi nec esculenta nec poculenta res sunt reposita.*' 'Penus. A clere (i celere) or spence.' Medulla. Chaucer in the *Somnoure's Tale*, 1931, says of the friars—

'Me thinkith thay ben lik Jovynian,

Al vinolent as botel in the *spence*.'

Fat as a whal, and walken as a swan ;

and Lydgate, *Bochas*, Bk. vii. ch. 8, ed. 1554, has—

'His rich pimentes, his Ipocras of dispenco

Hing not in Costreles, nor botels in þe *spence*.'

'Despencier, qui a la garde de la viande, a spencar.' Hollyband. In the Invent. taken in 1504 of the 'ynplementes' of the 'Taylourys halle' at Exeter we find : 'yn the *spence* a tabell planke, and ij sylwes.' *English Gilds*, p. 327. Hence the name *Spencer*.

a Spencer¹; vbi A butler (buttiller A.).

a Spere; *hasta, hastula, hostile, Alacrita* (Alarica A.) *correpto -ri-, fulanga, lancea, lanceola diminutivum.*

to Sperre²; *claudere, prohibere* (intercludere A.).

to Sperre in; *includere, trudere.*

to Spere betweyn; *Intercludere* (A.).

to Sperre (Spere A.) oute; *excludere, de-*

a Sperre (Spere A.) for A bayre; *excipulum, venabulum.*

to strike with a Spere; *lunceare, di-, lancinare, di-, vel est cum lancea* (ludere A.), *vel confringere.*

†pe Sperre (Spere A.) of y^e firmament³; *spera, diametrum est linea secans speram per medium.*

a Sperrynge⁴; (*piscis est* A.), *ipimera, sperlingus* (*sparlingus* A.).

†to Spowe; *romere, e-, navseare.*

¹ See *Metrical Homilies*, p. 165: 'Hir spense [spenser C.] knew hir floysleye.' 'A clerk or spenser of a curat may parte þes godis.' Wyclif, *Eng. Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 413. 'Claniger. A keye berare, or a spensere.' Medulla. 'Cesar heet his spenser seve þe Greke his money.' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 309; see also *ibid.* p. 331.

'The spencer came with keyes in his hand, Opned the doore and them at dinner fand.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 12.

See also the *Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 399:

'Thanne seyde Adam, that was the spencer,
"I have served thy brother this sixtene yeer,
If I leete the goon out of this bour,
He wolde say afterward I were a traytour."'

² 'Dore or wyndowe or anything that is shut and sparred on both sides. *Valua*.' Huloet. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3835, says that the Pope bears the keys 'wharwith he bathe opens and spers laly kirkes tresor' of pardons, &c. 'Barre, to barre, or sparre, to bould; also to lattice or grate up. Barre, f. a barre or sparre for a doore. Barre, barred, sparred, boulded.' Cotgrave.

'Ilwan þat was þouth, onon he ferde To þe tour þer he woven sperde,' *Havelok*, 448. Still in common use in the North. A. S. *sparrian*, O. Icel. *sperra*.

³ 'It sal wrik als þe fire of þe spere.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 4887. 'The foundament of this Temple was cast round by a spere that by that forme the perdurablete of theire goddes sholde be shewed.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, fo. 345, col. 2.

⁴ 'The snelt, *osmerus eperlanus*. We have the same latin equivalent used hereafter for a Sprotte.

'Mustard /is metest with alle maner salt berynge,
Salt fysche, salt Congur, samoun with sperrynge,
Salt ele, salt makerelle, & also withe merlynge.'

J. Russell, *Boke of Nurture* in Babees Book, p. 173.

In the *Manners and Household Expenses of Eng.* p. 545, under the date 1464, occurs a payment 'for a c. sperryng, ij^d.' Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, p. 28, ch. xii. refers to the eating of sperlings at Michaelmas:

'All Saints do lay for pork and souse, For sprats and spurlings for their house.'

In a recipe for 'Risshens' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, we read:

'Lay hit in a roller as sperryng fysshe, Frye hit in grece, lay hit in dysshe.'

See also *ibid.* p. 54. 'Spurlings are but broad Sprats, taken chiefly upon our Northern coast; which being drest and pickled as Anchovaes be in Provence, rather surpass them than come behind them in taste and goodness. . . . As for Red Sprats and Spurlings, I vouchsafe them not the name of any wholesome nourishment, or rather of no nourishment at all; commending them for nothing, but that they are lawdes to enforce appetite, and serve well the poor mans turn to quench hunger.' Mullett, p. 169. The English name is a corruption of the French *eperlan*, a title given to the fish to describe its pearyl appearance. In Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 222, is given, 'Hic sperryngus, Hic thimalus, a sperryng'; and at p. 189 'sperryng' is glossed by *ganerus*, which we have already had as the Lat. equivalent of Batynstylylle, p. 17. 'Epimera. A sperryng.' Medulla. See Notes and Glossary to Tusser.

†a Spewynge (Spewynge A.); *nausea*,
nauseola diminutivum, *vomita*,
vomit, *vomex*; *vomens* parti-
 cipium.
 to Spye; *investigare*, *explorare*, *dis-*
cutere, & cetera; *vbi* to seke.
 a Spyce; *species*.
 a Spycer¹; *Apothecarius*, *ipothecari-*
us.
 a Spycere schoppe (A Spice schope
 A.); *Apotheca* vel *ipotheca*.
 a Spyer; *explorator*, *investigator*.
 a Spygott²; *clipsidra*.
 a Spkyng³; *taringa* (*Tringa* A.).
 Spykward; *narduspicatus*, *species*
est.
 to Spylle⁴; *luere* (*luere* A.), *perfun-*
dere.
 a Spyllynge; *perfusio*; *perfundens*
participium.
 Spyllt; *butus* (*lutus* A.), *perfusus*.
 to Spyn; *filare*, *nerre*, *per-*.
 a Spyndylle; *fusus*, *fusillus*; *fusari-*
us.
 †a Spyndelle maker; *fusarius*.
 †to wyndd Spyndylle; *infusare* (cf.
fusare A.).

†a Spynke⁵; (*avis est* A.), *spinx*.
 a Spynner; *filacista*, *filatrix*.
 a Spyrite; *Alatus* (*Alitus* A.), *spiri-*
tus, *pneuma*; *pneumaticus*.
 Spyrtyualle; *spiritualis*, *pertinet ad*
bonum vel ad malum, *spirit[u]-*
alis, *pertinet ad bonum* (*hominem*
A.) *tantum*.
 a Spiritualite; *spiritualitas*, *spiritu-*
*alitas*⁶.
 Spyrtyually; *spiritualiter*, *spirituali-*
ter.
 to Spirre (Spire A.)⁷; *vbi* to Aske.
 a Spytelle⁸; *vbi* A hospitall.
 a Spite; *ludibrium*.
 to Spite; *despicere*.
 to Spitte; *sc[r]care*, *ex-*, *spuere*, *con-*,
ec-, *de-*, *sputare*, *de-*, *fleumaticare*,
fleumatizare, *saluare*.
 a Spyttynge; *saliva*, *screa*, *sputum*.
 to cast Spyttynge; *desputare*, *cascre-*
are.
 a Spytte (Spete A.); *veru indeclin-*
abile.
 a Spette of flesche; *verutum*; *versus*:
 ¶ *Est sine carne veru, sed dic*
(dicas A.) cum carne verutum.

¹ 'Hic apotecarius, A^{cc}. spycere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

² 'A spiggott, vide Spout.' Baret. 'A spiggotte, epistonium.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has 'Pinteur, m. a tippler, pot-companion, spiggot-sucker.' Horman has 'Wynde flexe about the spygotte lest the tappe or faucette droppe. *Spinam stappa involuc ne fistula perstillet.*' 'Clepsidra, a spykkt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178. Compare Tappe tre, hereafter. 'Spygotte, broche a uin ou a lalle. Tappe or spygotte to drawe drinke at—*chantepleure.*' Palsgrave. 'I rome, as lycour dothe out of a vessell by a spigot, or faulset whan it rometh styll after a styute. *Je coule.*' *Ibid.* 'Lo! my wombe is as must without spigot (ether a ventynge), that brekith newe vessels.' Wyclif, Job xxxii. 19 (*Purroy*).

³ A spike. Ducange renders *taringa* by 'sedes ferree; broche de fer.'

⁴ 'To spil, cspundere.' Manip. Vocab. 'Respondre, to shed, spill, poure oute, scatter abroad.' Cotgrave. 'To spill, or shed, *dijundo*; spilled or shed, *dijusus.*' Baret. A. S. *spillan*.

⁵ In the provincial dialects a Spink or a Goldspink is a goldfinch: see Jamieson, s. v. 'Hic rostellus, A^{cc}. spynke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189.

⁶ Sic in MS.

⁷ Still in very common use in Scotland under the form *spere*. 'I spurro, I aske a question. *Je demande une question.* This terme is furre northerne.' Palsgrave.

⁸ 'Alle jyt he spured hym in space he expowned clane.' *Allit. Poesis*, B. 1656. Noah is described in the *Cursor Mundi*, 1760, as making the window in the ark

'Wid suilk a gin, Men mith it open and spere wid in.'

⁹ 'A spittle, or Hospitall for poore folkes diseased, *hospitium publicum*: a spittle, Hospitall, or Lazarhouse for Lepres, *hierocomium.*' Baret. 'Hospital, m. an Hospitall or Spittle.' Cotgrave: see also s. v. *Hosel Dieu*, *Nosacome*, and *Ostiere*. In the *Aacren Riede*, p. 148, is mentioned '*spitluel*', or leprosy, for the treatment of which disease hospitals were originally established. 'Spyttle house, *luderye.*' Palsgrave.

to Spytte (Seypt A.) flesche; *verutare.*

a Spytelle¹; *spata.*

A Spy; *Insidiator.*

Splete²; *rignum*; versus:

¶ *Rex sua regna facit ringna
puella facit.*

to Spotte; *labifacere*, & cetera; *vbi*
to defoule.

a Spotte; *contagium*, *macula*, *labes*
labelare, *lues*, *luccula*, *menda*,
nota, *neuus*, *neuulus*, *neuum*, &
cetera.

†a Spotte in y^e eghe (A Spowt in
the eghe A.)²; *glaucoma.*

Spotty; *maculosus*, *neuusus.*

a Spounge (Sponge A.); *spongia.*

Spowrge⁴; *herba est.*

a Spowse; *sponsus*, *sponsa.*

†to Spowrge⁵.

a Spowte.

to Sprede oute; *dilatare*, *distendere*,
ex-, *pro-*, *distentare*, *propagare*,
ampliare, *amplificare*, *dispergere*,
dispersare, *dispicare*, *ex-*, *pan-*
dere, *ex-*, *extricare*, & cetera; *vbi*
to parte (A.).

Spred oute; *dilatatus*, *extensus.*

a Spreder of gresse (gyrse A.); *her-*
barius (*herbidarius* A.).

to Sprenkyll; *spargere*, *fundere.*

a Sprynge of wodde⁶; *virgultum.*

a Sprynge of water; *scatebra*, *scatir-*
igo; (*scaturiosus* A.).

to Sprynge; *scaturire*, *scatere*, *ebul-*
lire, *emanare*, *scutescere*, *scatebrare*,
scaturizare.

Sprynge; *scaturiens*, *scatebro-*
sus.

to Sprynge⁷; *enervare.*

¹ 'Spittle, sb. the square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-spittle. The very long-handled article of this kind, used by the few town bakers which exist is called a spittle too.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

² ? A plait or curl of hair.
³ 'Glauclitas; glaucoma: glaucome; opacite du cristallin.' D'Arnis. See P. Perle in the eye, p. 394.

⁴ 'Spurge, an herbe, espurge.' Palsgrave. 'Espurge, garden spurge, whereof there are two kinds, a greater and a less.' Cotgrave. 'Spurge, *tithymalus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Hie tintimalius, A^{ca} spowrge.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191. 'Stinking Gladdon is called . . . in English stinking Gladdon and Spurgewoort.' Gerarde, *Herball*, Bk. I. c. xxxvii. p. 53.

⁵ 'I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed. *Je me espurge*. There is nouthur man nor woman, but if they tary long unburyed and have no remedy provided but they spurge when they be deed. I spurge, I cleanse, as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell. *Je me purge*. This ale spurgeth a great deale better for the cariage.' Palsgrave. See the fable of the Cat and the Mouse in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 314: 'A mouse on a tyme felle into a barell of newe ale, that *spourgid*, and myght not come oute.' 'Also to enacte that euery vessell barell kilderkyn & firken of ale & bere kepe ther full mesur gawge & assise & that the brewers bothe of ale & biere sende with their cariage to fill up the vessels after thei be leyde on the gyst for by reason that the vessels haue not ben full afore tyme the occupiers haue had gret losse & also the ale & byere haue palled & were nought by cause such ale & biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgyn*.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 85. Stanilhurst speaks of a river 'through the breach owt *spuryng*.' Bk. ii. p. 59. In the *Handlyng Synne*, 10918, the verb is used actively: 'Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spurge*.'

⁶ 'Springe or ympe that commeth out of the rote. *Fiburnum*, *Stolones*.' Huloet.

'To Carter (with oxen) this message I bring,

Leaue not oxen abroad for anoieng the spring.' Tassier, ch. xlviii. st. 11. William Paston writing, in 1479, to Thomas Lyusted, asks him to desire 'Jullis to find the means that the young spring may be saved,' and adds 'P.S. If Jullis have made a gate, it is the better for the spring.' Paston Letters, iii. 248. The word is still in use; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'I springe, I come out of the erthe by my selfe, as yonge springes do or herbes. *Je nays*. Gather nat your parselay yet, it doth but begyn to spring now. I spring out, as buddees or blossomes. *Je bourjonne*. This flower begynneth to springe goodly.' Palsgrave.

⁷ Probably this means to sprain.

a Sprotte (Sprote A.)¹; *epimera*,
piscis est.

Sprowtyd benys²; *fabefrese.*

a Spule³; *panus*, scilicet *instrumentum textoris circa quod trama involuitur*, *spala* (Spola A.).

a Spoyñ (Spvne A.); *cocliar.*

a Spoyñ case; *cocliarium.*

a Spurre (Spvyre A.); *calcar.*

to Spurne (Spvrne A.) Agayñ; *recalcitrare.*

to Spurne (Spvrn A.); *inpiñgere*,
offendere.

S ante Q.

a Square (Sqvar A.); *quadra.*

to Square (Sqvare A.); *quadrare.*

Squared (Sqwaryd A.); *quadratus*,
quadrus, *quadrilatus.*

†Squaymose⁴; *verecundus.*

a Squyere (Squyer A.); *Armiger*,
domicellus, *dominellus*, *scutifer.*

þe Squynacy⁵; *squinancia*, *guttura*;
gutturinosus.

ta Squyrelle (Sqvyrelle A.)⁶; *siro-*
grillus (*Cirogrillus* A.).

S ante T.

a Sstabylle; *stabulum*, *equistaci-*
um.

Sstabylle; *stabilis*, *constans in bono*,
continuas, *firmus*, *pertinax in*
vicio, *perseverans in virtute.*

vn Sstabylle; *Argus*, *vagus*; *in-*
stabilis, *inconstans*, *grovagus*,
levis.

to Sstabylle; *stabilire.*

a Sstabyller; *stabularius.*

vn Sstabilly; *inconstanter*, *instabili-*
ter.

a Sstabyllnes; *stabilitas*, *continencia*,
constancia.

vn Sstabyllnes; *Argucia*, *inconstan-*
cia, *instabilitas*, *leuitas.*

¹ MS. Sportte. Palsgrave has 'Sprotte, a fysshe, esplene.' 'A sprot, halecula.' Manip. Vocab. 'Hec epimera, a sprott.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. Compare Sperlynge, above. The word is latinised in the form *sprottus* in the Liber Custumarum, p. 407.

'The sely fysshe can hym selfe not excusse, when yt ys spytted lyke a sprotte.'

Piers of Fulham, l. 41, in Hazlitt, Early Pop. Poetry, ii. 3.

² See Spelkyd benes, above.

³ 'Spole, a wevers instrument.' Palsgrave. 'Fuscau, m. a spindle or spool: fusle, f. a spoolful or spindleful of thready yarn, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Spola, a weavers spooling-wheele or quill-twine.' Florio, 1611. Cooper translates *Pannus* by 'a weaver's rolle, whereon the thready is wounden.' See to Wynde spules, hereafter. 'Les tremes, the spoles.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157.

⁴ Baret gives 'to be Squeamish, or nice; *delicias facere.*' 'Desdaigneux, disdainfull, scornfull, coy, squeamish. *Suerce*, f. a nice, quaint, squeamish, or precise wenche.' Cotgrave. In a version of the 'Te Deum,' composed about 1400, we read: 'Thou were not skoymus of the maiden's wombe to delyuer mankynde.' Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 14. 'Desdaigneux, squeamish, coye, disdainfull.' Hollyband.

⁵ Cotgrave has 'Squinance, f. The Squinancy or Squinzie; a disease;' and Cooper gives 'Synanche, f. The sickennesse called the Quinse or squinancie.'

'Soun for gloton sal haf þare Als þe squynacy, þat greves ful sare.'

Hampole, P. of Cons. 2999.

'The swinsky, *cynanche.*' Manip. Vocab. For a remedy for the 'squynancy,' see Sloane, MS. 5, leaf 35; see also the Poem on Blood-letting, A.D. 1380, printed at p. 959 of Halliwell's Dictionary. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 1188, Pharaoh when he discovered that Sara was Abraham's wife,

'Sente after abraham ðat ile sel,
And bitagte him his wif a-non,
And his yuel sort was ouer-gou,

His wif and oðere birðe beren,
ðā ðe swinacie ham him unnon deren.'

In Trevisa's Higden, iii. 335, we read how Demosthenes, when he wished to escape pleading in a certain case, 'com foorth with welle aboute his neck, and sayde that he hadde the *squynacy.*' 'Guttura, the Swynesy.' Medulla. See Swynsy, below.

⁶ See Swerelle, below.

a Sstaffe; *baculus, bacillus, fustis*.
 a Sstaffe slynge¹; *baliare, & cetera*;
vbi A slynge.
 Sstale As Ale²; *defecatus*.
 a Sstalle; *stallum*.
 a Sstagge³; *pullus*.

a Sstake; *stiga, palus, pacillus, sudes, & cetera*; *vbi A stawre*⁴.
 to Sstake; *stigare*.
 a Sstakke (Stake A.)⁵; *Arconius*.
 to Sstakke; *Arconizare & cetera*;
vbi to myghe.

¹ A weapon of war consisting of a sling fastened to the end of a staff. '*Potraria, fustibulum, staffslynge*.' Nominale MS. 'Staffe slynge made of a clette stycke, ruant. Slynge made in a shepherdes staffe, *fonde hollette*.' Palsgrave. Lydgate describes David as armed only 'with a *staffeslynge*, voyde of plate and mayle;' and in Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*, 2019, we read—'Sir Thopas drew abak ful faste;

This geaunt at him stones caste Out of a fel *staf-slynge*.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 343, amongst the engines of war used at the siege of Berwick we find—'Scaffatis, leddris, and coueryngis, Pykis, howis, and ek *staf-slyngis*.' See also *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4455, where the king is said to have set in the third line 'hys *staf-slynges*.' 'Ane grete *staf sloung* birrand with felloun wecht

Hynt Mezenthus.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ix. p. 298.

See a cut of soldiers armed with staff-slings in Fairholt's *Costume in England*, p. 582.

² '*Servicia defecata*, A^{cc} stale ale.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

³ A *stag* is properly the male of any animal: cf. Stegge = gander. 'Stag, a colt, a young cock.' Peacock's Gloss. of Mauley, &c. '*Pullus*, the younge of everything; a foale; a chicken.' Cooper. The word is generally taken as meaning a young horse 'under 3 years old,' but the following quotations from the *Wills & Invent.* vol. i. disprove this. Probably it is an unbroken horse, for though R. Claxton bequeaths 'an ambliung *stagg*,' yet one mode of teaching a young horse to amble was to strap his fore and hind legs together while he was yet in the field and before he was broken, and thus let him teach himself. The word certainly had no reference to colour or sex, nor, I think, to any particular age. They might be old enough to breed from: thus John Sherwode in 1533 bequeathed to Isabel his wife 'a graye mayr and a *stagge* with the there followers.' p. 111. 'To John Cowndon & Richard Fishborne either of them a colt *stagge*.' Will of John Trollope, 1522, p. 106. 'Item I gyue to thomas pereson my graye fillie *stagg*.' Item I gyue to George Marley the yonger my other colt *stagg*.' Will of T. Wrangham, 1565, p. 245. 'I geve to George Claxton my sonne one bay meire. I geue to Christofer Claxton my sonne one whyt felly *stagg* two yeres old. I geve to thomas Claxton my sonne a folle of a yere old . . . I geue to my said wyf Agnes Claxton my steapleard and one gray amliung *stagg*.' Will of Rauf Claxton, 1567, p. 275. 'To Henrie Riddell my hole part of the cole mynes, att St. Edmunds, in Gati-head, one *stagg* of fower yere old, and 6th. 13^s. 4^d.' Will of Ralph Richeson, 1585, p. 109. 'Item, I bequeth to y^e said Richard Preston, my servant, a stoned *stagg* of ij yeres old.' Will of Francis Mauleverer, 1539, p. 16. 'Also I gyue vnto hym my bay housse and my yowne merke gray *stage*, of iij yeres of age with all my bokes in my study.' Will of C. Pickering, 1542, p. 34. 'Unethes may I wag, man, for-wery in yowre stable,

Whils I set my *stag*, man.' *Towneley Myst* p. 311.

⁴ See Stowre.

⁵ See note to Mughe, above, p. 245, where the distinction between the two terms is explained in a quotation from W. de Bibbesworth. 'A *stacke, strucs*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Then if there bee any hey to spare for which wee wante howse-roume, wee either *stacke* it abroad, or doe make it up in a pyke, setting our *stocke* or pyke in our barrenest close.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, 1641 (Surtees Soc.), p. 37. '*He arcomus* [read *arconius*]. A^{cc} a stathele. *Hoc fenile*, A^{cc} a hey-stakke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 264. *Staggard* or *staggarth*, i.e. stack-garth, the enclosure where the stacks are kept, is of frequent occurrence; compare H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 39: 'Of these [grasse cockes] the little *staggarth* had seaven;' and p. 60: 'a good thatcher will in one day thatch a whole side of the *stacke* that standeth on the longe helme in the *staggarth*.' The corresponding term in Ireland is *Haggard* or *Haggarth* = hay garth, which we also find as a not unusual surname.

'Quhyll houssis and the stokkys flittis away
 The corne grangis and standand *stakkys* of hay.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ii. p. 55.

*to Sstalke¹; *peditentare, peditare*,
to walke; versus:

¶ *Qui pedis est peditat, qui clam
pergit peditentat.*

a Sstalke; *calamus, culinus, tirsus.*

a Stalle (A Stalle in the Chirche
A.); *stacio, stallum, staciuncula*;

(*ferculum*; versus:

¶ *Fercula nos faciant prelatos,
fercula portant A.).*

to Sstalle; *intronizare, installare.*

A Stalle for horse or bestis; *Pre-
sepe, Bostar (A.).*

a Sstalof²; *emissarius.*

Sstalworth; *vbi strauge.*

a Sstamy³.

to Sstampe; *tundere, con-, concutere.*

to Sstande; *stare, perstare.*

to Sstande nere; *Astare.*

to Sstande be-hynde; *destare.*

†to Sstand stille; *subsistere.*

†to Sstanderd or A bekyn⁴; *stotela.*

†a Sstandynge; *stacio.*

†^{pe} Sstandynge of y^e Soñ; *solstic-
alis, solsticium.*

to Stano; *Depetrare, petras remouere
(A.).*

A Stane; *Adria grece; Adriacus,
petrosus; petra, petrella, lapis,
Cantes, asperima pars montium,
sacum, magnitudine pregrauan-
tur, rupes proprio onere obruuntur;
Scopuli saxa in mari eminentia;
sacius; Scrupulus est lapis Min-
utus (A.).*

†a Sstane axe; *vbi A masoñ Axe.*

†a Sstane hepe (heppe A.); *con-
geries.*

a Sstane in y^e bledder; *calculus;
calculosus.*

†a Sstane; (quando (*quod* A.) est
quoddam pondus); *petra.*

Sstany; *petrosus, scrupulosus.*

Stanyd; *lapidatus, lapidibus obrut-
us.*

a Stapylle⁴; *stapula.*

¹ 'Ffurth he stalkis a styte by þe stille enys.' *Morte Arthure*, 3467.

'But wopeþ; no I-wysse þer ware, þe fyrrer I stalked by þe stroude.' *Albi. Poem*, A. 152.

'Half stalkand on the ground ane soft pace.' G. Douglas, *Aeneidos*. Bk. vi. p. 169.

² 'Stallant, a horse, *haras*.' Palgrave. 'Stalland, *admissarius equus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Estalon, m. a station for mares.' Cotgrave. 'I wyll not sell my stakant: *non vendam equum admissarium*.' Horman.

'þe monk þat wol be *stalin* gode, And kan set a-ryt his hole.'

Land of Cokaygne, in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 160.

³ Cotgrave gives '*Estamine*, f. the stuffe Tamine; also a strainer, searce, bawler, or boulding cloth, so called, because made (commonly) of a thin kind thereof. *Estamine*; to straine, searce, bould; to passe through a searce.' See *Ancient Rible*, p. 418, where we read that anchoresses were allowed to wear this material: '*Stamin* hadde hwar wule, and hwar wule mei beon buten.' Another form of the word was *stammel*. Thus we find 'Two petticoats thone of skeler thother of *stammel* xxxv,' in the Invent. of Mary. Gascoigne, in 1567. *Wills & Invents*. i. 273. 'Stensing, stemynge. The cloth now called tamene or tamyn.' Jamieson. By the Act 25 Henry VIII, c. 5, it was enacted that 'no person using the Craft or Mystry of Dying of Worsteds, *Stamins* or Sayes, or any of them . . . shall use to Callender any Worsteds, *Stamina*, or Sayes, or any other commodities made of Worsted Yarne.' The material was of wool and linen mixed, of a coarse texture, as we see by its being used by penitents in the place of the hair shirt. Thus Claxton says: 'He puttyng his fleshe under the seruytude of the spyryte ware for a shyrtle a *stamyne* or streynere clothe.' *Golden Legende*, p. 432. See Halliwell, who explains the word by 'a kind of linsey-woolsey; or a dress made of that material.' Compare P. Stemyn, p. 474. and Strayle, bedclothe, p. 478. The above is most probably the meaning here, but as there is no latin equivalent it may be well to point out that in the *Morte Arthure*, 3668, the word occurs with the meaning of the stem or bows of a ship: the sailors, we read,

'Standis stytle on the *stamyne*, steris one atyre.'

⁴ In the *Seven Sages* (Weber, iii. 10) the Sages try the skill of a young prince by placing 'Under ech *stapyl* of his bed' four ivy leaves: where the meaning is apparently the posts of the bed. In 1569 Elizabeth Claxton bequeathed unto 'An Ixson one *stapyl* Chest wth haithe a sneck locke wyth a colfer. It^{is} one other chest wth haythe a *stapyl*

Starke¹; *rigidus*.

to be Starke; *rigere, de-, di-, ir-*.

†to Starte; *cœlire, prosilire*.

a Sstate; *status, tenor*.

*a Stathe²; *navale, portus, stacio, staciuncula*.

a Statute; *statutum, scitum*.

to Stawneche (Stanche A.); *restringere, sedare*.

†a Stee (or A leddyr A.)³; *scala; scalaris (scalare lignum quod extran[s]uerso in scala ponitur A.)*.

†a Stee staffe⁴; *scalere*.

a Steed; *Asturcio, dextrarius*.

& a hespt also I do gyue vnto ye said An Jaxson on chamlet kyrtle the wch I do weare vpon ye hollyday.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) i. 312. In Trevisa's *Hiiden*, v. 273, the word is used for a stake: 'Edol, duke of Gloucestre caunte a *stable* [arrepto palo] and defended hym manliche.' See also G. Douglas, *Aeneados*, Bk. vii. p. 211.

'Under the byrgge ther is a swyke, And undermeth is an hasp,

Corven clos, joymand queyntlyke; Schet with a *stapyl* and a clasp.'

R. Cœur de Lion, 4084.

A.S. *stapul*.

¹ The unweeldy joyntes *starkyd* with rudnesse, The cloudy sihte mystyd with dirknnesse.'

Lydgate, Minor Poems (Percy Soc.), p. 241.

'Noe. To begyn such a wark, No wonder if thay wark,

My bonys are so *stark*, For I am fülle old.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 27.

So in *Ywaine & Gawin*, 1880:

'The knyght and als the stede, *Stark* ded to the erth thai zede.'

Compare *Ormulum*, l. 1472: 'þe rihte dom iss *starræ* & harrd'; and the *Ancoren Riule*, p. 144: 'þe *sterke* dom of domesdei.' A.S. *steare*. See *Sterke*, below.

² *Staithe*, a landing-place. Now used to denote a portion of the foreshore of a river that is kept up by means of faggots or kids, or by timber or stone-work.' Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley*, &c.: see also *ibid.* s.v. *Stath-r*. '*Ripa*, *stæð*.' Supp. to Aelfric's *Gloss.* in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 54. In Peacock's *Eng. Church Furniture*, 217, under the date 1552, is an item 'for mending and repairing of the church *stathe* or wharffe y^t same yere, viij^h, xix^s. xd.' 'Any Coal owner may employ or give Salaries to any fitter for disposing of his coals from his colliery or *Staithe*.' Stow, *Survey*, ii. 319. In the Invent. of Bertram Anderson of Newcastle, Merchant & Alderman, taken in 1570, are mentioned 'The Coles lyenge presently vpon the *steyth* by the water sideys xxiij^s Tennes at xxvj^s viij^d everye Tenne vj^s x^d—The Coles lyenge presentlye vpon the *steyth* by the water side in darward thirtie Tennes at xl^s every Tenne iij^s xl^d—the Coles presently vpon the meilmedowe *steyth* by the water side is fiftye Tennes at Thirtie shillings a tenne iij^s xxv^d. Sum. vj^s iij^s xvt.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 339. By the Statute 15 Henry VI, c. vii. § 1, it was enacted that, 'de cy jour enavant noll persone eskippe ne face eskipper hains penaux lanutz nautres marchandises perteinantz a lestaple, en null lieu deenz iceste roialme forsque seulement a les keys & *Staithe* esteantz en les ports assignes par statut.'

³ See the account of Jacob's dream in the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3779, where we read—

'In slepe he sagh stand vp a *sti*, Apon þe *sti* þat þar was bun

Fra his heued right to þe ski; Angels climand vp and dun.'

In the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 46, Jacob on awaking from his dream says—

'What have I herd in slepe and sene? And spake to me, it is no leghe.'

That God leynyd him to a *stephe*,

In 1,62 Robert Prat had in his 'Smethey. Three *stees* alias ledders xij^d.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 207. 'Our longe *styes* lye alsoe under this helme all winter, and likewise our wheele barrowes.' *Furning*, &c. *Books of H. Best*, 1641, p. 137. 'In hempe, a carr, collecke, and two pare of trusse roips, ij^s. iij^d. A rakinge crocke, a chaire, iij^j^{or} stoills, and a *stee* and a barrow, xix^d. A saddle, a wantowe, a brydle, and a halter, xij^d.' Invent. of John Rymson, 1568, *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 226. 'A cownter, a almerye, a chaire and stolles xij^s. Hay x^s, *stees*, stanges, pealts, old tenture tymber x^s.' Invent. of Rob. Sloweye, 1562, *ibid.* p. 152. Compare *Sty*, below, between which and the present word it is at times difficult to distinguish.

⁴ Compare *Ronge* of a stoe, above. 'Steppe or staffe of a lader, *eschellon*.' Palsgrave. '*Scalaris, pertinens ad scalam*, or a laddere staff.' *Medulla*.

Stedffaste; vbi stahylle.

†A Stegg¹; vbi to spere (A.).

†a Stegge²; Ancer.

a Stele³; scansile, correpto [-si-,] scandile.

to Steyle; Acari, furari, latrocinari, Anclari, clepere, subtrahere, tollere, subducere, eripere, auferre, surripere, spoliare, asportare, priuare, predari, precipere, defraudare, grassari (Crassare A.), rapere, expoliare, deplare (depilari A.), legere, verrere.

Stele; calebs.

a Step; vestigium, vitalassum (batalassum A.), impudatura, peda, gressus.

a Stepbroder; preuignus.

a Stepsyster; preuigna.

a Stepfader; vietricus, patriaster; patreus, patrinus (parens A.).

a Stepe fatte (A Stepstane or fatt A.); ptipsanarium.

a Stepylle; campanile.

a Stepmoder; nouerca.

a Stepmoder schyfe⁴; colirida.

a Stepson; filiaster.

to be Stepmodir; nouercari (A.).

a Stepdoghter; filiastra.

†Sterke⁵; vbi strange (A.).

Sterne; vbi felle (A.).

Sterke; supra infra (A.).

†a Stere tre⁶; stiua, regimen.

to Stere; regere.

¹ There is evidently some corruption here, which I cannot explain.

² Still in use in the North for a gander. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary gives 'Stegg, a gander (obsolete)'. 'Item, vj gees with one stegg.' Inventory of Thomas Robinson of Appleby, 1542. It also occurs in Ray's Gloss. of North Country Words. 'A steg, gander, anser.' Manip. Vocab. In the Inventory of Richard Cook, 1570, we find mentioned 'vij goyse and steggs, price iij^s.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 229. 'One goose, j stegg, vj yong geise at Belsis 4^s.' Invent. of John Eden, 1588, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. Cf. a Sstaggio.

³ Probably a stile (see Stile, below), which is still so commonly pronounced in the North. In the description of the heavenly Jerusalem in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1001, we are told that amongst the precious stones which composed the foundation,

'Saffer helde þe secounde stalc;'

where the meaning is a stage: and again C. 513, God says that in Nineveh there are many who

'bitwene þe stele & þe stayre disserne noȝt cunen;'

where the word would appear to be used in the sense of the steps of a ladder, as also in Shoreham, p. 3—'This ilke laddre is charite. The stales gode theawis;'
and in the *Ancrer Riȝle*, p. 354—'þeos two stalen of pisse leddre.' Compare P. Steyle and Style.

⁴ See Schyfe, above. The use of stepmother as an attributive here seems strange; stepmothers do not, as a rule, have the credit of giving cakes or such like to their stepchildren. Perhaps, however, *colirida* is to be taken as defined by the *Ortus*, 'a thyenne shyue of brode, or a cake.' *Hic lesca*, Acc. scywe, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

⁵ 'In that time, so it bifelle,

A riche king, and swythe stark.'

Was in the loue of Denemarch

Havelok, 341.

Into that land ane stark castell their stude, Ypoun ane craig besyde ane rymand flude.'
W. Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, l. 24.444.

'This hounde ladde this holi man to an halle fair y-nouȝ,

Gret and sture and suythe noble.' *St. Brendan*, l. 121.

And in Wright's Lyric Poetry, xxx. p. 87—

'Ne is no quene so stark ne stour,

Ne no levedy so bryht in bour.'

See Starke, above.

⁶ Anything used to steer or guide by. Thus we find it used in the *Torneley Myst.* p. 31, for the ruddler or rather the tiller. Noah addressing his wife says:

'Wife, tent the sterc-tre, and I shalle asay

The depenes of the see that we here, if I may.'

Wyclif, *Proverbs* xliii. 34, uses the form 'steerstaf.' The simple form *steer* or *stere* for a helm is common: see for instance, Purvey's version of Wyclif, *Prov.* xliii. 34; Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 576, iv. 374, 630; Chaucer, *Leg. Good Women*, 2413. Compare *Stert* and *Sterne* of y^e schpye, below. In *King Horn*, 1421, *stere* is used in the sense of *stern*, the part of the vessel where the steering was done, and in the *Land of Cockayne*, (Early Eng.

a Steresman (Sterisman A.); *vbi a rowere.*

a Sterlynge (A Sterlinge or A Stere A.)¹; *sturnus, avis est.*

a Steroñ²; *Aster grece, Astrum fixum est, Sidus mouetur; sydercus, astrcus, astralis, astrocus i. lunati-*

cus; bulla, lira, stella, stellula; stellatus; signum.

†A takyñ in y^e Sternys; *Constellacio, fatum (A.).*

*a Sterne slyme³; *Assub.*

a Sterne of y^e schype⁴; *Anquiromagus, clauus.*

Poems, ed. Furnivall), p. 160, we have 'wip oris and wip *stere*,' the meaning being rudder. We find the word also used for the handle of the plough, that by which it is guided, which, judging from the latin equivalent, is most probably the meaning here (see *Plewge handyll*, above). Thus in the *Invent.* of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find 'one hande save, one horse loke xvjd., ij plewghes, j culter, on socke, iij^s. iijjd., xxij fellows, v donge forekes, x pleughe heads, vi plewe sheares, ij *stetretres*, foure showells, two spaides vj^s. viij^d. *Wills & Invent.* i. 207; so also *ibid.* p. 260, where are mentioned 'iij mould bordes with plew heads, handells, sheirs and *stetretres* ijs.' see also *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 138, where, in the *Invent.* of Francis Wandysforde in 1559, we find 'pleugh heames, beds, shethes, *stetretres*, handles, &c.' W. de Bibbesworth mentions amongst the parts of a plough, '*Le chef* (the plou heved) *e le penoun* (and the foot), *Le manuel* (the handle) *e le tenoun* (the sterte).' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168; and again, in the next page *moundiloun* is glossed by 'the ploustare.' 'Stere for the ploughe. *Trio.*' Huloet.

¹ 'The nuthlake with her notes newe,

The *sterlynge* set her notes full trewe.'

Squyr of Lowe Degre, 56.

'Staare, a byrde, *estourneaux*.' Palsgrave. '*Estourneau*, m. a stare or starling.' Cotgrave; see also s. v. *Sansonet*. This name is still in common use. In the account of the Flood as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, we read, l. 1789—

'Til oþer did na beist vn-quert þe sparhawk flough be þe *sterling*.'

'Wip mouth þan chetereþ þe *stare*.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 239; see also *ibid.* iv. 307. Sir T. Elyot in his *Governour*, p. 40, ed. 1580, says: 'he that hath nothing but language onely, may be no more praised the a popinay, a pye, or a *stare*, when they speake feately.' A. S. *star*, O. Icel. *stari*. '*Estourneus*, *sterlinges*.' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 151.

² The regular northern form of the word. Thus in the *Pricke of Cons.* 995, Hampole tells us that in heaven

'Far es na corrupcion, but cler ayre, And þe planettes and *sternes* shynand.'

See also ll. 7571-2, in the former of which occurs the adjective *sterned* = starry:

'Sere hevens God orlaynd for sere thyng, . . . Fare þe planettes and þe *sternes* er alle,
Anc es, þat we þe *sterned* heven calle, Pat men may se here, on nyght, schyne.'

A. S. *stecorra*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*. In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 66, we find—

'The Lord that syttes heght in troune,
And schope hath *sterne*, some, and mone.'

'Pat grete lightnesses makel he; Fe mone and *sternes* in might of night.'

þe sunne in might of daies light, *Early English Psalter*, Psalm cxxv. 9.

³ See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 345-357.

⁴ Originally the rudder of a vessel. '*Timón*, the sterne wherewith a ship is guided. *Timoniar*, to steare at the rudder or helme.' Minsheu, Span. Diet. 1623. '*Aplaster*. A sterel of a shyp. *Remex*. A rothere off a sterysman.' Melulla. In P. Plowman, A. ix. 30, we have—

'3if he ne rise þe raper, and rauhte to þe *steorne*,
þe wynt wolde with þe water þe Bot ouer-prowe.'

and in Wyclif, *Proverbs* xxiii. 34, one MS. has 'the *steerne* ether the instrument of governail.'

'Pen hurled on a hepe þe helme and þe *sterne*.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 149. 'How shold a shippe withouten a *sterne* in the great sea be governed.' Chaucer, *Test. of Love*, Bk. i. p. 272, ed. 1560. See also *Hous of Fame*, 437, and Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 109, where, in a poem dated 1401, we read—

'Ne were God the giour and kept the *stern* . . . al schulde wende to wrak.'

This sense remained till the 17th century. In 1565 Churchyard in his *Churchyard Chippes*, p. 192 (ed. 1817), writes: 'Who can bring a *sternelesse* barke aboute?' and in 1647 ll. More in his *Poems*, p. 82, has 'withouten *stern*, or card, or Polar starre.' 'Stere or ruder in a shyp, *gouvernail*; sterne of a shyppe, *gouvernail*.' Palsgrave. See also Douglas, *Encados*, p. 131, l. 21. Compare *Stertre*, above. Icel. *stjorn*, a rudder.

Sterne; *pertinax*, & cetera; *vbi*
Felle.

Sternesse; *pertinacia* (A.).
to Stertylle¹; *Exilire*, *prosilire*
(A.).

A Sterte²; *Manutentum* (A.).

A Stert³; *pendula* (A.).

a Steyned clathe (A Stevenyd clothe
A.)⁴; *polimitus*.

a Stewe⁵; *vbi* A bath.

¹ Besyde the fut of ane lital montane there ran ane fresche reueir as cleir as berial, quhar I beheld the pretty fische vaintounly *sterland* witht there rede vermeil fynnis, and there skalis lyk the brycht siluyr.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 37. Compare Barbour's *Bruce*, iii. 704, where we find the expression, 'a gret *sterling* off schippys'. See Startle in Jamieson. Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, l. 1202, speaks of 'a coursere *startling* as the fire;' and in Tyndale's version, Mark v. 13 is rendered: 'And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.' 'Fere was at Rome a boile of bras in þe schap of Iupiter ouercast and schape to men þat loked þeron; þat boole semed lowyng and *startlinge*.' Trevisa's *Higden*, i. 225. 'I startell as a man dothe that is amased sodaynly, or that hath some inwarde colde. *Je tressault*. As soone as he sawe me come in a dores, he starteled lyke one that sawe the thynghe whiche lyked hym nat over well.' Palsgrave.

² Originally meaning a tail. A. S. *steort*. We frequently find this word used, as here, for a handle or anything resembling a tail. In *Havelok*, l. 2823, Godrich being bound

'Vpon an asse swithe unwraste His nose went unto the *stert*.'

Andelong, nouht ouerthwert,

Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. Di. uses the word in the sense of a stalk: 'Dernolde groweth vp streight lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the *stert*.' We have already had *manutentum* as the latin equivalent of the 'hande staffe' of a flail: see Flayle, p. 133. Compare P. Ploustert. 'Stert of a plow, *queue de la charrue*.' Palsgrave. 'Rough start which the tylman holdeth. *Stiru*.' Huloot. The word is still in use in the North. See Stertre, above. '*Stiru*, solow-borde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. '*Le cheif* [the plow-herd] *e le penoun* [and the foot].

Le manuel [the handle] *e le tenoun* [and the stert].'

W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

³ Here probably the meaning is the same as in Palsgrave, 'stert of frute, *queue de fruit*.'

⁴ A cloth embroidered or worked in colours. In the Inventory dated 1502 and printed in the Paston Letters, iii. 408, we find: 'Item, a *stereynd clothe*, a crucifix . . . xx^s.' Amongst the 'goods of Thomas Arkyndale' in 1499, are mentioned 'a *sterynd clath* vi^s.' A wyndaw clath iiii^s d., &c.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 104. See also Pecock's *Repressor*, pt. ii. p. 258, where describing some tapestry the author says: 'in this *steyned clooth* King Herri leich a sege to Harfleur.' John Baret in his Will, dated 1463, printed in *Bury Wills*, dc., p. 33, bequeathed 'to the seid Jone Baret, my nece, ij. sponys of silvir, a long grene coors of silke harneysid with silvir, and my *steynyd cloth* w^t vij. agys, and a competent bed with ij. peyre shetyng and al othir shetyng and stuffe longyng to a bed, such as my executours wil assigne and delyuer accordyng to here degre, and othir stuff of housshold as they thinke necessarye for hire.' '*Pollimita*, a steyned cloth or a chekery. *Pollimitarius*, a motle wevare. *Pollimitens*, diverse coloure.' Medulla. In the Invent. of the Wardrobe of William Duffield, Canon of York, in 1452, we find the following entries: 'De xij. de pretio ij costers panni linei, *steynyd* [printed *stenynd*] cum ymaginibus Sanctorum Johannis Evangeliste et Sancti Johannis Beverlaci. De xv. de pretio ij costers, *steynyd* cum angelis. De ij. vij^s d. de pretio ij autereloches *stenei* cum ymaginibus Trinitatis et Beate Marie, &c.' *Test. Eborac.* iii. 135; and in 1479, Joan Candell left 'to Cristian Forman, my servaunt, a halling of white *stereynd* with vij markes of merye.' *Ibid.* p. 246.

⁵ 'Stewe or hotehouse, *hippocastum*.' Huloot. 'A stewe, *hippocastum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret also gives 'a stewe; *vile* Hot house and Bath. A bathe, stewe or hoate house, *vaporarium*, *hippocastum*. A Bayne or stewe; a washing place, *nympatorium*; the place in the house where the bayne or stewe is, *Balnearium*; the mayster of baynes or stewes, *baluator*. An hoat house or drie bayne or stue, *laconicum*, *hippocastum*.' Cotgrave has '*Estaves*, f. stewes; also stoves or hot-houses.' 'She hyryd suche as were about hym to consent to hir iniquytie, so that vpon a season, whā he came out of his *stere* or bayne, he axyl drynke, by the force whereof he was poyoned, and dyed soone after.' Fabyan, c. cxv. p. 106. See the directions in Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (Babees Book), p. 182, for 'A batho or stewe so called,' 'Secretely he gan himself remue To be bathed in a prieuu *stue*.'

Lydgate, *Bochas*, Bk. ix. c. 5.

a Sty¹; *semita, times, & cetera*; vbi
A way.

a Steward; *economus, vel potius
jeconomus canonicorum est, Mis-
sarius qui regit familiam, satel-
larius, senescallus curiarum est,
vicedominus episcoporum est (so-
cellarius*

a Stiko; *lignum (ligniola A.)*.

Styffe; vbi strange.

to Stik; *herere, Ad-*

A Style²; *Scansile (A.)*.

to Stil[1]e; *Tucere, actuum est (A.)*.

to be Styllie; *tucere, silere, vt (vel
A.) qui nondum loqui cepit, tacere,
vt qui desinit loqui, Silesceve, con-
ticere, ob-, re-, obticescere, tacescere,
desinere loqui.*

Stille; *placidus, pacificus, quietus,
tacitus, taciturnus, tranquillus,
susspensus, vt: ille sedet susspen-
sus.*

Stilly³; *tacite, quiete, pacifice.*

to Stille waters⁴; *stillare, distil-
lare.*

Stilnes; *taciturnitas, Silencium (A.)*.

a Stytle⁵; *calopodium.*

a Styllatory⁶; *stillatorium, distilla-
torium.*

to Stynke; *fetere, olere, putere, oles-
cere, putrere, -trespere, rancere,
putridare, putrifacere, putriferi.*

a Stynke; *cenositas, pedor pedum
est, fetor, sordes, putredo, sentina;
versus:*

¶ Polipus est naris, ostedo dici-
tur oris,

Ast pedor est (esto A.) pedum,
fetor totidem tibi (malus om-
nium A.) rerum,

Spirantis bene sit odor, nidor-
que coquine.

Stynkande; *fetidus, hircinus, hir-
cosus, olidus, putridus, putris,
putribilis, & cetera.*

to Stynte; vbi to cese.

¹ A. S. *styg*. 'He foren softe bi þe sti, Til he come ney at grimesbi.' *Harlok*, 2618. Orm describes our Lord as

'þatt rihhte stih þatt ledeþ upp till hefine,' l. 12916;

though here perhaps the meaning may be ladder: see *Stee*, above. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 3958, when his ass refused to pass the angel Balaam

'Let and wente it to ðe sti Bitwen two walles of ston.'

The author of the Metrical Homilies warns us, p. 52, that

'Satenas our wai wille charre, That we ga bi na wrange sties
Forthi behoves us to be waire, For Satanas ful zern us spies.'

'Set forth thyn other fot, stryd over sty.' Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, xxxix. p. 111.

'Ffurth he stalkis a styge by þa stille enys, Stotays at a hey strecte, studyande hyne one.'
Morte Arthure, 3467.

'I will go never over this styge Tylle I have a slepe.' *Corcntry Myst.* p. 170.

See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 402.

² See *Stete*, above.

³ In *Genesis & Exodus*, 2287, we are told how when Joseph saw Benjamin
'Kinde luue gan him ouer gon, Sat al his wite wurd teres wet.'
Sone he geide ut and stille he gret.

And in Wyclif's version of Daniel iv. 16 we read, 'thanne Danyel, to whom the name
Balthasar, bygan with-yn hym self stilly for to thanke, &c.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 21, 45;
xxxvii. 11, &c.

'This knight hated Gonerides

In herte stillie.' *Gonerides* (Roxb. Club), l. 1980.

See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 1778. *Still* occurs as a verb in Wyclif, *Ezekiel* xxiv. 16, *Sir
Gecyrgdes*, l. 9917, *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 3319, &c.

⁴ 'The knowledge of stilling is one pretie feat.' Tusser, *Husbandrie*, ch. li. st. 33.
'Stylying or droppying of lycour, distillation.' Palsgrave.

⁵ 'Calopodium, a styte or a paten. Calopifer, a maker of patens or stytes.' *Ortus*.
'He that goeth on stilts or scatches, gallator.' *Baret*. 'Calopodium, A styte or A
pateyne.' *Medulla*.

⁶ 'A stillatory, stilbanus, capitellum.' *Baret*. 'Stylltory to styll herbes in, chappelle,
chapele.' Palsgrave.

to Styr; *Agere, Agitare leuia, mouere onerosa, circ, con-, conciere i. raro mouere, con-, cillere i. frequenter mouere, excitare, in-, cenere in coitu, mobilitare, motare, motitare, titillare ad luxuriam pertinet.*

Styrrande; *Agitans, excitans, mouens.*

†to Styr lande¹; *barectare.*

Stird (Styrryde A.); *motus, Agitatus. vn Styrd; immotus.*

a Styrope; *strigilis, strepa (stropa. A.), scansile.*

A Styrrke²; *Iuenculus, Iuencula (A.).*

a Styrynge; *motus, incitacio, incitamentum, titillacio.*

a Stythy (Stidy A.)³; *incus, -cudis producto -cu- in obliquis; jncudineus.*

a Stok (Stoke A.); *caulex vel caudix, cadea, stipes, robur, truncus.*

Stokkes for theves; *nervus, cipus.*

a Stokfychē (Stokefysche A.)⁴; *fungia.*

a Stole; *oratorium (ovarium A.), stola.*

A Stomoke; *Stomachus (A.).*

to Stony; *vbi to Astony (A.).*

Stonyd; *Attonitus.*

¹ 'Among husbandmen, the second tilth or fallow called *stirring*.' Florio. p. 273. Ger-vase Markham explains it as 'the second ploughing for barley.'

² Still in use in the North of England for heifers from calves to 2-years old, and in Scotland for either male or female cattle. Gawin Douglas, *Encados*, iii. l. 489, has:

'Ye haif our oxin rest and slane,

Bryttnyt our *sterkis*, and young beistis mony ane.'

See also *ibid.* Bk. v. p. 138. Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, vol. I. p. lv. ed. 1821, says: '*Sterkis* quhen they ar bot young velis, ar othir slane, or ellis libbit to be oxin, to manure the land.' Christopher Phillipson in his Will, 1566, bequeathed 'two stotts, two whies, two whie *striks*, and twoo whie calves.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 189; and in the Inventory of John Widdington, taken in 1570, are included 'xxj oxen, price xxj'. xx kyen *stirks*, xxxiijs. iiij^d. viij^s & vij sheipe, xvj^s. xliij^s.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 322. 'To Frances Tonstall one whye *stirke* to make hir one cove of. To Grace Ward one whye *stirke*.' Will of John Tonstall, *ibid.* ii. 80. 'Stere, *stirke*, or yonge oxe. *Iuenculus, diminut.*' Huloet. Compare P. Hekfere, p. 234.

³ 'Hanelok his loured umbistole,

And beten on him so doth the smith

See Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 2020, Wyclif, Job xli. 15. 'To Thomas Atkynson, my sone, my best *stydye* wyche I bowghte at Darlyngton, with my beste bellyees. To John Atkynson my sone the worse *stydye* with the bellyees, a hamer with two payre of tongs.' *Richmondshire Wills & Invent.* p. 43. Will of Alysander Atkynson 1543. 'Item I gyue to my sone germayne a *studie* wth a pyke, a read cove & a flanders chist standing in the lefte haueing a round hidd.' Will of John Tedenstle, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 301.

'Thare wappinnis to renew in all degreis,

Set vp forgis and stelo *styddys* syne.'

With the hamer on the *stith*.'

Hanelok, 1877.

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 230. In the Invent. of John Colan, of York, goldsmith, taken in 1490, we find 'ij *stethez*. iij^s. iiij^d. De ij sparhawke *stethez*, x^d. De vi grott les forgeyng hamers, ij^s. &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 58.

⁴ Dried cod, &c. Moffet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 262, give the following account of it: '*Stock-fish*, whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorn, because it is so tough: when it is beaten upon the Stock, it is termed *Stock-fish*. Rondelitus calleth it the first Merlucium, and *Stock-fish* Moluam; it may be Salpa Plinii, for that is a great Fish, and made tender by Age and Beating. Erasmus thinketh it to be called *Stock-fish*, because it nourisheth no more than a dried Stock.' 'As a *stockfish* wrinkled is my skinned.' Barclay, *Cytemer & Upboundysman*, p. ix. 'A stocke fish, a kind of fish that will not be sod till it be beaten, *salpa*.' Baret. '*Fungia*, *stokfysche*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177. '*Merlus*, a Melwell or Kneeling, a kind of smale Cod, whereof stockfish is made.' Cotgrave. '*Focace*, *stokfysch* or purpeys.' Medulla.

a Stopelle (Stopylle A.)¹; *obturatorium*.

to Stoppe; *linere, obturare, obstruere, obtundere, oppilare, producto-pi-, opplere.*

Stopped; *obturatus, obstructus.*

to Store; *staurare.*

a Store; *staurum.*

a Story; *Argumentum, historia, historiatus, histeratus ut pannus vel paries in qua scribitur vel*

pingetur historia, historiola; historialis, historicus participia.

a Story wryter (writer A.); *historiagraphus.*

to wryte Storis; *historiagraphare, historiare.*

A Storke; *Ciconia (A.).*

a Storme; *procella.*

Stormy; *procellosus.*

a Stotte²; *bucculus.*

ta Stowke³; *Arconius, congelima.*

¹ 'A stopple, *obstructorium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A stoppell, anie thing stoppeth, *obstructorium*.' Baret. '*Estoupillon*, m. a stopple: *Bouschon*, m. a stopple.' Cotgrave. 'His fader was Macob the stoppclinaker, a moche stowt man.' Reynard the Fox, p. 16. '*Stipula*, a stopyl.' Medulla. Sir R. Guylforde in his *Pylgrymage*, p. 8, says that at Venice 'pryncypally we noted .ij. peeces of artillery, wherof one was a pece of ordynaunce of brasse for a Galy bastarde, to be deuyded in two peeces of .xij. M.cccc. and .xix. pounde weyght, with a *stopel* made by a ryce, and the sayde *stopell* joyned by a vyce, which shoteth of yrron .c.l. pounde weyght, and the sayde shot of yrron is .xvviij. ynches aboute.'

² Used both for a bullock, and a young horse or cob. 'A stot, bullock, *juvenens*.' Manip. Vocab. In Piers Plowman, B. xix. 262, we are told how Grace

'Gaue pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*, Al pat his oxen eryed pay to harwe after.'
'Stotte, *bovcau*.' Palsgrave. In the Towneley Mysteries, p. 112, we find 'aythor cow or stott.' Icel. *stutr*, a bull: Swed. *stut*, a bullock: Dan. *stud*, an ox. William Allanson in his will, 1542, bequeathed 'to my summe Gwyne one siluer deghte dagar, vj syluer sponithz, one iryn speitte, one great braspot, one chyste, ix iryn strakethz, with all ye dulle edges, and two *stottithz*, one white and one donnyd. Also I wyll and bequith to my wyffe one great donnyd cow.' *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, p. 37; and in the Invent. of Roger Burghle taken in 1573 we find: 'Newte at Burghle and Catricke .xl. oxen .c.l. xx kyne with ther calves l. x kyne withoute ther calves xxl. xxij stotes and stottrules and iij bules xliij^l, xix whies of ij and iij yeare olde, xxvj^l, xiijs. iij^l, xiiij fatt oxen and v fatt kyne xliij^l, xvjs. viij^l.' *ibid.* p. 248. The same meaning appears in Best's *Farming, &c.*, Books, p. 144: 'On Sunday, the 4th of September, wee sette open Mr. Hodgson's Sikes gate, and gave our kyne the grouce of that close, which was well come on; there was at that time a bull, cleaven milch kyne, two fatte kyne, two fatte stottes, two leane stottes, eight calves, two leane whies and fower horses.' The word is still common in this meaning. In the St. John's Coll. MS. of De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, ff. 97^{bk}: 'Sum says I am a yonge husbande, I pray you giffe a stotte or twa to my plught;' the meaning may be either bullock or horse. Chaucer on the other hand applies the term to a saddle-horse. When describing the Reeve, C. T. Prol. 617, he says

'This reeve sat upon a wel good stot, That was a pomely gray, and highte Scot.'
'*Callalus*, a stot.' Medulla.

³ 'A stouke of corne, *strues manipulorum*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Stooks, *s. pl.* sheaves of corn.' Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. A word in common use. H. Best in his *Farming, &c.*, Books says: 'When corne is fully ripe, and not infected with weedes, it needs not stande above a weeke in the stooke to harden, but if it be either greenish, or softe, it would stande nine or ten dayes afore it be ledde. There should be in everie stooke 12 sheaves; and their manner in stookinge of winter corne is to sette nine of the sheaves with their arses downe to the grownde, and their toppes eaven up so that they stand just fower square, having three sheaves on every side, and one in the midst; and then doe they take the other three sheaves that remaine, and cover the toppes of the standing sheaves;' p. 45. He also uses the verb to stook, p. 43: 'Those that binde and stooke are likewise to have 8^d a day; for bindinge and stookinge of winter-corne is a man's labour and requireth as much and rather ability and toyle then the other.' 'One stoker will stooke after two binders or sixe sythes, and oftentimes after seaven or eight leyes, if the binders favour him but see furre as to throwe all his sheaves to one hande, but wee seldome desire to haue them stooke after aboute sixe sythes.' *ibid.* p. 48; see also p. 54. '*Hoec congelima, A^{co}* a schokke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 264.

†A Stowre¹; *palus, parillus, Sudes* (A.).

A Stra²; *Stramen, Stramentum* (A.).

a Strabery³; *fragum*.

*a Straberi wythe; *fragus (fragum fructus eius A.)*.

Strayte; *Anxius, Artus, strictus, cinctus (cinctum Aduerbium A.), Augustus*; versus:

¶*Angustum tempus dicitur & locus Artus,
Ango sit primi caput, Arceo sit-
que secundj.*

Straytl; *Anguste, cincte, stricte, cinctim*.

a Straytnes; *Angustia, Anxietas*.

A Strake; *vbi Buffett (A.)*.

to Strake; *Affilare (A.)*.

Strangg; *Alacer, Animosus, compos, fortis, potens, robustus, iskyros grece, valens, validus, vigorosus, virosus, magnanimus, magnanimis, musc[ul]osus, vehemens⁴,*

noricus, pos, potentialis, virtus (viratus A.), virulentus (corpulentus A.).

to make Strange; *roborare, cor-, fortificare*.

pe Strapils of breke⁵; *tribraca (tribata A.), femoralia*.

Strawnge; *Alienus, barbarus, extraneus, forinsecus, peregrinus*.

to make Strawnge; *Alienare, extrancare*.

Strawngely; *extranee, barbare, peregrine*.

a Strawnger (Strayngeare A.); *Ad-uena, Alienigena, proselitus⁶ grece, Aduenticus, extraneus*.

a Strete; *strata, & cetera; rbi a way*.

a Streme; *gurgēs; gurgitinus*.

*A Stremour of A Shippe⁷; *Cherucus (A.)*.

to Strein (Strene A.)⁸; *Arcere, -cescere, adlicere, Artare, co-, compescere, stringere, As-, con-*

¹ 'Stowre, sb. a round of a ladder; a hedge-stake.' Ray's Glossary. Mr. C. C. Robinson gives as still in use in Mid-Yorkshire 'Stower, a cross-rail, or bar of wood. Also a natural cudgel, or hedgestake.'

'And at ane vthir side with felloun fere
Mezentius the grym, apoun ane spere,

Of heich sting or stoure of the fir tre,
The blak fyre blesis of reik inswakkis he.'

G. Douglas, *Amados*, p. 295, l. 43.

Stewart in his *Cronickis of Scotland*, iii, 236, tells how a convoy, having no proper arms, fought

'with stark stouris that war baith deip and lang.'

H. Best uses the word for the upright pieces of wood in the side of a cart, to which the planks are fastened: 'putte in stowers wheare any are wanting.' *Farming, &c. Books*, 1641, p. 35.

² 'Perof ne yaf he nouth a stra.' Havelok, 315. A. S. *stream*, O. Icel. *strá*.

³ 'Hic fragus, a strebere wyse. Hoc fragum, a strebere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226. 'Fraga, strea-berige. Franch, strenderie wisan.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 31.

⁴ MS. *vehemens*.

⁵ In the *Anceren Riecle*, p. 420, we read that a woman may well enough wear drawers of hairecloth very well tied, with 'pe strapetes adun to hire net, i-laced ful ueste,' which seems to mean that they are to be tight round the ancles. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 355, says that 'pe Longobardes usede strapetes wip brode laces down to pe sparlyver.' 'Tibiale, strapelyng off breche.' Medulla.

⁶ MS. *persclitus*: corrected by A.

⁷ 'What meenith thi tipet, lakke, as longe as a streamer!' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 69. 'Streamer, a bauer, *estandard*.' Palgrave. Cooper renders 'Cernucus' by 'the endes, and as it were hornes of the sayle yarde.' Cotgrave gives 'Guaillardit, m. a streamer, Pennon, or Pendant, in Ships, &c. Pennon, Flag, or Streamer.' See also s.v. *Penneau, Bausouin, Banderolle, &c.* Compare Fayno of a schipe, above, p. 122.

⁸ 'Day and nyht with hoot and cooldle Y was straynyd [angwischid P.]: Wyclif, Genesis xxxi. 40. 'If she auowe and bi ooth streyne hir self.' *ibid.* Numbers xxx. 14.

'Styffe streames and strejt hem strayned a whyle.' Allit. *Poems*, C. 234.

dis-, per-, ob-, re-, cohercere, circumscribere, cogere, cohibere, contractare, compellere, distendere, refrenare, sopire, urgere.

a Strenour (Strenzoure A.)¹.

to Streñ iuse of herbis (or herbys A.); *casuccare*.

Strenabyll; *Artabilis, co-, coarctabilis*.

a Strenght (Strenthe A.); *conumen, conatus, energia, fortitudo, potentia, potestas, nisus, robur, validudo (vis A.), alce grece, molimen, valor, vigor, viror, vires*.

to Strenght²; *vbi* to make strange (A.).

to Strenkylle³; *spargere, As-, con-, perfundere*.

a Strenkylle; *sparsorium, ysopus, producto -o-*.

Strynkylloge; *Aporia, Aspergo, Aspersio, Aspersus, perfusio (A.)*.

a Stresse (Strisse A.); *districcio*. to Stresse⁴; *distringere*.

a Strete; *vicus, viculus diminutivum*.

to Strewe; *spargere, sternere*.

a Strewyng; *stramentum*.

to Stryde; *distrigiare*.

a Stryfe; *Agon, Agonia, Agonizacio, cataplectacio, Altercacio, co-, certamen virtutis est, coartacio, contumelia, contencio, controuersia, decertacio, deliramentum, disceptacio, disconformitas, discordia, dissencio, cedicio ciuium, distancia, discrepancia, iurgium, lis, litigacio, litigium, rixa; rixosus; versus*:

¶ *Litem dant homines, obiurgantur mulieres,*

¹ In Sir J. Fastolf's kitchen, according to the Inventory of 1459, were 'j dressyng knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij trays, j streynour.' 'Streynour. *Cola, colum*.' Huloet. 'Et in ij streynours, vjd.' Invent. of Archdeacon de Duddy, 1400; *Test. Ebor.* iii. 19.

² 'Siebertus was i-drawe out of þe abbay as it were for to strengþe þe knyghtes [*ad militis roborandos*].' Trevisa's Iligden, vi. 7. See *Ayenbite*, p. 86; P. Plowman, B. viii. 47, &c. 'Strenghtlyng, ratification. I strenght. *Je renforce*. Thyse townes be greatly strenghtyd syn I knewe them first.' Palsgrave. 'He wardide it for to kepe Bethsura that the peple shulde haue wardyng or strenghteyng azein the face of Idunne.' Wyclif, 1 Maccab. iv. 61. 'And thei strenghtide a strenghting in Bethsura.' *ibid.* vi. 26.

³ 'patt blod tatt þurh þe bisceopp wass patt blod tacede Cristess blod
Fær o þa þingess strenneked, patt ȝotenn wass o rode.'

Ormulum, 1771.

'patt blod tatt he þær hæfðle brohht, And warp itt tær wiþþ strenness.' *ibid.* 1095.

'þou sal strenkil [on-strigdes] me over alle

With strenkil [mid ysopan] and kleusid be I salle.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. i. 9.

'I schal strenkle my distresse & strye al togeder.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 307.

Bellendene in his trans. of Boece, ii. 219 (ed. 1821), has the expression 'strinklitt with dust and sweet of battal.'

'Bid hir in haist with water of ane flude

Hir body strynkill.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. iv. p. 122, l. 29.

See also *ibid.* Bk. xi. p. 362, l. 53. 'Hoc aspersorium, A^c strynkylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. 'Strenkyl, to east holy water, *nimpiton*.' Palsgrave. 'Ysopus, a sprenkylle; aspersorium, idem est.' Normale MS. 'A strinkle, *spargillum*.' Manip. Vocab. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's effects at Caistor, 1459, we find mentioned 'j haly water stok, with j sprenkill and ij cruettes weying xij unces.' Paston Letters, l. 470. See also *Tale of Beryn*, Prologue, l. 138. John Beseby by his will, dated 1493, directed that a priest should 'every daye, when he hath saide Messe, with his vestment upon him, take the holy water *strynkylle*, and goe to the grave, and therupon say *De Profundis*, with the Colett . . . and east holy water on the grave, for the space of a yere after my deceasse.'

⁴ According to Hampole, *P. of Cons.* S. 343, in hell

'þe damned þat with syn er fylde

And despyssed and ay schent with-alle,

Fære ogayne salle be revyled,

And stressed agayne þair wille als thralle.'

'I stresse, I stryght one of his liberty, or thrust his body to gnythier. *Je estroyssé*. The man is stressyd to soore, he can nat styrré him.' Palsgrave.

Rixanturque canes, Altercanturque sophiste,

Pugnant inter se pugiles pro laudis honore,

Militis est bellum, fortis pugilisque duellum,

Pugnaque pugnorum, sed precia sunt mulierum.

to Stryke; *Aduersari, Agonizare, Altercari, certare, bellare, de-, bellificare, belligerare, coaltercari, certare, concertare, de-, confl[i]gere, conspectare & -ri, contendere, contentare, controuersari, contumeliare, demicare, delirare (decertari A.), deponere, disceptare, discordare, distare, discrepare, iul[r]gari, litigare, militari, obiurgari, pug-*

nare, ex-, ju-, ob-, pro-, rixari, teriare.

to Strike; *vbi to Smytt (A.).*

to Stryke A buschelle¹; *hostiare (colostiare A.).*

a Strykylle; *hostorium.*

A Strykell for A buschelle (A Strikyng of buschelle A.); *hostimentum.*

a Stryke of lyne²; *linipellus.*

a Strynge; *corda, cordula diminutivum.*

a Strynger; *corde, correpto -i in obliquis.*

²a Strowpe; *lien.*

ta Strumme³; *qualus, statrum.*

a Strumpett; *vbi comon woman.*

ta Stub⁴; *recidium.*

¹ Palsgrave has 'Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet à mesurer.*' 'Hostio, to strike; *hostorium*, a strike to make even a bushell or other measure.' Cooper. '*Roulet*, m. The round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, &c. *Loggault*, f. The strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, tell us, p. 21, l. 559, that in feeding pigeons with wheat and millet 'A strike is for viii con dales mete.' '*Hoc ostorium*, A^{re} stryke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. '*Hoc ostorium*, a strikylle.' *Ibid.* p. 233. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thinge wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and strickle, after that a sieve to iye the corne with.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, 1641, p. 103. 'If the miller bee honest you shall have an upheaped bushell of tempeed meale of a stricken bushell of corne.' *Ibid.* p. 104. The editor quotes from the Corporation books of Richmond (Yorks.) the following: 'M^d. that the 10th of July 1628 the Earle of Cumberland's steardes . . . did wrytt and send Richard Cootes and William Parke, yeoman, to gett one pecke sealed with our standerd . . . but this pecke to conteyne stryken with a strykell as mutche as our standerd pecke holdeth upheaped.' 'Hostio, to strekyn corn. *Hostorium*, a strike.' Medulla. 'Stryke, or rolle to stryke a bushell or measure even. *Hostorium*.' Hubert. See also Tusser's *Husbandrie*, ch. xvii. st. 1.

² 'Stryke of flaxe, *poupee de filace*.' Palsgrave. In the Prologue to the Cant. Tales, 675, Chaucer describing the Pardoner says he

'Hadde heer as yelwe as wax, But smothre it heng, as doth a stryke of flex.'

'*Hic linipolus*, a stric of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See also quotation from the Wright's *Chaste Wife*, s.v. Swyngil stoke, below, and compare Lyne stryke, p. 217.

³ In A, this word follows the preceding in the same line. '*Strum*, a wicker-work basket somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bung-hole of a mash tub, to hinder the hops from coming through.' Peacock's Gloss. of Maudey, &c. '*Qualus*, a baskette oute of which wine runneth when it is pressed.' Cooper. Baret gives 'Paniers of osiers, *quali*.' See P. 'Thede, breuerys instrument.'

⁴ 'Thu singst worse þan the hei-sugge,

þat fliz bi grunde among þe stubbe.'
Out & Nightingale, 506.

'Gawayne . . . stode styll as þe ston, eþer a stubbe asper.' *Sir Gawayne*, 703.

'A stubbe smote me throw the arme.' *Ipomydon*, 1270. Turner uses this word several times as a verb; thus he says—'Let servant be readie, with matlock in hand,

To stub out the bushes that noeth the land.' Chapt. xxxv. 47.

See also chapt. 33. st. 47 and 56, and Bernardus *De Cura Rei Famil.* l. 107. '*Clitus*, a stub or stump.' Cotgrave. 'A stubbe, *stipes*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ With knotty knarry barcyne trees olde Of stubbes schurpe and helous to bylde.'
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1120.

A.S. *stybb*, O.Icel. *stabb*. 'And all about old stockes and stobs of trees.' Spenser, F.

Stubbylle; *Stipula* (A.).

to Study; *studere, vacare, & cetera*;
vbi to take hede (A.).

†A Stridylye of the lomys; *telarium*
(A.).

a Stule¹; *scamnum, scabellum, fer-
culum*; versus:

‡*Scamnum, scabellum, subsella*
(*subsellia* A.), *sella, scamel-
lum*;

*Predictis pluteum sedemque (se-
dimenque A.), sedilia iungas.*

to Stumbylle; *cespitare, jnyngere,
titubare, vacillare.*

A Stombyller; *Cespitator, impactor,
titubator, vacillator, equus cespit-
ans* (A.).

to Stony; vbi to Astony (A.).

†Sture²; *rigidus.*

Sturdy; vbiustus.

a Sturdynes; *Ambiguitas.*

†A Sturtre³; *Duracenus, Duracen-
um fructus eius* (A.).

a Sturgeon (Sturion A.); *ipotamus.*

†Stuthe (Stuche A.)⁴; *stipa.*

†to Stuthe (Stuche A.); *stipare* (in-
stipare A.).

†Stuthed; *stipatus.*

†to Stutte (Stute A.)⁵; *ballistire,
ballere, bescere, blaterare, blutire.*

†a Stuttynge; *ballicies, vel balbu-
cies.*

†Stuttynge; *varcus* (*barcus* A.) *laur-
us, blesus, Balbus.*

Queene, i. 9. 34. 'Yf the hedge be olde and be greate *stubbles* or trees and thyn in the bottom that beestes may go vnder or bytwene the trees, than take a sharpe axe and cut the trees or *stubbles* that grow a fote from the erthe or there about in a playn place, within an ynych or two ynches of the syde, and let them slawe downward.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. x^l^{bk}. 'Item, payd to the *stubber* of Northfolk, for xi. gret rotys *stubbyng* v^s.' Howard Household Books, Roxb. Club, p. 507. Lord Berners, in his *Arthur of Lytell Brytayne*, p. 214, speaks of 'the *stubble*' of a broken arm. 'I gyve to him the Stubblodd and that piece of Casell which he did *stubb*, giving twee greine coits yearly, with all other things pertyeyning them upon Good Fridaie.' Will of Solomon Swale, 1:94, in *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* p. 175. See also Harrison, *Descr. of Engl.* i. 34, Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, i. 1538, &c.

¹ In the Invent. of John Colan, of York, goldsmith, 1490, are mentioned: 'i ald *stoyll*, vocato a *stoyle* of ease j^d. . . . De j choppyng-stoyll cum j bord, j^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 57.

² Palsgrave gives 'Stoure, rude as course cloth is, gros. Stowre of conversacion, *estourdy*.'

³ Cooper explains 'Duracini' as 'kernelles of raisons, or grapes having harde skinnies or pillis. *Duracina uva*, a grapo with a thick skinne. *Duracina persica*, peaches, the meate whereof groweth harde to the stones.' '*Durascenus*: a Sture tree. *Durascenum*: a sture apple.' *Ortus*.

⁴ Mr. C. C. Robinson, in his Gloss. of Mid-Workshire, gives 'Stoath, v. a. to lath and plaster.'

⁵ 'But she spake somewhat thycke, Her felow dyd stammer and *stut*.'

Skelton, *Elynour Rumming*, 539.

In Seager's *Schoole of Vertue*, l. 705, printed in Babees Book, p. 346, we are warned against hastiness in speech, which

'wyll cause thee to erre, To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.'

Or wyll thee teache to *stut* or stammer.

'The tunge of *stuttyng* men schal speke swiftili and pleyntli.' Wyclif (Purvey). *Isaiah xxxii. 4.* 'No man shulde rebuke and scorne a bleyeyied ma or gog, lyed, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a *stuttar* or fumbilar, or blaberlypped, or bouchebacked, or suche other, that haue a blemysse of nature: for than he blameth god that made them.' Horman. Baret gives 'To *stut*: to stagger in speaking or going: to stumble: *titubo*: *stuttingly*, *titubanter*: a *stutting* or stammering in utterance, *titubatio*.' Palsgrave has 'I *stutte*, I can nat speake my wordes relyly, *je besgue*.' 'To *stoote*, *stutte*, *titubare*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Chancellor*, to stammer, *stut*, fualter in speech. *Chancellement*, m. a *stutting*, stammering, faultering in speech.' Cotgrave. '*Ballucie*. A *stutting* or stammering.' *ibid*. Still in use in the North. '*Stuttyng*. *Tertititia verborum*.' Huloet. '*Beguier*, to *stut*, to stammer. *Begayement*, a *stutting*, a stammering.' Hollyband.

S ante V.

a Subarbe¹; *subarbiū*; *suburbanus*.

†A Sudekyñ²; *Subdiaconus*.

A Substance; *Substancia*; *Substantiuus*; *vsia*; *vsialis* (A.).

a Sucharge; *impomentum*.

Svdane; *vbi* Sodane (A.).

a Sudary³; *facitergium*, *sudarium*.

†A Svdene; *Subdecanus* (A.).

†A Subdekyñ; *vbi* sudekyñ (A.).

†A Sowe; *Scropha*, *sus* (A.).

Swet; *Sumen*, & *cetera*; *vbi* fatnesse (A.).

A Suffragane; *Coepiscopus*, *Suffraganeus* (A.).

to Suffir; *pati breuiter*, *Compati*, *perpeti cum mora*, *Sufferre*, *perferre*, *condolere*, *luctē*, *sufficere*, *Suppetere*, *Sustinere*, *tollerare*, *videre* (A.).

to Suffyr; *vbi* to latt (A.).

Sufferabyllē; *passibilis* (A.).

Subsferabyllē; *tollerabilis* (A.).

vn Sufferybyllē; *Impassibilis* (A.).

Sufferynge; *perpassiuus* (A.).

Sugett; *Subditus*, *Subiectus*, *Subiugalis*, *Subiugatus*, *Suppar*, & *cetera*; *vbi* meke (A.).

to make Sugett; *Subdere*, *Supponere*, *subicere*, *Subiugare* (A.).

Sugure; *zucura*.

to Submytte (to Summyt; *Summittere* A.); *submittere*, *supponere*.

Sume; *Aliquis*, *quidam*, *quedam*, *quoddam* (A.).

†Sumqwhare; *Alicubi*.

Sumqwat; *Aliquid*, *Aliquantus*, *-tulus*, *Aliquantum*, *-tulin*.

†Svmqwatly; *Aliqualiter*, *utrumque*, *Aliquantulum* (A.).

Sum tyme; *Aliquando*, *Aliquociens*, *Aliquotus*, *dudum*, *interdum*, *intercise*, *interpolatim*, *olim*, *quandoque*, *quondam*, *vicissim*, & *cetera*⁴.

†to Sunder; *Alternare*, *segregare*, *separare*; *vbi* to parte.

†Sunderly; *Alternatim*, *Alterne*, *separatim*, *cesim*, *dispari*, *diuision*, *vicissim*, *singillatim*, *segregatim*.

p^e Sunne; *clarius*, *titan producto-a*, *luminare maius*; *solaris*; *versus*:

¶Sol, titan, phebus, titulus venit hinc & ephebus.

Suppynge; *Sorbicies*, *Sorbicio*, *Sorbiciuncula* (A.).

¹ In *Morte Arthure*, 4043, Arthur swears that till Mordred be slain he will

'neuer sojourne . . . In cete ne in subarbe sette appone erthe.'

see also *ibid.* ll. 2466 and 3122, and Peacock's *Repressor*, pp. 279, 280. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 403, speaks of the 'subarbes of Constantynoble.' See also the Ordinances of Worcester, in *English Gilds*, p. 383, where it is forbidden for wool to be given out to be worked 'but it be to men or women dwellynge wthyn the seid cite or subarbes of the same.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 119, has 'in pis subarbe was a garden'; see also his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 364. 'Suburbanus, se pe sit buton dāre berig.' A.S. Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84.

² 'The ordre fiste Sudeakne hys, That chastete enjoyeth;

For Sudeakne bereth the chalyx To the auter and aolyveth.'

See Subdekyñ, below.

³ 'Sudarium, a swetyng cloth.' MS. Harl. 2270, leaf 183. 'Sudary, to wype the face whych sweateth.' Hulot. 'A napkin or handkerchiefe, casitium, sudarium.' Raret.

'His sudary, his wyndyng clothe,

There were thei laste, I say hem bothe.'

Cursor Mundi (Trinity MS.), p. 101; l. 17963; where the Cotton MS. reads *fasciale*, the Göttingen *faciale*, and the Fairfax *sudary* (misprinted *fulary*). 'It is sayd for certeyn that he bare alway a sudry in his bosom with whiche he wype the teres that ran from his eyen.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, fo. ccc. col. 4. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 95, l. 1049, Peter on reaching the sepulchre exclaims: 'Here is nothyng left butt a sudare cloth.'

'MS. adds 'vbi departyngc.' Evidently some word has been omitted between Sum tyme and to Sunder: probably Sundering.

A Supper; *Cena, Cenula; Cenaticus* (A.).

to Suppe; *Clere, haurire, Sorbere, con-, ex-, ob-, sorbere, exsorbescere, con, ex-, Sorbillare* (A.).

to Suppose; *vbi* to trowe (A.).

Suppabylle; *Sorbulis, Sorbabulis* (A.).

†a Surcote¹; *supertunica*.

Sure; *securus*.

a Surgeñ (*Surionrer* A.); *Aliptes, cirurgius, cirurgicus, plagius*.

†a Surgyrdyle (*A Sureyngyle* A.)²; *succingula*.

†a Surre³; *cicatrix*.

a Surname⁴; *cognomen, quod quis habet Ab origine*.

†to Suspende; *Suspendere* (A.).

Suspendit; *Suspensus, Missaticus* (A.).

to haue Suspeccion; *Suspiciere* (A.).
Suspicion; *Suspicio, zelus, vel Suspeccio* (A.).

to Sustene; *Sustinere, Sustentare* (A.).

Sute; *fuligo; fuliginosus, fuliginus*.

a Suto; *secta, vt secta curie*.

Sutelle; *Altus, Affaber* (*Effaber* A.),
Argutus, vt eminus vixat fur perspicax, subtilis, & cetera; vbi wyly.

Suthfast; *vbi trewe suasit* (A.).

S ante W.

†a Swad (*Swade* A.)⁵; *siliqua, fuliculus, theca*.

to Swage; *mulcere, con-, de-, mitigare, complacere, contumescere*.

Swagyng⁶; *mulcens, de-, mitigans*.

¹ '(1) A short coat worn over the other garments; especially the long & flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, & which was frequently emblazoned with the arms of the family: a tabard. (2) A short robe worn by females at the close of the eleventh century, over the tunic, and terminating a little below the knee.' Fairholt, *Hist. of Costume*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* i. 125, tells us that a Knight of the Garter is to wear on St. George's day 'his mantell with the George and the lace, without either whood, collar or surcote.' In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 1929, the knight is described as wearing

'a bleaunt of blwe, pat bradde to þe erþe,

His surkot semed hym wel, þat softe watȝ forred;'

and in *Emare*, l. 652, we are told

'Her surcote that was large and wyde,

With the hynther lappes.'

Therwith her vysage she gan hyde,

Arthur in his dream saw

'A duches dereworthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis,

In a surcott of sylke fulle selkonthely hewede.' *Morte Arthure*, 3252.

See also *Ibid.* 2434; *Sir Eglamour*, p. 173, &c.

² A long upper girth which often went over the pannel or saddle. 'A sursingle, perizonium.' Baret. 'Either smote other in the midst of their shields, that the paitrels, sursengles, and croupers brake.' Malory's *Arthur* (ed. 1634), ch. 133, p. 244. 'Let the beasts head be tyed vnto a sursingle.' Mascal, *Gort. of Cattle*, p. 78. 'Surcyngle or girth. Perizonium.' Huloet.

³ A. S. *sār*, O. Icel. *sār*. 'A sore, morbus, ulcus.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ Properly an additional name (*super-nomen*) as in Barbour's *Bruce*, xix. 259:

'And Eduuard hys sone that wes ying,

And surname off Wyndyssor.'

In England crownyt wes to king,

and in the Metrical Chronicle of England, l. 982, printed in Ritson's *Metrical Romances*, ii. 311:

Anon afterward, Reignede ys sone Richard,

Richard queor de lyoun, That was his surname.'

The author of the Catholicicon, however, seems to take the word to mean a family name, a surname in the modern sense, as also does Huloet, who gives 'Surname. *Agnomen, Cognomen, Cognomentum*, whyche is the fathers name. Surnamed, or called after the father's name. *Agnominatus, Cognominatus*. Surnamen. *Agnominus, Cognominus*.'

⁵ 'Swad, in the North, is a pescod shell.' Blount, p. 627. Cotgrave has 'Soussu, coddly, hully, huskie, swaddy. Soussu, f. the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, pease, &c.' Still in use.

⁶ MS. a Swagyng.

a Swagynge; *mitigacio*.

Swaged; *mitigatus, complacatus*.

a Swaȝ; *cignus, olor*.

a Swalle (Swalge A.) of *y^e* see ¹;
caribdis, piscis est.

to Swalowe; *glutire, con-, de-, in-,
trans-, ligurare, vorare, de-, ab-
sorbere, gulare*.

a Swalowe; *celido, hirundo*.

a Sware ²; *quadra*.

to Sware; *quadrare*.

Swared; *quadratus*.

a Swarne of bees; *examen*.

†a Swarthe (Swathe A.) ³; *orbital
falcatoris (falcatorum) est*.

to Swet; *Sudare, persudare, resu-
dare (A.)*.

Ā Swet; *Sudor; sudorosus (A.)*.

†A Swet hole ⁴; *porus, porosus (A.)*.
to Swepe; *Scobere, verrere, mundare,
scopere (A.)*.

Swepinge of a howse; *Scobs (A.)*.

a Swerde; *calculus, gladius (rum-
phea A.), gladiolus ensuculus,
Spata, spatula, splendona, sodona
(dorena A.) est dea gladiatorum;
gladiatorius, spatacus, spatulatus;
vnde versus:*

¶ *Rumphea vel framea, gladius
vel mucro vel ensis;*

*Addatur sica, sicarius exit ab
illa.*

to strike with a Swerde; *gladiare*.

a Swerde berere; *ensifer, licitor*.

þ^e Swerde & *y^e* bueler (bukiller
A.) playnge ⁵; *gladiatura*.

¹ A whirlpool. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 65, says: 'pere beþ many *swolweynges* and whirlingyes of wates by þe see brynkes; tweyne beþ in þe see of myddel erþe bytwene Itali and þe londe Sicilia. þilke tweie *swolwes* beþ i-cleped Seylla and Charybdis, of þe whiche spekeþ Virgil . . . Ofere *sweloves* and perils of wates beþ in ocean; oon is in þe west cliff of lital Bretayne, and is i-cleped þe nauel of þe see; þe toþer is bytwene Bretayne and Gallicia, and it is i-seide þat þese *sweloves* twyes in þe nyzt and day sweloweþ yinne stremes and flodes, and casteþ hem vp aȝe.' see also v. 139, where we are told that Helena when she found the true cros, 'dede tweyne of þe mayles in here sones bridel, and þe þridde in an ynage of þe roode, and sche þrewe þe fourþe nayl into þe see Adriaticus, þat was toforehonde a *swolow*; ful perilous to scille herby.' G. Douglas in his *Encados*, Bk. i. p. 16, speaks of a 'sowkand *swelth*,' and Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 97, of '*Swolwis* of þe see and helle, þat resceyuen al þat þei may & gelden not aȝen.' See also Job, xxxvi. 27. '*Swolow* is a depe place in a ryuer, and hath that name, for he swolowyth in waters that come therto and castyþ and throwyþ theym vp ayen.' Glauvil, *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. xvii. p. 448. Maundeville says of the Fosse of 'Mennon' that 'somme men seyn that it is a *swelghe* of the grauely.' See Voiage, p. 33. '*Caribdis*, a swolow off the se.' Medulla. 'Swallow, gulfe or such lyke. *Vorago*.' Huloot.

² A square: see Swyre, below. In the *Destruction of Troy*, 3967, Meriones, King of Crete, is described as having 'a hard brest . . . & his back sware.'

³ The swathe or row of grass cut down by a reaper. Grose defines it 'grass just cut to be made into hay.' In *Morte Arthure*, l. 2508, we read—

'In the myste mornynge one a mede fallas,
Mawene and vne-made, maynoyrede bott lyttyle,
In *swathes* swepene downe fulle of swete floures.'

A.S. *swadu*. Compare Shakespeare, *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 5. '*De faur* [a sythe] *fanchet* [nowe] *unc andeyne de pree* [a swathe, a swethe of mede].' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 154. 'Take hede that thy mower mow clene and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse, and to mowe his *swathe* cleane throwe to that that was laste mowen before, that he leane not a mane betwene.' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. D. 3. 'Swarth of grasse newe mowen. *Gramen*.' Huloot.

⁴ A pore in the skin. '*Hic porus*, a swete holle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 209.

⁵ To play with swords was the usual phrase for fencing and gladiatorial contests. Compare a Bucler plaer, above, p. 46. In the *Ancren Rible*, p. 212, we have the expression '*gleied mid swordes*.' In Holinshed's *Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 1333, we read of 'tirtres, panthers, beares, and swordplaers' encountering one another to the death; and in Giraldus' *Hist. of Ireland*, in Holinshed, ii. 27, is mentioned 'the plaie or game of swordplaers or maisters of defence.' '*Gladiatura*, a bokelere playng.' Medulla.

a Swerde man; *condio, gladiator, pinnirapus (rapies A.) corseptum -ri-* (permissarius A.).

to Swere; *fidare, con-, fiduciare, Af-, con-, iurare, con-, e-, deierare, con-spirare.*

a Swerelle (Swyrelle A.)¹; *experiolus (asperiolus A.), cirogrillus.*

a Sweryngs; *filacio, iuracio, iuramen, iuramentum, iusiurandum; iurans participium.*

Swetly; *dulciter, dulcisflus, iperlirice, & cetera.*

Swete; *Armonicus, balsamensis, cune-grece, scorte grece, dulcis vt mel (mellis A.), dulciculus, dulcisflus, iperliricus, epodoricus, mellifluis, mellisomus, mellicus, suave multi dicunt idemquod dulce, nonrtique, dulce enim (vt A.) mel dicimus, & (vt A.) suave acetum quod non est dulce.*

Swetnos; *Adon, Armonia, dulcor, dulcoratus, dulcoracio, dulcedo in gustu, dulcitudine (dulcido A.) in anima (animo A.) suauitas.*

to Swete (to make Swete A.); *delinire, dulcorare; -ans, atus.*

to make Swete (to be Swete A.); *dulcere.*

to be Swete; *dulcescere; dulcescens.*

Swete; *dulcoratus.*

ta Swevyll²; *tribulum.*

Swyfte; *ubi wyghte.*

†Swilkone (Swylke one A.)³; *talio.*

to Swymme; *nare, natate, trannare.*

a Swymmer; *nator.*

pe Swynsy (ye Swynacy A.)⁴; *guttura vel gutturina; gutturosus participium; squinancia.*

a Swyne; *Aper, cicuris, porcus, porca, serofa, sus, sucula⁵, suculus, verres, kirrius; porcinus, suillus, suillinus & verrinus.*

A Swyneflesch; *Suilla (A.).*

a Swynbely⁶; *Aqualiculus, Aquaticula.*

a Swynhyrde; *subulcus, subulca.*

a Swynsty; *Ara, porcietum, suarium; (versus:*

¶Est Ara porcorum brevis non Ara deorum A.).

ta Swyngilstoke⁷; *excudia, excudiun.*

¹ *Chirogrillus*, according to Cooper, is a hedgehog. See Squyrelle, above.

² See Playle, p. 133, and P. Fleyle Swyngyl.

³ The 'lex talionis,' the law of returning 'like for like,' of which Lydgate speaks in his *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. ii. c. 12:

'For to perfourme the payne of *talyon*,
For wronges olde, of which yet the same

Reherded is vnto our aldershame.'

The *Ortus* renders *Talio* by 'recompensatio in malis vindicta.'

⁴ See Squynacy, above, p. 357.

⁵ MS. *suculus*.

⁶ See Dregbaly, p. 108.

⁷ *Excudia*, a swingle-head.' Coles. 'This is a Wooden Instrument made like a fanchion, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of Hemp and Flax from the large broken Stalks or Shoves by the help of the said Swingle-Foot, which it is hung upon, which said Stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers, by a brake.' R. Holme, ch. vi. § iv. p. 285. A. S. *swingle*. 'Excudia, a swyngel-hande.' *Ortus*. See the *Wright's Chaste Wife*, ll. 511-516:

'He waynd vp a strycke of lynce,
And he span wele and fyne

By-fore the *swyngell tre*.'

and l. 527—'He herde noyse that was nott ryde
Of persons two or thre;

A-nother *swyngelyd* good and fyne
By-fore the *swyngyll tre*.'

One of hem knockyd lynce,

'One tempe, two heckells, iij fumes, and one basket, 3/. Two *swynglinge* stockes witho theire *swynglynges*, two cheise bords, and iij reals 20^l, are mentioned in the Invent. of John Thompson, 1585, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 78. 'To swyngil hempe, verberare.' Manip. Vocab. 'E jo vas pri, dame Muriel,

Le donnez à votre pessil (a swingle stok).

De escucher ou estonger vostre lyn
(to swingle thi flax).'

Ne ublet pas le pesselin (the swingle),

W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 156.

†a Swyngilstre (Swyngyltre A.) of
a harowe¹; *prosectorium*.
†to Swyngille; *excubiarie*.
†a Swyngylhande (Swyngilland
A.)²; *spatula, feritorium*.
p^c Swynsoghte³; *porrigo, produci-*
tur -ri-.
†a Swypppylle⁴; *flagellum*.

†a Swyre (Swyrre A.)⁵; *Amussis,*
perpendicularum.
†to Swythe (to Swyth gryss A.)⁶;
vestillare.
†Swytheñ; *vestillatus*.
to Swowne; *consternari*.
a Swonynge; *catasis; consternans*
participium.

Capitulum 19^m T.

T ante A.

a Taa⁷; *Articulus, Alux, pro-*
ducitur -lu-.

a Table; *tabula*.
a Taberde⁸; *collobium, reno, & cet-*
era; ubi a mantelle.

¹ The bar that swings at the heels of the horses when drawing a harrow. R. Holme, 1688, says: 'These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pins to the Coach-pole, to the which Horses are fastned by their Harnish when there is more then two to draw the Coach.' Bk. iii. ch. viii. n^o. 33. 'They [the horses] must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about theyr neckes, tresses to drawe by, and a *swyngletre* to holde the tresses abrode, and a togewith to be bytwene the *swyngletre* and the harowe.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. C 5. 'If it be Horse, then they are two-fold, as single or double; single, as when they draw in length one horse after another, and then there is needfull but the plow clevis, and *swingle-tree*, treates, collers, harnesse, and cart bridles.' G. Markham, *The Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 533. 'A *swingle-tree. Projectorium*.' Gouldman. The word was also used for a flail or instrument for dressing flax, as in the quotation from the *Wright's Chaste Wife* given above. 'I bete and *swingile flex*.' *Idliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'Swingle-staff, or bat to beat flax. *Scutula*.' Gouldman.

² This appears to be the same as Swingle-stock. Huloet gives 'Swynglyngbatte, or staffe to beate flaxe. *Scutula*,' which is also probably the same.

³ A disease amongst swine, also called swine-pox. Baret renders *porrigo* by 'Scurf or scales of the heade.'

⁴ MS. Swynpylle. 'A swipple. The part of a flail which strikes the corn: the blade of a flail as it were.' Halliwell. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 143, says: 'each of them [thrashers] shall have a threave of strawe every weeke, which is supposed to bee allowed for buyinge and furnishing them with *swipples* and flaille bandes.' See the account of the fight in the *Tournament of Tottenham*, 167:

'Of sum were the hedys brokyn, of sum the brayn-pannes, Wyth swypppyng of *scepyls*. And yll were thay besene, or thay went thams.'

⁵ A carpenter's square. 'Leauell, line, or Carpenter's rule, *amussis, perpendicularum*.' Baret. 'Squyer for a carpentar, *esquierre*. Squyer, a rule, *riglet*.' Palsgrave. Compare Sware, above. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Cursor Mundi*, which, we are told, l. 2231, they intended to raise

'Wit *suire* and scantilon sa euen, Pat may reche heghur þan heuen;' and again, l. 1664, God tells Noah to make the ark 'o *suare tre*.' See also *ibid.* l. 8808. 'I squyer, I rule with a squyer, as a carpynter doyth his worke or he sawe it out. *Je esquarre*. Squyer this borde or you sawe it.' Palsgrave.

⁶ I can make nothing of this, unless it means to mow grass in swatches.

⁷ 'Ilka vayne of þe man's body, Had a rote festend fast þarby. And in ilka tua and fynger of hand War a rote fra þat tre growand.'

Hamptre, *P. of Cons.*, 1910.

Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ix. p. 305, has 'standand on his *tip-tais*.' A. S. G.
⁸ According to Strutt the Tabard was 'a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins.' 'Tabard, a garment, *mantum*.' Palsgrave. 'A jaquet or sleeveless coat worn in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraults, and is called theyr coat of armes in *serveye*.' Spiglit's Glossary, 1597. The tabard worn by Chaucer's Plowman was probably like our smock-frock.

A Tabernakille; *Tabernaculum* (A.).

†a Tabyll burde¹; *tabella*.

†a Tabyll man²; *seacous* (*status* A.), *calculus* (*timpanum* A.).

†a Tabyldormande (Tabyll dormonde A.)³; *Assidella*, *tabella* (*tabula* A.), *fixo*, *stipudium* (*stapodium* A.).

*a paire of Tabylls⁴; *tabelle*.

†Tabylls pendande⁵; *diptice*.

to Taburne⁶; *timpanizare*.

a Taburne; *timpanum*.

a Taburner (Tabernar A.); *timpanista*.

†to Tache⁷; *Attachiare*.

†Tached; *Attachiatus*.

¹ A chess or draught board. '*Aliarium*, a place per tabelys byn. *Aliator*, a tabyll pleyare.' Medulla.

² Men used at the game of Tables, draughtsmen. See the quotation from the Will of Joan Stevens in note to a paire of Tabylls, below.

³ Cf. Burde dormande, above, p. 47. See an Inventory taken about 1500, printed in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291, where are mentioned 'ij dormondes bordes cum tripote.'

⁴ 'A paire of Tables to plaie at dice, or the boxe out of which the dice are cast: a chesse boorde or tables, *alucus*, *alreolus*: They spend whole daies in plaieing at tables or chestes.' Baret. Amongst the articles enumerated in the Paston Letters, iii. 436, as having been taken away at the Duke of Suffolk's attack on Hellesdon, is 'Item, a payre of large tabelles of box, pris vjs. viijd.' See *Boke of the Duchesse*, l. 50. The author of the *Ayenbite* mentions as 'þe tende boz of auarice . . . kneade gemenes, ase lyef þe gemenes of des and of tables.' p. 45. In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2225, Naymes describing the amusements of the French, says: 'Summe of hem [pleyeth] to lew-de-dame, and summe to *tablere*.' See also *Life of St. Alecius*, p. 63, l. 989. 'Tables to playe wyth dice and men. *Tabula*. Table playing. *Alca*. Table player. *Alcator*.' Huloot. Francis Pymer in his will, 1639, bequeathed to his son-in-law his 'inlaid playeing tables.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 180; and in the Will of Joan Stevens, of Bury, 1459, occurs, 'vnum par de *tablis* cum chesenen et *tabilmeyns*.' Lib. Hawlee, p. 65.

⁵ Compare P. Hand Tabylls. Here perhaps the meaning may be the original one, viz., tablets containing the names of the dead for whose souls the priest was to pray, which were hung up in the porch or some other public part of the church.

⁶ 'I taboure, I playe upon a tabouret. *Je tabourine*. I will tabour, play thou upon the flute therwhyles.' Palsgrave. 'Tymbres and tabornes, tulket among.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1414. 'Tabour, *tympanum*, *tympanizo*, to playe on a tabour. Tabourer, *tympanista*.' Huloot. 'Tympanys and *tabernis*.' Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. ix. p. 299. See also Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, i. 2505.

⁷ 'A buckle: a tach: a claspe, *fibula*. A tache: a buckle: a claspe: a bracelet, *spinter*.' Baret. In the *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 143, the Virgin Mary says—

'In me weore tached sorwes two.'

Robert of Brunne says, p. 30, that Charles the king of France sent to Athelstane

'A suerd of gold, in þe hihte did men hide Tached on þe croyce, þe blode þei out lete;'

Two of þe nailes, þat war þorh Ihesu fete

and in *Sir Gawayne*, l. 219, the Green Knight's axe is described as having 'tryed tasseles þerto tached.' see also l. 2176:

'þe knyzt kacheþ his caple, & com to þe lawe,

Litþez doun lastly, & at a lynde tacheþ þe rayne.'

'Loke what hate oþer any gawle Is tached oþer tyzed þy lymmes by-twyste.'

Allit. Poems, A. 464.

'Tho thy chyld was an-honge, I-tached to the harde tre.' Shoreham, p. 86.

See also G. Douglas, *Amados*, i. p. 42. Coverdale in his version of Numbers xxxi. 50, speaks of 'bracelettes, rynges, earringes and *taches*.' and Lionell Wall in his Will, 1547, bequeathed 'to Alyson & Margret my dowghters my ij best *taches* & to Elisabeth & augnes other ij *taches* & to Jenet my dowghter a *tache* and to Alyson my dowghter a pare of beids with ij Ryngs at tham.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 128. 'one *tache* of sylver gyll' is also mentioned *ibid.* p. 229; and in 1558 Alice Conyers bequeathed 'a payre of sylver crooks and a *tache* boythe gyll.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 128. 'Aaron had a broche or a *tache* fastned vnder his breste that was cleped *racionale* in whiche was wryten these wordes, "Dyscrecion in iugement trouthe and trewe doctryne."' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage*, Bk. iv. ch.

a Tade; *bufo*.

a Tade stole¹; *boletus, fungus*.

Tawght; *Doctus, Instructus, excercitatus, informatus, imbutus* (A.).

*a Tayle (Taylle A.); *Acopa, Anticopa, Apoca, dica, caucio, epimenda* (*Epimerida penis equi* est A.).

a Tayle; *cauda, penis equi est*.

†a Taylbande (Taylle bande A.); *caudile, subtela*.

a Taylyour (Taylmore A.); *sartor, scissor*.

to Take betweyne; *Intercipere* (A.).

to Take-before; *Anticipare* (A.).

to Take; *recipere, Accipere que Ab Alio dantur, sumere nostra voluntate, apprehendere, con-, e-, excipere, capescere, capiscere, deprehendere que fugiunt, assumere, capere, prendere, recipere rogatus, suscipere sponte, susceperare; (versus:*

¶ *Excipit in tectum gratanter amicus Amicum* A.).

to Take away; *Auferre*.

to Take on hande; *Audere, presumere, usurpare; (versus:*

¶ *hec tria coniungas presumit, usurpat, et Audet* A.).

to Take away; *Auferre, Ademere, subtrahere, tollere a volente, accipi-*

mus ab alio data vel a volente vel que ab alio dantur (vel voluntate A.) iollimus a volente, eripimus vi, auferimus quod dedimus, & cetera; vbi to stele.

to Take away; *carpere, Arripere, legere*.

to Take hede; *Ascultare, Attendere, intendere, indulgere, Assidere, insistere, vacare, operam dare, invigilare*.

†a Taket²; *claviculus*.

a Takyñ; *indolis est signum probitatis venture, signum, nota, specimen*.

a Takyng; *capacitas, Accipio*.

Takyng; *capax, accipiens, & cetera*.

a Tale; *fabula, mitologia, mythos grece, mitus, narracio; fabularis, fabulosus participia*.

a Tale maker; *fabulo*³.

Tale tellere; *fabulator, fabulo* (A.).

to telle Tales; *fabulari*.

Talghe; *cebum, cepum*.

†a Talghe lase (A Tallow lase A.); *congiarium*.

Tame; *domitus, domesticus, subiugus, -gatus*.

vn Tame; *indomitus, & cetera; vbi wykle*.

to Tame; *domare, e-, con-, domitare, subiugare*.

33. 'Tache. Confibula, fibula, spinther.' Huloet. 'Spinther, a clasp or tach.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'I tacke a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke. *Je attache*. Tacke this sume upon a wall. I tacke to with a nayle. *Je attache*. Tacke it faste with a nayle, and than ye maye be sure it wyll holde. I tache a gowne or typpet with a tacke. *Je agraffe*.' Palsgrave.

¹ See Mr. Way's quotation from John de Garlandia in *Introd. to Promptorium*, p. lxviii.

² A tack, or little nail. 'A M *takettes*' are included in the inventory of John Wilkinson, 1571, *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), i. 361; see also p. 415, where in the Invent. of Thomas Leddell are included 'vj pounde crosbowe thread iij'.—dosen of horne golde ij'.—xij thousand smale *tacketts* x'.—xix thousand great *tacketts* xix'.—xix dosen smale toles for Joyners xij'. 'A *tacket, ryle Naille*.' Baret. 'A *tacket or tache*. *Vide Naille*.' Minshew. 'A *tacket, clauulus*.' Manip. Vocab.

³ MS. *fabulo*.
⁴ I can make nothing of this. Talghe is of course tallow, but the 'lase' is unintelligible, and the latin equivalent does not help us. 'Congiarium,' according to Baret, is a 'dole or gift.' O. Dutch *taly*. 'Tallowe of beastes, *seum*; tallowe candles, *Schaxer candelae*.' Baret. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 17, l. 444, to make a cement to stop holes in a cistern we are bidden to 'Take pitche and *talghe*, as nede is the to spende,

And seeth hem tyl thai boile up to the brynke.'

A Tange of A knyfe¹; *parasinus* (*piramus* A.).

ta Tange of A nedyr; *Aculeus*, *Acus*, *pugio*.

a paire of Tanges; *in plurali numero*, *tenalia* (*forceps*, *fabri est*, *for-cipula*, *formicales*, *plurales*, *mas-culini generis* A.).

a paire of Tanges for A swyth; *for-ceps*, *forcicula*, *formicales* *plu-raliter*.

A Tapett²; *Tapetum*, *Tapeta* (A.).

*a Tapster; *clipeida*.

to Tappe; *Cervidare* (A.).

ta Tap tre³; *cervida*, *clipeidra*.

to Tary; *cunctari*, *per-*, *morari*, *re-de-*, *in-*, *tardare*, *habere* (*habere* A.), *tarditare*, *operiri* (*tèdere* A.), & cetera; *ubi* to abyde; *versus*:

¶ *Operior tardos, operit me vestis*
Amena.

a Tareynge; *cuncta*, *cunctacio*, *mora*, *tarditas*, *trica*.

Tarynge; *morosus* (A.).

a Taselle (Tasyll A.)⁴; *carduus*, *cardo*, *producto-o-*, *finicium* vel *fe-*.

to Taste; *Gustare*, *libare*, *de-*, *pre-*,

re-. *Collibare*, *degustare*, *gustitare*, & cetera (A.).

A Tastyng; *gustus*, *libacio*, *delibacio*, *pregustacio* (A.).

a Tawerñ; *caupona*, *taberna*, *taber-nula*, *erustaria* (*crustaria*, *pila* A.), *merotheca*.

a Tawerner; *caupo*, *caupona*, *cau-ponius*, *labio*, *merothecarius*, *ta-bernio*⁵.

a Tawerñ ganger; *Attabernio*, *Atta-bernalis*.

a Taxe; *tallagium* (*Tallagium*, *Taxa* A.).

to Taxe; *tazarc*.

a Taxage; *taxacio*.

Taxed; *taxatus*.

T ante E.

Techeabyll; *docibilis*⁶, *qui faciliter docet alios*, *docilis*, *qui faciliter docetur*; (*versus*:

¶ *Esto puer docilis liber atque docibilis esto* A.).

vn Techeabyll; *Indocibilis* (A.).

to Teche; *caterizare* (*caterizare* A.), *docere*, *inbuere*, *informare*, *magis-trare*, *instruere*, *prestruere*, *predi-care*, *didasculare*, *disciplinare*,

¹ See P. Tongge of a knyfe. That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft or handle.

² A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumpter-horse, &c. 'Tappet, a cloth, *tappis*.' Palsgrave. 'Tapestry, or hangings, in which are wrought pictures of diuers coloures: a carpet, *tapetum*.' Baret.

'Alle his hallys

And *tapite* hem ful manyfold.'

I wol do peynte with pure golde,

Gole of the Duchesse, l. 258.

In *Sir Gawayne*, 77, over Guenevere's head is said to have been fixed

'A scure Of tryed Tolouse, of Tars *tapites* innoghe.'

and at l. 568, the knight when about to arm stands on 'a tule *tapit* tyst ouer þe flet.' see also l. 858. Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 246, complains that the ladies in his time preferred for the parish priest 'a trippere on *tapitis*, or huntere or haukere, or a wilde pleiere of someres gamunes.'

³ See Spygott, above.

⁴ 'Cardo, a thystelle or a tassell.' Nominale MS. 'Tasyll whyche towkers do use.' Huloet. 'Tasle, *thirga pastoris*.' Manip. Vocab. See Prof. Skeat's notes to P. Plowman, C. xii. 15 and B. xv. 446. A. S. *torcel*. Cotgrave gives 'Chardon, m. a thistle; *chardon à foullon*, The Tazell. Fullers Thistle, Card Tazell. *Chardonner le drap*, to raise, or lay the nap thereof, to dresse it, with the Tazell.' 'Chardon, tey-yll.' Palsgrave. Compare to Tese, below. 'A cardue, ether a *tasil*, which is in the Liban sente to the cedre of the Liban and seile.' Wyclif, 2 Paral. xxv. 18 l.

⁵ In A. the last three latin equivalents are inserted wrongly under Tavern.

⁶ A. reads only Techeabyll; *docibilis*, wrongly putting the rest of the article under to Teche.

discipulare, doctrinare, dogmatizare, erudire.

a Techér; *catherista* (*catherizista* A.), *cathexizeta* (*catherizeta* A.), *didasculus, magister, gignasarcha* i. *principalis magister, gignosophista, doctor, magistra*; (*versus* A.) *vnus doctor sit (est doctor A.) nullorumque magister.*

Techynge; *Doctrina, Aleph, aqua, Informacio, Disciplina; Disciplinaris; Disciplinatus, documen, ducumentum, Dogma, Elementum, rudimentum, magisterium, tradicio*¹ (A.).

to Tedyr; *restringere, retentare.*

a Tedyr; *restrictorium, retinaculum.*

Tellabylle; *vbi spekabylle* (A.).

vn Tellabylle; *inenarrabilis, Ineffabilis* (A.).

a Tele stane²; *tegula.*

a Teler; *cenofaciarius (scenofactorius A.), tegulator.*

to Tele; *tegulare, tegulis operire.*

to Telle; *retractare, referre, retewere, recensere, narrare, enarrare, narritare* (A.).

†A Teme; *temo* (A.).

to Teme³; *Euaeuare, defercire, haurire, exhaurire, fundere, effundere* (A.).

A Tempest; *Tempestas* (A.).

†A Tempylle of A wefere⁴; *virgula* (A.).

to Tempyr; *Temperare, distemperare, diluere* (A.).

A Tempylle; *templum*⁵, & cetera; *vbi Kirke, Abbay* (A.).

A Tempylle of y^e hede; *tempus, tempora in plurali* (A.).

A Tempyr; *Temperancia animorum est, temperacio rerum, temperies Aeris est* (A.).

*a Tempse⁶; (*taratantorium* A.) *taratantarum, setarium, setacium.*

*to Tempse; *taratantarizare (Taratantizarare A.).*

to Tende⁷; *decimare.*

¹ Here follow *restrictorium, retinaculum*, inserted wrongly by the scribe from Tedyr.

² See Tyle, below.

³ See the quotation from Randle Holme in Halliwell.

⁴ To empty.

⁵ MS. *tempylle*.

⁶ 'In the Gardener. A borde wth ij trestes & ij *temces* ijs. viij^d. ix seves and ryddels & j greet bolle iiij^s. vj^d. & saks and ij walletts xij^s. iiij^d. Invent. of Jane Lawson, 1557, *Wills & Invent.* i. 159. 'In the bowlinge house. One *temsing*e troghe, j mouldinge board, j leauen tubb, iiij sakes, and j poake. 9^d. Invent. of R. Widrington, 1599, *ibid.* ii. 287. See also *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 42, and *Test. Ebor.* iii. 46. 'The course which wee take, to try the millers usage, is to take the same bushell or scopp that wee measured the corne in, and to measure the meale therein, after it is brought home, just as it cometh from the miller-eye, and afore it be *temsed*; . . . If the miller bee honest you shall have an upheaped bushell of *tempsed* meale of a stricken bushell of corne; and of meale that is undressed, an upheape l bushell and an upheaped peeke.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, 1641, p. 103. Tusser speaks of a 'temmes-loaf,' *ch.* xvi. 11, by which is meant a loaf made of a mixture of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser bran only is taken.

⁷ See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 17, where in the allegory of the blind and the lame men we read, 'þe blind, *scil.* þe lewde men most holde vp þe laame men, *scil.* men of holy church, thorow almesse offeryngs and *tendingys*,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. Roger Thornton in his will, 1429, bequeathed 'to the vicare of seint Nicholas kyrk for forgetyn *tendes* c^s.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 78.

'Oure fader us bad, oure fader us kend

That oure *tend* shuld be brend.' *Torndey Myst.* p. 9.

In the A.-S. version of Luke xviii. 12 (Hatton MS.), the Pharisee is represented as saying, 'ic fæste twige on wuca. ic gife *trondunge* callas þas þe ich hebbe.' In the *Cureur Mundi*, 1662, we are told of Noah that

'Rightwis he was, and godds freind, And þe gaf he him his *tend*.'

see also ll. 515, 968 and 978. 'The *tyndis* of my cornis ar nocht alaneit hychtit abuse the fertilitie that the grond maye bayr, bot as veil thai ar tane furth of my handis be my tua tirran brethür.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 123; see also *ibid.* p. 168.

ye Tende; *Decima, Decimula* (A.).

Tendir; *tener, tenellus* (A.).

a Tendroñ of a tree¹; *turio*.

A Tenement; *Tenementum* (A.).

pe Ten commawndmentis; *decem precepta, decalogus* (*decem mandata* A.).

Tene; *decem, deca, decades* grece; *decimus, decius, decies, denus, denarius, decuplus; Abax* (A.).

†of Tene stringis; *Decacordus* (A.).

A Tent; *Castrum, papilio, tensorium, tentorium* (A.).

A Tenour; *Succentus* (A.).

A Tere; *lacrima, lacrimilla; lacrimosus* (A.).

A Tergett; *Pelta* (A.).

Ter²; *Bitumen* (A.).

A Terselle; *tercellus, auis est* (A.).

†to Tese wolle³; *carpere, elicere*.

†a Teser; *carponarius*.

a Testament; *testamentum*.

with oute Testament; *abintestato*.

to make Testament; *testamentari*.

to drawe oute Tethe; *edentare*.

†a Tewel of A chymnay⁴; *epicavsterium*.

A Tewelle; *vbi towella*.

a Tewaterofskynnes⁵; *candidarius, coriarius* (et cetera; *vbi* Barkare (A.).

A Text; *Textus* (A.).

T ante H.

Thakke (Thake A.)⁶; *culmus, tegmen, tectura*.

¹ 'Tendron, m. a tendrell, or the tender branche or sprig of a plant.' Cotgrave.

² The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 2596, how the mother of Moses made

'An fetles, of rigesses wrought, Terred, dat water dered it nogt.'

see also l. 662. In the *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* p. 228, is a charge: 'Johne Gaunte be-
yonde byer for terre and a chesse, vs. v^d.' See Paston Letters, iii. 212.

³ See Taselle, above. 'I toose wolle, or cotton, or suche lyke. *Je force de la laine*. It is a great craft to tose wolle wel.' Palsgrave.

⁴ A pipe or funnel: a louvre. 'In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long which comes through the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows: this pipe is called a tewel, or a tewel-iron.' Kennett MS. leaf 411.

'And soch a smoke gan out wende, As doth where that men melt lede,
Out of the foule trumpe ende, Lo, all on hie from the tewel.'

Blacke, blue, grenishe, swartish, rede.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, v. 1654.

See also the *Somnour's Tale*, 2148. 'Swellyng of the tewel or fundement. *Condyloma*. Huloet. In the directions given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum* for 'lampruns baked,' the cook is directed to make 'in myddes þo lydde an tucl.' '*Condyloma*. A swelling of the tuell or fundament.' Cooper. Lyte, Doddeus, p. 271, says that Dill 'burnit or parched, taketh away the swelling lumpes and riftes or wrinckles of the tucl or fundement, if it be layde thereto.'

⁵ A tanner. More commonly spelt tawer. Lydgate in his *Bochas*, Bk. viii. ch. 13, says— 'His skin was take'

Tawed after by precept and bydding, Souple and tendir as they coulde it make.
Wyclif in his version of Acts ix. 43 speaks of 'Synound, suna coriour or tewier.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlix. b. applies the word to flax: 'but how it [flax] shold be sowe, weded, pulled, repyled, watred, wasshen, dried, beten, braked, tawed, heklid, spon, wonden, wrapped, & wouen, it nedeth nat for me to shew.' Palsgrave gives 'I tewe leather, *je souple*. I tawe a thyng that is styflo to make it softe, *je souple*. 'To tawe leather, *alutam operari*; to tew ledder, *pelles condire*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A tawer of leather, *alutarius*.' Baret. 'Megissier, m. a tawer or tawyer: a Fell-monger, a Leather-dresser: *megisserie*, f. the tawing or dressing of (thin) skins for gloves, purses, &c.' Cotgrave. See also s. v. *Courroyer*.

⁶ Still in common use. 'Nam ic wyrdē þat ðu ga under þæu minus.' Rushworth Gospels, Matth. viii. 8.

'The toune of Tyre

In furious flambe kennit and birnad schire,

Spredand fra thak to thak, baith but and ben.

Als welo ouer tempillis as housis of othir men.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. iv. p. 125, l. 40.

That of; *quamvis, si ut, quamquam, licet* (A.).

to Thanke; *caristiaré, gratulari, con-, grates Agere, gratificari, gratari, regraciari.*

to addylle Thanke (to Thanke A.)¹; *mereri, demeritare; -ans participium.*

to addyl Thanke; *demereri, demerare; -ans participium.*

a Thanke; *meritum, emericio, emericium, grates deo aguntur. Iterum gratias agimus, grates referimus; gratulacio, gratulamen.*

vn Thanke; *demericio, demeritum.*

Thañ (Thanne A.); *quam, tum, tunc.* Thare; *Ibi, Ibidem, illic, Illo, Inibi* (A.).

Tharfe²; *Azimus, nonfermentatus.* Thayr Away; *Illic* (A.).

See also *ibid.* Bk. vii. Prol. l. 137, where he speaks of

'Sharp halstansy mortfundit of kynd,

Hoppand on the *thak* and on the cansay by.'

'Sanct Androis kirk, as that my author sais, That *thekit* wes with copier in the dais.'

Stewart, *Cronic. of Scotland*, iii. 190.

'In Sommersetshire, about Zelcestre and Martok, they doo shere theyr wheate very lowe, and all the wheate strawe, that they pourpose to make *thacke* of, they do not thresshe it, but cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it rede: and therwith they *thacke* theyr houses.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. D v^b. '*Ilec tectura, thak.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. '*Sartitector, a thakkare.*' Medulla. '*Thacke of a house, chaume.* Thacker, *couvreur de chaume.* I thacke a house. *Je couvres de chaume.* I am but a poore man, sythe I can not tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it.' Palsgrave. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, ch. lvii. st. 14, says—

'In champion countrie a pleasure they take,

To mowe up their hawme for to brew and to bake,

And also it stands them in steade of their *thack*;

Which being well inned, they cannot well lack.'

See also chapt. liii. st. 12, *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 34, and Halliwell s. v. Thacke. A. S. *pacc.* H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 147, has the following: 'Many will (after a geasting manner) call the thatcher hang-strawe and say to him—

'*Theaker, theaker, theake a spanne, Come of your ladder and hang your man:*' the mans answer—

'When my maister hayth thatched all his strawe

Hee will then come downe and hange him that sayeth soe:'''

and again he tells us: 'Thatchers allwayes beginne att the eize, and soe *thake* upwards till they come to the ridge.' *ibid.* p. 139; see also p. 138. In Barbour's *Brace*, iv. 126, the word *thak-hurd* occurs, that is the ridge-board of a thatched roof. 'Strawe for thacke. *Stipula.* Thacke a house. *Sarcire tota, tegn.* Thacke iryge, holme or strawe. *Stipula.* Thacked houses. *Cannitice.* Thacker, *tector.*' Hulnot. By the Act 17 Edw. IV. c. 4 'for the regulation of the true, seasonable, and sufficient making, whiting and annealing of Tile, called plaine Tile, otherwise called *Thaktile*, Roofetile, or Creastile, Cornertile & Guttertile . . . every such plaine Tile shall containe in length ten inches and an halfe, and in breadth sixe inches and a quarter of an inch, and in thicknes halfe an inch and halfe a quarter at the least.'

¹ There is a confusion in this and the following words. Compare to adylle Mawgry, p. 231.

² This word occurs in P. Plowman, A. vii. 269, where Piers says he has only 'a *therf* cake.' In Mandeville, p. 121, we read, 'They make the sacrament of the Awtier of *therf* breed;' and in Wyclif's Works, ii. 287, 'Fadris maden *perfe* brede for to ete per Pask lomb.' '*Panis sine fermento, therf* breed.' MS. Gloss. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 6.

'With *therf*-breed and letus wilde,

Which that groweth in the filde.'

Cursor Mundi, p. 353, l. 6079.

'And hem goon into his hows, he made a feest, sethede *therf* breed, and thei eten.' Wyclif, Gen. xix. 3; see also Exodus xii. 8, Luke xxii. 1, &c. In the later version of Matthew xxvi. 17 Purvey has, 'in the firste dai of *therf* loones the disciplis camen to Ihesu, &c.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 9, says, 'þe oyst schulde be of *perfe* brede [*de azymo*

Tharme¹; *intestinum, podex, lien, decausa, zirbus (in posteriori A.), omasus, profectum, extum (textum A.), extalis, enteria, viscus.*

Tharof; *hinc, Inde (A.).*

Tharofte; *subdiuo i. sub nudo Aere.*

That; *Quatenus, vt, vti, quin (A.).*

That is; *hoc est, id est, quod, scilicet, videlicet (A.).*

That not; *quin (A.).*

Thee (Theghe A.)²; *crus, crusculem, femer, femur; versus:*

¶ *Dic femur esse viri, sed dic femer mulieris (mulierum A.).*

Item coxa, coxula.

a Thefe³; *Auclator, clepes, cleps, grassator, fur, furiculus, furunculus, verres, pirata super mare, stratilles, raptor, lanterna est deus latronum, latro; rapinosus, recitularius.*

†a Thefe of bestis; *Abigeus, Abiges, Abiger.*

†Thefische (A. Thefis place A.); *crebrifurus, spoliatorium.*

a Thefte; *furtum, furtulum, latrocinium (latronium A.).*

†A Theker⁴; *Architector, Tector (A.).*

*a Thethorne⁶; *rampnus (Rampnum fructus eius A.).*

a Thewe⁶; *tripotheum (Collistrigium, et cetera A.).*

Thidyre; *Illo, Illuc (A.).*

Thyke; *creber, densus, spissus, nota quod rarus & densus ponuntur in partibus contiguus vt in panno, grano, vel silua (sed A.). Spissus vel (et A.) tenuis ponuntur in partibus continuis vt in vino, ceruisia, & (in A.) similibus; (versus:*

¶ *Est lucus densus, spissum dic esse liquorem:*

pane]. In the *Ormulum*; 1590, we are told that

'*Ferglyng bred iss clene bræd,
Forr þatt itt iss unnebræmedd,
& itt bitæneþ clene lif,*

See also l. 997: '*bræd all wieþþuten berme.*' 'Derf-brood, panis *arimus, non fermentatus.*' Kilian. See the note in Mr. Holt's ed. of the *Ormulum*, ii. 575. '*Avena Vesca*, common Otes, is . . . used in . . . Lancashire, where it is their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, Hauer cakes, *Tharfie* cakes.' Gerarde, Herball, Bk. i. ch. xlviii. p. 68.

¹ Still in use in the North. In *Sir Ferumbras*, 787, the French in pursuing the Saracens

'Of sum þe heuedes þay gerde,

And summe þay stykede þorȝ guttes and þearmes.'

'A, my heede!

& alle clene þewess
& clene þohht, & clene word,
& alle clene dedess.'

'Derf-brood, panis *arimus, non fermentatus.*' Kilian. See the note in Mr. Holt's ed. of the *Ormulum*, ii. 575. '*Avena Vesca*, common Otes, is . . . used in . . . Lancashire, where it is their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, Hauer cakes, *Tharfie* cakes.' Gerarde, Herball, Bk. i. ch. xlviii. p. 68.

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'Of sum þe heuedes þay gerde,

And summe þay stykede þorȝ guttes and þearmes.'

'A, my heede!

The dewille knok outt thare barnes.'

A house fulle of yong *tharmes*,

Townley Myst. p. 108.

A. S. *þearm*. '*Hoc tratum, An^a a tharme.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 247. '*Lumbricus*, a Worm in the tharmys. *Mucia*, a tharme.' Medulla.

² In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 316, l. 5425, Jacob says to Joseph—

'If I euer fande any grace wilþ þe, Þou lay þi hande vnder my the.'

See also *ibid.* 3940, Levit. xi. 21, and Isaiah xlvii. 2. A. S. *þroh*.

³ '*Ille fur, An^a a nyte thefe. Tempore nocturno fur auert, latro diurno.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 275.

⁴ See Thacke, above.

⁵ Probably the Buckthorn. In the version of Psalms lvii. 10 in the *Early Eng. Psalter* we have '*Ar-til þai undre-stande biforn Of youre thornes of therethorn:*'

where Wyclif has, 'befor that youre thornes shulden vnderstonde the *thene thorne*,' and Purvey, 'before that youre thornes vnderstoden the *ramme*.' '*Ramnus*. A whyte thorne or A thepe (sic) bushe.' Medulla. '*Morus*, thew-thorn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. '*Ramnus*, coltethrepe, þefadorn.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. *ibid.* p. 285. '*Rhamnus*. þefe-þorn.' *ibid.* p. 68.

⁶ See Mr. Way's note to Kukstole, p. 282. The *there* was properly a sort of pillory reserved for women. Thus in the *Liber Albus*, p. 458, it is appointed as the punishment for bawds and prostitutes; at p. 602, for false measures and *pro patridis piscibus venditis*; and at p. 603 for any quarrelsome and foul-tongued woman.

*Est paries Creber, sic distant
hec tria verba A.).*

to make Thyke; *densare*, con-, *stipare*, con-, *spissare*.

to be Thyke; *densere*, con-, *constipare*.

a Thyknes; *densura*, *densitas*, *spissitudo*, *spissitas*.

a Themelle (A Thymbylle, A Thymle A.)¹; *digitale*, *digitabulum*, *parcipollex*, *pollicium*, *theca*.

A Thing; *Res*; *Realis*; *Ricula* (A.).

to Thinke; *cogitare* *vnus* est, *ex-*, *commemorare* *deliberare* *consilio*, *aliorum*, *meditari*, *rememorare* & *ri*, *recolere*, *recordari*, *reminisci*, *memini*, *-isti* *-it*, *memento* *-tote*, *meminisse*; *meminens*, & *cetera*.

a Thynker; *memor*.

Thynkyng; *Cogitacio*, *ex-*, *commemoracio*, *deliberacio*, *delibitinus*, *Meditacio*; *meditativus* (A.).

to make Thinne; *Attenuare*, *debilitare*, *tenuare*, *subtiliare*.

T[h]ynne; *tenuis*, *exilis*, *rarus*.

made Thinne; *Attenuatus*, *debilitatus*.

to Thirle²; *crabrare*, *forare*, *per-*, *fodere*, *per-*, *cavare*, *palare*, *pen[e]trare*, *pertundere*, *transfigere*.

Thirleabylle; *penetrabilis*.

vn Thyrleabylle; *jupen[e]trabilis*.

Thyrlede; *foratus*, *per-*, *penetratus*.

a Thystelle; *cardo*, *medio* *producto*.

ta Thyvelle³; *spatula*, *vertimella*.

*A Thyxille⁴ (A.).

A Thoght; *Cogitacio*, *cogitaciuncula*, *Cogitatus*, *mens*, & *cetera*; *vbi* *Mynde* (A.).

†to Thole⁵; *pati*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to suffer.

†A Thome; *pollex* (A.).

¹ 'A thimble, or anie thing couering the fingers, as finger stalles, &c., *digitale*.' Baret. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlviii, advises farriers to carry with them 'pen-knyfe, combe, *thymble*, nedle, threde, point, lest y^t thy gurth breke.' 'Thymble to sowe with, *degl*.' Palsgrave. In the Invent. of Thomas Passmore, of Richmond, taken in 1577, are included 'thembles and neddles, iiij.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 269.

'Save nedle & threde, & *thymelle* of lether,

Here seest thou nought.'

Oceleve, *De Regim. Principum*, p. 25.

A. S. *þymel*. Compare a Fyngyr stalle, p. 131.

² In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10, we read, 'if ony *thirle* or make an hole in a feble walle of a feble hous, in entent þat þe lord of þe hous make þe wall strengre for perill of thefis, þat þei entre not so listely if thei come;' and in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1851—

'Al were they sore hurt, and namely oon, That with a spere was threwe his brest boon,' A. S. *þyrel*, a hole; *þyrlan*, to pierce, *drill*. 'I thrill, I perce or bore thorowe a thyng. *Je penetre*. This terme is olde and nowe lytell used.' Palsgrave. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. 74, p. 576, gives the following curious derivation: 'a stone hyghte Petra. a name of grewe. and is to vnderstonde saul or stedfast. and a stone hath this name of penetrando. *thyrlyng*. for he *thyrlyth* the fote whan he is harde thurst in the throte.'

³ According to the Latin equivalents this would mean a slice, or spatula. See Sclicce, above, p. 322. 'A *thyuil*, *rubicula*.' Manip. Vocab. But Ray gives it as another form of *dibble*: 'Thible, Thivil, a stick to stir a pot. Also a dibble, or setting stick.'

⁴ 'Hec *acia*, a *thyxylle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 234. 'Hec *acia*, a *tyxhyl*.' *ibid*. p. 275.

'Als in wodes of trees þat are

Þaire yhetes with axes þai doune-schare;

In him selven, at þe luste,

In ax and in *thiail* [hatchet, Wyclif, a brood fallinge ax, Purvey] þai it doun-caste.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Psalm lxxiii. 6.

In 1542 'Edward Pykerynge of Scelmisyer' bequeathed *inter alia*, 'a *tiwell* and a chysell, iiij^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35. 'Acia. A *thyxyl* or a brod ex. *Acicula*, a lytyl *thyxy*.' *Medulla*.

⁵ 'To thole, suffer, *sustinere*.' Manip. Vocab.

†a Thomelle too¹; *Allux*, producto
-lu-.

Thonour²; *tonare*, *tonitruare*.

a Thonour; *tonitruus*, *tonitruum*,
tonitruum indeclinabile.

†a Thonour bolte; *ceraunia*.

a Thornebake³; *uranoscopus*, verni-
ceptus piscis est.

a Thorne; *spina*, *spinula*, *sentis*.

†to Thorne; *dumare*, *spinare*, du-
mere esse vel fieri, -escere.

†a Thorne buske; *spinetum*.

†a Thorne tree; *mespula*, *ramp-
nus*.

†to drawe oute Thornes; *despinare*,
ex-.

†Thorny; *spinus*, *spinosus*, *spinu-
lentus*, *senticosus*, *sentosus*.

to Thowe⁴; *degelare*.

Thowe; *gelicidium*, *degelacio*.

a Thowsande; *Millenarius*, *Millenus*,
Millecies, *mille* indeclinabile & hec
milia-lum differentia (inter *mille*
et *milia* secundum *Ugonem*) *mille*
notat unum *millenarium*, & *milia*
notat plures *millenarios* indeter-
minate, unde recipit adiectiva, ut
duo *milia*, & potest esse oratio &
cetera; constructur cum genitivo
plurali.

to make Thralle; *captiuare*, *subiu-
gare*, *subicere*, in *seruitutem* re-
digere.

Thrall; *captiuus*, *seruilis*, *subiectus*,
subingus.

a Thraldom; *seruitus*, *illibertas*.

†a Thraue (A Threfe) of corne⁵;
trava.

†to Thrawe⁶; *tornare* (*tornere* A.),
torquere, con-.

¹ The great toe. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. 'Thane blede one the fute on the same syde, and one the veyne that is bitwix the thonelle taa and the nexte.' lf. 301.

² 'Hytraynd and lygnyd and thouryd fast And alle we were sore agaste,'
Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 2213.

A. S. *þunerian*, *þunrian*, to thunder; *þunor*, thunder.

³ Harrison in his *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 20, divides the fish of this country into five sorts, the first of which, the flat-fish, he again subdivides into three classes, and says 'of the third are our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flash and thornbacke.' Cooper renders '*uranoscopus*' by 'a certaine fishe, hauing one eye in his heade.' 'A thornbacke, fish, *achantia*.' Manip. Vocab. Probably the ray, for which we have had the same latin equivalent, see p. 299. '*Uranoscopus*, a plays or a thornbak.' Medulla.

⁴ 'To thawe, or resolie that which is frozen, *regelo*.' Baret. 'I thawe, as snowe or yce dothe for heate. *Je fons*. Sette the pottle to the fyre to thawe the water. It thaweth, as the weather dothe, when the frost breaketh. *Il degèle*.' Palsgrave. '*Degelat*, thawes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

⁵ Still in use in the North, and generally taken as a measure of twenty-four sheaves or two stooks of corn. The word occurs in the *Tenney Myst.* p. 12—

'I wille chose and best hafe This hold I thrift of all this *thrafe*.'

In the Invent. of William Lawson, taken in 1551, are mentioned 'An c three of wheat and rye at ijs. vi^d. a *thraue* xvi. A cxx *Thraue* of otts at xij^d. a *thraue*, vi^d.' Wills & Invent. i. 34: and in the Invent. of Christopher Thomson, 1544, we find, 'Item ten *threfes* of rye, vjs. viij^d. Item, three *threfes* of wheat, ijs. Item xxij *threfes* of oytts, vjs.' Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 53. 'Hee agreed with the threshers againe the 8th of November, 1629 . . . every one of them to have a *thraue* of strawe a weeke, if they threshed the whole weeke, or else not.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, p. 132. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 55.

⁶ 'To twist or turn. Still used in Scotland, where a perverse or obstinate person is said to have a *thraw* or *twist*. 'To thraw or turne, *tornare*.' Manip. Vocab. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary of Manley, &c., gives 'Thraw, a turning lathe.' See also Halliwell, s. v. The verb *throw* is still used for the winding or twisting of silk, and the person who winds or twists the silk is termed a *throwster*. 'And yit thair is heretiks . . . quha quhen thay may nocht comprahend be thair dull sensis yis maist heighe mysterie, (quhilk is rather reuerentlie to be adored, yan curiously discussed) dar deny it, maliciouslie *thrawing* and wresting ye words of ye Gospell albeit thay be meast plane . . . ' Adam King's trans. of Canisius' Catechism, 1588, fo. 77. Thrawing in the sense of stern or grim occurs in G. Douglas, *Aeneidos*, p. 221, l. 32—'Alecto hir *thrawing* vissage did away.' Hislop gives amongst the proverbs of Scotland, 'A *thrauen* question should hae a thrawart answer.'

ta Thrawer; *tornator*.
 ta Thrawynge; to[r]natura; *tornans*
participium.
 †Thrawen (Thrawne A.); *tornalis*, *tornatilis*, *tornatus* (*tornus*
 A.).
 Three; *tres* & *tria*; *ter*, *tercius*, *ternus*, *trinarius*, *tripulus*, & *cetera*.
 Thre cornarde; *triangulus*.
 a Threde; *filum*, *mitos grece*.
 Thredbare; *cincinnosus*, *xeropellinus*
 (*pannosus* A.).
 a Thredbare clathe; *cicinnus*, *xeropellina*.
 Threfald; *Triplex*, *tripulus* (A.).
 Threhundrethe; *Tricenti*; *tricentessimus*, *tricentesies*, *tricentenus*, *tricentenarius* (A.).
 Threhalpenys; *Trissis* (A.).
 of Thre schappes; *triformis*.
 to Thresche; *triturare*.
 a Threscher; *flagellarius*, *tribulator*,
triturator.
 a Threshynge; *tritura*; *trituran*
participium.
 a Threschewalde¹; *limen*, *luminare*.

to Threte; *minari*, *con-*, *correpto*
mi-, *minitare*.
 a Threthyng; *minacio*, *mine*.
 Threthyng; *minans*, *minax*.
 Threttene (Three tene A.); *tresdecim*; *tercius decimus* (*tredecies*
 A.), *terdenus* (*tredenens* A.), *terdenarius* (*tredenarius* A.).
 Thretten sythe; *tricesies*.
 Thretty; *Triginta*; *tricesimus*,
tricesies, *tricenens*, *tricenarius*
 (A.).
 †^{pe} Thryd parte of a halpeny;
trissis.
 †to Thryfe (Thryve A.); *vigere*,
re-.
 †to not Thryfe (Thryve A.); *devigere*.
 a Thryfte; *vigencia*.
 †wn Thryfte; *deuigencia*.
 Thryfty²; *vigens*.
 †wn Thryfty; *deuigens*.
 †to Thryngyn downe (to Thryng-
 downe A.)³; *premere*, *Ap-*, *de-*,
op-, *prissitare*.
 ta Thryngyn downe; *Articulus*,
pressura.

¹ See P. Plowman, B. v. 357, where we are told how Glutton 'stumbled on þe threschewolde, an threwe to þe erthe.' W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 170 says: 'a l'entre del hus est la lyme [the therswald].' Dame tonge the maystresse is pute oute of hyr place, by cause of her ryote, and not by the dore but vnder the *threshfold* drawn oute.' Lydgate, *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, ed. 1482, Bk. iii. c. ix. fol. 56. Wyclif uses the forms *threwoold*, *threswald*, &c., as in Exodus xii. 23: 'whanne he seeth the bloode in the threswald;' and verse 7: 'in the thressholdes of the howses.'

'Tho to the dur *threswald* cummin are thay.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 164. l. 7.

² In the Will of John Baret, 1463, we find the expression 'sum *thryfty* man,' the meaning being well-to-do. *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 26. The use is not yet obsolete in the provinces.

³ In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. lxxii. 22 is thus rendered—

'And I am to noghte for-þi *Thringen*, and na-thing wist I.'

see also v. 20. In the *Owl & Nightingale*, 794. we have—

'Tweie men goth to wrasinge An either other faste *thinge*.'

Chaucer, *Troilus & Criseid*, iv. 10, has: 'He gan yn *thinge* forth with lordis old;' see also *Merchant's Tale*, 1105. In *Sir Eglamour*, 1023, the hero, we are told,

'Waxe bothe bolde and stronge; Ther myzt no man with-sytt hys dynte

Yn yustying ne yn tournament,

But he to the erthe them *thronge*.'

Wyclif's version of Luke viii. 43 runs: 'And ihesus seith, Who is it that touchide me? Sothli alle men denyng, Petre seide, and thei that weren with him, Comaundour, cumpanyes *thingen*, and turnmentyn thee, and thou seist, Who touchide me?' In the *Song of Roland*, l. 290, the word is used apparently in the sense of cover, load: 'his thies *thryngid* with silk, as I say.'

'My guttys wille outt *thryng*, Bot I this had hyng.' Towneley Myst. p. 145.

See also G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. i. p. 21, l. 10.

†to Thyrnge owte; *expremere*, &
cetera; ubi to schewe.

†Thyrse; *ter, tercies, tricies.*

to Thyrste¹; *sitere, re.*

a Thyrste; *sitis, siticula.*

Thyrsty; *sitibundus, siticulosus.*

to Thyrste downe; *oppremere* (*con-*
culcare, Subpeditare A.).

Thriste downe; *oppressus.*

a Thyrsting downe; *oppressio, op-*

pressura, oppreßum; opprimens
participium.

a Throstelle²; *mauseus, Avis est.*

a Throte; *guttur, jugulus, gula est*
anterior pars gutturis.

*a Throte bolle (Throte bole A.)³;
frumen hominis est, rumen ani-
malis est, ipoglotum.

a Thrughe (Throghe A.)⁴; *mause-*
olum (mausorium A.), cippus;

¹ See Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*. 6165, where the righteous are represented as saying to Christ, 'When myght we þe thyrsty se And gaf þe drynk with herte fre;' and again, l. 3254, where we are told that in Purgatory sinners

'Sal haf þare bathe hunger and threst.'

'And drinc to the thristere he shal don awei.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxxii. 6 See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 64, 317.

² This word seems to be used indifferently for the thrush or the blackbird. '*E ment chaunte mavis* (a throstel-kok) *en boysoun* (bosc).' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 164. In the *Owl & Nightingale*, 1657, are mentioned 'thrusche, and throstle, wudewale.' In the *Handlyng Synne*, 7481, 'a þrostyl' is used as the English equivalent for *merle*:

'As seynt Benet sate yn his celie,
To teimpte hym com a fowl of helle,

In the Land of Cockayne we are told

'þer beþ birdes mani and fale,
þrostil, þruise, and nizingal,

See also Gower, l. 54. Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 203, &c., and *Rime of Sir Thomas*, 1959.

'Thrustell cocke, *mauris*.' Palsgrave.

'The nystyngale, the *throstleske*,

'The popejay, the joly laverocke.' MS. Porkington 10, leaf 55.

'*Mauris*, f. a Mavis: a Throstle or Thrush.' Cotgrave.

'They threþide wyth the *throstilles*, thre hundreth at ones.' *Morte Arthure*, 930.

'Thenne I bethought me vpon the byrdes as thrushes, and throstels, and stares, whiche I have sene syttinge in assemble vpon an hye tre.' Lydgate, *Pylygrimage of the Soule* (repr. 1859). Bk. v. ch. v. p. 76. '*Thyretylles* and nyghtyngales synge in tyme of loue.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*. Bk. xii. ch. i. p. 406.

³ The ball or apple in the throat, commonly called Adam's-apple. See Chaucer, *Reere's Tale*, 353, where the Miller is described as having

'By the throte-bolle caught Alleyn, And on the nose he smot him with his foot.'

And he hent him dispiteously ageyn,

Barnabe Googe in his trans. of Heresbach's *Husbandrie*, ed. 1586, p. 144¹⁸, says: 'The bee goate woulde bee softer heared, and longer, his necke short, his Throat-boll deeper, his legges fleshy, his eares great and hanging.' See also Sir Beris, 1703, *Yvain & Guinevere*, 1993, &c.

'þi make and þi milte, þi liure and þi lunge, And þi þrote bolle þat þu mihte surge.'

Poem on Death in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* p. 178.

'*Herbiere*, f. The throat-bole, throat-pipe, or gullet of a beast. *Glossom*, m. The throtle, or throat-boll.' Cotgrave. 'The throtle bolle, le gargarie.' W. de Biblesworth's Gloss. in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 78. In Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 584, we have the form *throþpl*, and as *throþple* it still survives in Scotland. Our modern *throtle* is evidently merely a shortened form of *throat-boll*, as shown in the quotation from Cotgrave. '*Centrum, fr. throtella*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

⁴ The author of the life of St. Juliana tells us how her body was placed in 'a skinnis, þruh hehliche as hit drih halthe to denne.' ed. Cockayne, p. 77, l. 16. '*Sarcophagus, þruh*.' Suppl. to Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 49. '*Sarcophagus, duth*.' *ibid.* p. 85.

'Hi wende to þalke stede: þer as heo was heid er

& heuode vp þe lid of þe þron; & fende hir ligge þer

ð cetera; *vbi* a grawe (*Ahus*,
Ahuolus, *linther* A.).

A Thrwme¹; *licium* (A.).

*hobb Trusse (A Thrwsse A.)²; *pre-*
pēs, negocius.

A Thrusche; *prepes* (A.).

to Thrusche.

*a Thunwange (Thwnwyngē A.)³;
tempus.

A Thownyr; *Tonitrus*, ð cetera; *vbi*
thonyr (A.).

Thursday; *dies iouis, feria quinta*.

Faire & euene as heo dude er: so lute lyme þer nas
þat ne lai as he furest dude: fair miracle þer was.¹

Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 70.

In the *Ancren Riele*, p. 378, we have 'ine stonene þruh bclused hetsueste.' In the Early English Psalter, Psalm lxvii. 7 reads—

'Als-swa þai þat smertes ai,

þat herde in *throghe*, night & dai;

where Wyclif reads *sepulchris*. See also *Destruction of Troy*, l. 11820.

'The cors that dyed on a tre was herid in a stone,

The *thrughe* beside fandē we, and in that graue cors was none.'

Towneley Myst. p. 290.

'A through of stone, of paper, *quadratus lapis: integra charta*.' Manip. Vocab.

'The thriddē day he aros aþeyn

Of the *throug* ther men himē leyde.' W. de Shoreham.

Sir W. Scott uses the phrase '*through-stane*,' in the sense of a grave-stone, in the 'Antiquary,' chap. xvi and xxiii. '*Mausoleum*. A graveston or A throw.' Medulla. A. S. *pruh*. See Jamieson, s. v. Thrucl stane.

¹ 'The extremities of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven.' Halliwell. Horman says, 'The baudi thrummes of the carpettes toke me faste by the feet, *Sordidi tapetum et gausaptum fratelli pedes mihi implicuerunt*.' In the *Manners and Household Expenses of England* (1466), p. 346, the word is used for coarse yarn: 'Item, paid for *thrummes* for hyche napolles, ij^d.' Lyte, Dodgens, p. 203, applies the term to thread-like appendages of flowers: 'out of the middest of this flower [Dogges Tooth] there hange also sixe smal *thrummes* or short threds, with little titles or pointed notes like as in the Lillies.' In the Will of Edmund Lee, executed in 1535, the testator bequeaths 'to Alys Mannyng ij^s. iiij^d. and on new *thrombyd* hate.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 126. Here the meaning probably is a hat with a very long nap, resembling slaggy fur. A '*sylike thrummed hatt*' occurs in the Will of Eliz. Bacon of Hesselst. in 1570. '*Irto*, thrommed, rough, heavie.' Thomas, *Ital. Dictionary*, 1548. In the Invent. of Sir J. Byndley, 1565, we find 'ij *thrommed* quishings.' *Wills & Invents*. i. 220.

² See the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1100, where he is said to have had

'Thykke theese as a *thursee*, and thikkere in the hanche.'

'Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle.' *Sainte Marhorte*, p. 11. See also *Ancren Riele*, p. 280. J. R., in his translation of Mouffet's *Theater of Insects*, p. 1048, says of the wood-louse: 'The Latines call it *Asellum, Cutionem, Porcellionem*; Pliny said not well to call it *Centipes*, since it hath but fourteen feet: the English from the form call them *Sowes*, that is, little Hogs: from the place where they dwell, *Tylers-louse*, that is, Lice in roofs of houses: they are called also *Thurselous*, or Jovial Lice, from a spirit that was not hurtful, to whom our Ancestors superstitiously imputed the sending of them to us. In some places also they call them *Cherbugs*, and *Cheslips*, but I know not why.' According to Halliwell the millipede is called a *Hob-thrush-louse*. I can offer no suggestion as to the origin or meaning of the latin equivalents here given.

³ '*Tempus*, þunwang.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 42. Compare Walter de Bibbesworth, as quoted by Mr. Way in note to Thun wonge:

'*mon haterel* (not) *ouc les temples* (þunwongen).'

of which a different version is given in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144—

'*moun haterel* (my nape) *ouweke les temples* (ant thonewon[gen]).'

In the Romance of *Roland and Otuel*, 82, Nymmes describes Charles as

'Faire of flescho & fell,

With a floreschede *thunwange*.'

†to Thwange (Twange A.)¹; *corrigiare*.

†a Thwange (Twange A.); *corrigia*, *corrigiola*; (*corrigiatus*, *corridialis* A.).

to Thwyte (Twyte A.)²; *dolare*.

*A Thwytelle; *dolabrum*.

T ante I.

Tygyr; *quidam fluvius*; *tigris*, (-*gris*, in genitivo A.).

a Tigr; *quedam bestia* (animal A.), *tigris*, -*gridis* (in genitivo A.).

A Tylestane³; *later*, *laterculus*, *tegula* (A.).

to Tyle or to make Tyle (Tele A.); *tegulare*.

a Tiler; *cenofaciarius*, *tegularius*, *tegularia*.

to Tylle; *colere*, *per*-, & *cetera*; *ubi* to plughe (plwe A.).

a Tyllynge (of lande A.); *cultura*, *cultus*.

†a Tylle man⁴; *Agellarius*, *Agricola*, *Agricolonus*, *Agricolator*, *Agricultor* (*Agricultator* A.), *colonus*, *collo*, *gillo*, *glebo*, *rusticus*, *ruricola*, *terricola*; *rusticanus* participium.

Tymber (Tymmyre A.); *mercianus*.

Tyme; *timum* *epitimum*; *flos eius* est.

a Tyme; *tempus*, *tempusculum* nominatio, caret genitius huius vicis.

†Tymely (Tymly A.); *mane*, *catamane*, *tempestive*; *tempestivus*.

†Tymeiy rype (Tymly ryppe A.) *temporaneus*, *prematurus*.

¹ 'A thwangu, *Iorun*.' Manip. Vocab. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 10, St. John the Baptist says—

'I me self es noht worthi

So in the *Ormulum*, 10412—

'Pa sholde an oferr cemmenn forþ

Off all þat illke mazzþe,

and *Cursor Mundi*, 12823—

'i an noght worthe to Lese þe *thwanges* of his seo.'

'A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne, And schayre a *thwayng* all at layser.'

Wyntoun, *Chronicle*, viii, xxxii, 51.

See also *Sir Gawayne*, ll. 194, 579. 'To hym [Hengist] was i-graunted as moche lond to bulde on a castel as a *þwong* myzte by cleppe.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 267. A. S. *þwang*.

² 'I *thryte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peeces from a thyng. *Je coupe*.' Palsgrave. Chaucer in the Reeve's Tale, 3933, describing the Miller of Trumpington says—

'A scheffeld *thwitel* bar he in his hose.'

'To thwite, *excidere*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *þwitan*. 'Trencher, to cut: carve: slice; hack, hew: to thwite off, or asunder. *Trenchant*, slicing, hewing, thwiting off or asunder.' Cotgrave. In the Babees Boke, p. 256, we are told—

'Kutte noulte þoure mete eke as it were Felde men,

That to theyre mete haue suche an appetyte

That they ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,

Nor how ungodly they on theyre mete *tryte*.' l. 176.

See Trevisa's Higden, iv. 329: 'Oþer dayes þay wolde digge þe erþe wif a chytelle [*dolabro*],' where one MS. reads *þwitel* and Caxton *thwytel*.

'A Scotts *thwittel* undir thi belt to ber.' Wallace, i. 219.

'Kytte the graf and *thryte* it on bothe sydes euyn in maner of a wedge as fere as it shall goo into the clyfte of the stokke. it must be so euen *threden* that the eyer may not come bytwene the clyfte and the graf.' Arnoll's *Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 169.

³ The author of *Genesis* & *Exodus* tells us, l. 662, how Nimrod advised his subjects to build the tower of Babel,

'Wel heg and strong, Of *tigel* and ter, for water-gong.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 461, 2552 and 2891; Wyclif, *Isaiah* xvi. 11 and *Genesis* xi. 3; and the *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 59. *Tylers* are mentioned in the list of workmen in Troy, *The destruction of Troy*, 1586.

'Cain. Mother, for south I tell yt thee, A *tylle* man I am, and so will I be.'

Chaucer Plays, i. 37. 'Agricultor. A tyلمان.' Medulla. 'Tylman, *laboureur de terre*.' Palsgrave.

Tynne; *Stannum*, *vt*, *pocius stannum*
quam *stagnum*; versus:

¶ *Est Aqua stans arte Stag-*
num, Stannumque metallum
(A.).

†a Tynde¹; *cremale*.

†A Tynde of A beste² (A.).

to Tynne; *Stannare* (A.).

Tynned; *Stannatus* (A.).

A Tipett; *liripipium* (A.).

†to Typpe; *cornutare*; *-tor, -tria, &*
-cio.

†a Typpynge of A boltt; *preseratum*,
cornutamentum (*Cornumentum*
A.).

†Typpyd; *cornutatus*.

†A Tyrrand; *Tirannus, tirannulus*
(A.).

†Tyrrandry; *Tirannides* (A.).

Tysañ; *ptisana, producto medio*
(A.).

Tysike; *Tisis; tiscus qui patitur*
illam infirmitatem (A.).

to telle Tythyng; *remificare* (*ru-*
mositare A.), *remigerare*.

Tythyng; *rumor, rumiculus*.

†Titter³; *cicius, maturius* (*maturius*
(A.), *Aduerbia sunt*.

a Tytille (*Titylle* A.)⁴; *titulus, Apex,*
epigrama.

a Tytille of a buke; *titulus, elenchus,*
vt sequencia sancti euangelij se-
cundum lucam.

T ante O.

to Toche (*Towche* A.); *tangere*.

a Tochyng Towehyng (A.); *tac-*
tus (*contactus* A.); *contiguus,*
tangens.

To day; *hodie posteri; hodiernus*.

†To day threday (Today thrydday
A.); *nudius tercius*.

A Tofte⁵; *toftum* (A.).

Toghe; *Tenax* (A.).

Togedyr (*Togyddyr* A.); *iuuicem,*
ad-, vna, simul, pariter, alter-
utrum, muluo (*conjunction; con-*
junctus, vicinus A.), *vicarius*.

a Tolle; *emolumentum, molimentum,*
talliagium (*Tallagium, victigal*
A.).

¹ 'Cremallere, f. A hook to hang anything on: especially a pot-hook, or pot-hanger.'
Gotgrave. Compare Rekande, above, p. 302.

² The branches of the horns. Markham in his *Country Farme*, 1616, p. 684. says,
'You may likewise judge of their age by the *tynes* of their hornes.' The word is still in
common use in the West and North for the teeth of a harrow, as well as for the branches
of a deer's antlers. In *Allit. Poems*, A. 76, we find it used for a branch of a tree:

'As bornyst syluer þe lef onsyde3. þat þike con trylle on veta *tynde*.'

In Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 203, we have—

'Maale deer to chaase and to fynde . . . Vndir hire daggyd hood of green;
That weel can beere with a *tynde*

and Douglas, *Encidos*, vii. p. 224, speaks of a

'hart of body bayth grete and square, With large hede and *tyndis* birnist sare.'
see also *ibid.* p. 402, l. 22, and *Syr Tryamour*, 1085—

'The thrydd hounde fyghtyng he fyndys, The herte stoke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.'

'Theez stanes by their *tynes* seem naturalle meete for the bearing of armour.' *R. Lanc-*
ham's Letter, 1575, ed. Farnivall, p. 9.

³ Of not uncommon occurrence. See Barbour's *Bruce*, iv. 269; v. 529. In the *Allit.*
Poems, C. 231, we are told that when Jonah was thrown overboard

'He wat; no *tytter* out-tulde þat tempest ne sessed.'

'And had i noght bene *titter* boun . . . The water sone had bene my bane.'

Yvain & Gawin, l. 1852.

'Pharao. Go, say to hym we wyll not grefe, Bot they shalle never the *tytter* gayn.'

Towneley Myst. p. 62.

⁴ 'A titill, *apex*.' Manip. Vocab. See quotation from Lyte, s. v. *Thrum*, above.

⁵ According to Ep. Kennett, 'a field where a house or building once stood.' The word
occurs in the Prologue to P. Plowman, l. 14—

'I seigh a toure on a *toft*, trielich y-maked.'

ta Tolle buthe (Tolbuth A.)¹; *toloneum*.

a Toller²; *tolonarius, telonarius*.

†Tomorne³; *Cras, Crustinus* (A.).

a Toppe; *trocus, turbus*.

†Top ouer tayle⁴; *precipitanter*.

†to cast Tope ouer tayle; *precipitari* (A.).

a Top of a tree⁵; *cima*.

a Torche; *torticius, torchia*.

a Toppynge; *cirrus; cirritus; crista, coma, cincinnus*.

to Torment; *Cruciare, crucifigere, torquere, ex-, re-, tormentare, & cetera; vbi to punysche* (A.).

A Torment; *Tormentum, cruciatus,*

cruciamen, -tor, -tura, flagicium; flagiciōsus; supplicium, tormen (A.).

A Tormentowre⁶; *Tortor, spiculator, tormentator, lanista, Carnifex, lictor, plagiator, multator* (A.).

†Tormentyll⁷; *tormentilla, herba est*.

a Tornament; *tirocinium, torneamentum*.

†a Toste yreñ (Tostyrne A.)⁸; *assatorium* (Ossatorium A.).

to Toste; *torrere*.

*A mery Totyr (A Totyr A.)⁹; *petaurus, & cetera; vbi A mere takyr* (merytoytiir A.).

¹ A town-hall, prison or gaol. 'And when Ihesus passide themnis he seiz a man sittynge in a tolbothe [telonium V.], Matheu by name.' Wyclif, Matthew ix. 9. '*Hoc toloneum, a tol-boythe. Qui mausoleum producit, aut canopeum Seu toloneum, non reor esse reum.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236.

See also *ibid.* p. 274.

² A receiver of tolls.

'Tutivillus. I was youre chefe tollare,
And sithen courte rollar,

'A gode ensample now 3e here

Langland, in P. Plowman, B. Prol. 220, speaks of 'tailours and tyunkeris & tolleres in marketis.'

³ 'Go, pray alle the religiis of this cite

'Gud king, forouten mair delay,
To-morn, als soyn as 3e se day,

See also *Morte Arthure*, 1587, *P. of Conscience*, 4666, &c. The word is still in use in Yorkshire.

⁴ In the Romance of *Roland & Otuel*, 516, we read how

'3e Sarajene jan a lepe he made,

A stroke to Roland for sothe he glade,
See also *ibid.* ll. 923, 1301.

'He lap till aue and can hym ta
Richt be the nek full felonly,

'For to distrubil the foresaid mariage
And qyte peruert or turnit *top ouer tale*

Now am I master Lollar,
And of sich men I meke me.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 310.

Of Pers þat was a tollere.'

R. de Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 5572.

To-morne that they wold dyne with me.'
Sir Amadace, ed. Robson, xxiv. 10.

Ordane 3ow hail for the battale.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, xii. 201.

'þe Sarajene jan a lepe he made,
& hit hym on þe hede,

þat almoste *top ouer tayle* he rade.'

Till *top* our *tall* he gert hym ly.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 745.

Latinus houshold, purpois, and counsale.'

Gawin Douglas, *Æneidos*, vii. p. 221, l. 18.

See also *William of Palerne*, l. 2776, and Robert of Brunne, p. 70.

⁵ See Crophe, p. 83.

⁶ An executioner. In the Seconde Nonne's tale, of St. Cecilia, we read—

'Thre stokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,
The *tormentour*, but for no maner chaunce,

He myghte nought smyte at hir nekke atwo.' l. 526.

Compare *Tormentor* in Matt. xviii. 34, and see Eastwood and Wright's 'Bible Word Book.'

⁷ 'Tormetil, *leptaphillon*.' Manip. Vocab. The plant 'setfoil.'

⁸ A toasting iron or fork. 'To toste, *torrere, assare*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁹ See *Merytotyr*, above, p. 235, and P. Wawyn or wawryn yn a myty totyr, p. 518. In Trevisa's Higden, ii. 387, we are told how the Athenians, having in accordance with the oracle, sought the bodies of Icarus and his daughter everywhere on earth in vain, 'for

a Townbe (Towne A.); *piramis* & cetera; *vbi* A grave.

a Towelle; *manitergium*, *facitergium*.

†a Towneschyppe; *villata*.

†A Townesange¹; *Commedia*; *Comedus scriptor earum* (A.).

a Towne; *pagus*, *pagulus*, *pagos* grece, *villa*, *villula*.

a Towre; *Arcicula*, *Arx* (Ars A.), *turris*, *turricula* diminutivum.

*a Towre of a tree²; *fala*.

Towryde; *Turritus* (A.).

†Toyat; *Eatenus* (A.).

†To y^e lyknes; *justar*, *Adinstar*, *Ad similitudinem*.

†To jere; *horno*; *hornus*, *hornotinus*.

T ante R.

†a Tracte (A. Tratt A.); *sistema*, *tractus*.

to Trayle; *segmentare*.

a Trayff (A. Trayle or Traine A.); *sirma*, *segmentum*.

to Trayse; *vbi* to seke.

a Trayse (A. Trayse for horse or trayl A.); *traha*, *trahe*.

to Trayste³; *fidere*, *con-*, & cetera; *vbi* to trowe.

a Trayste; *fiducia*, *spes*, & cetera; *vbi* saythe.

a Traytour; *proditor*, *traditor*.

to Trappe with a gylder⁴; *illaqueare*.

a Trapp (Trape A.); *decipula* (*discipula* A.), *pelica* (*medio correpto* A.) *tendicula* (*et cetera*; *vbi* gyldyr A.).

*Trave for to scho horse jn⁵; *fer-ratorium*, *ergasterium*, *traue*.

to Travelle; *itenerare*, & cetera; *vbi* to ga.

a Travelle; *labor vel -bos*, *sudor*, *vexamen*, *opera* (*Aporia* A.), *Angor*, *laboramen*, *opera*.

Travelos; *laborosus* (*laboriosus* A.).

to schewe þe deuocion and wil þat þey hadde forto seeke, and forto bescie besiliche in anoper element þat þey myzte nouzt fynde in erþe heng vp ropes in þe ayer and men *totrede* þeron, and mened hider and yider And whan men fel of þe *totres* and were i-herte sore, it was i-ordeyned among hem þat images i-liche to þe bodies schulde be sette in þe *totros*, and mene and *totery* in stede of hem þat were a-falle. þat game is cleped *ocillum* in Latyn, and is compowned and i-made of tweyne, of *cilleo*, *cillies*, þat is forto mene *toterynge*, and *os*, *oris*, þat is a moup; for þey þat *toterel* so mouede aȝenst men moupes.' In the play of *Queen Esther*, 1561 (Collier repr. 1862), we read:

'Even as honestly,

As he that from steylyng goth to sent Thomas watryng

In his yong age;

So they from pytter pattour, may come to tytter totur,

Even the same pylgrimage.'

¹ Compare *καρπώβια* from *κάρπυ*, village (Bentley, *Phalaris*, p. 337). '*Comedia*, a town song. *Comedio*, a wrytare of town songys.' Medulla. In Aelfric's Glossary *comedia* is rendered by 'racu, tunlic spæc.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 27. Compare Pley in P. p. 404.

² These words are repeated in A. on the next leaf.

³ Arthur in entrusting to Neordred the regency of England during his absence says—

'As I *trayste* appone the, be-trayo thowe me neuer.' *Morte Arthure*, 669.

See also P. of Conscience, 1359, 6297, 7339, &c.

⁴ See Gilder, above, p. 155.

⁵ 'A traue, *numelli*, *numelle*.' Manip. Vocab. Phillips gives '*Traves*: a kind of shackles for a horse that is taught to amble his pace.' Reginald Hymner, in 1574. bequeathed 'ix hogesheds in the buttrie with the gantrees and *traves* there.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 251. In the *Fardle of Facins*, 1555, pref. p. 13, the author says: 'After that he [the Deuill] had fettered the worlde in the *travers* of his toies . . . he trained it whole to a wicked worship.'

a Tre¹; *Arbor dicitur esse (omne A.) lignum, arbos tantum fructifera, lignum; lignarius; dris grece vel dicitur dea arborum; versus: Arbor dum crescit, lignum dum crescere nescit.*

*Treakylle (Tryakylle A.)²; *tiriaca.*

a Trebylle; *precentus.*

Trecherus; *ubi fals (A.).*

to Trede; *Calcere (A.).*

†A Tredyll of y^e hummys; *Suppodium (A.).*

a Treleswyndowe (A Trelese of A wyndowe A.); *cancellus, festra, fenestra cancellata, credra.*

to Trembylle (Tremyle A.); *frigutire, & cetera; ubi to qwhake.*

*a Trenchour (Trenschowre A.)³; *secarium, scissorium, minvotium.*

*a Trenkett⁴; *Ansorium, sardocopum (Sardopotum A.).*

Treson; *facinus, facineris.*

to Trespas (Trespasse A.); *delinquere, forisfacere, prevaricari, transgredi, transgressio admittere, & cetera; ubi to syñ.*

a Trespase; *delictum, demeritum, forisfacio, prevaricacio, transgressio; reatus, prevaricatorius (transgressorius A.), & cetera [ubi] syñ (synne A.).*

a Tresour (Tresure A.); *thesaurus.*

a Tresory; *corbanan sacerdotum est, gazophilacium populorum, erarium, musach regum (est A.) repositorium, pecuniarium.*

to gedyr Tresowre; *Thesaurizare (A.).*

A Tressowre⁵; *trica, tricatura (A.).*

Tretabylle⁶; *Excorabilis, tractabilis (A.).*

†vn Tretabylle; *Inexcorabilis (A.).*

A Trety; *Tractatus (A.).*

1

'3e bileouch on pis Maumet3: ymaked of treo & ston
pat no miracle ne mowe do: namore þan so moche treo.
Of mie louderdes Miracles some: bi mie staf þu schalt iseo.'

Early Eng. Poems, p. 63.

So also in Trevisa's Higden, iii. 235: 'he wroot al þe kynges purpos in tables of tre.' See also the *Sege of Melayne*, l. 448. The adjective *treen*=wooden is not uncommon: thus Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propr. Rerum*, xvii. 112, has: 'Oyle prolep and spredeþ it selfe, and is þefore better kepte in glasen vessel, þan in *treen* vessel, with many holes and pores.' [In vasis vitreis, quam in *lignosis* melius custoditur]. 'Item, for ij. *tren* platers, j.d.' Howard Household Books (Roxb. Club) p. 392. See also Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. lxxxv. 10; Trevisa's Higden, vi. 295, where he speaks of 'þe *treen* brigg . . . ouer þe Ryne'; Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 137, l. 916, and 153, l. 120; and Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* 39.

² See Professor Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, C. ii. 147.
³ 'My baselard hath a *trencher* keue, Fayr as rasour scharp and schene.'
Songs and Poems on Costume (Percy Soc.), p. 50.

Here the meaning evidently is *blade*, that which cuts.

⁴ Halliwell gives '*Trenket*, A shoemaker's knife,' and Palsgrave has '*Trenket*, an instrument for a cordwayner, *batton a torner*,' which is probably the meaning here. *Ansorium* is explained in Diefenbach's *Suppl.* as a scraping knife of shoemakers and leather-dressers, and as *sardo* occurs for *cardo*, a leather-dresser, perhaps *sardocopum* may be a barbarous compound to signify a similar tool.

⁵ See A Trissoure, below.

⁶ In the Will of Christopher Doddisworth, executed in 1551, we find the following paragraph: 'Also I will (by the licence of my M^r) that my *tractable* wyfe Maybell, after my deceasse, shall have full enterest in all suche fermeholdings as I have in ferme and occupation at this daye in Jolbie, accordinge to the trewe effect and menyng of my lease.' *Richmondshire Wills, &c.* p. 72.

'Heil, trewe, trouthfull, and *tretable*,

Heil cheef ichosen of chaſtite.'

Hymn to Virgin, in Warton, ii. 108, st. 1.

Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 305, uses this word to render the latin *suadibilis*. Hornman says: 'A colle and a *tretable* man is well loved.' See also *Agynalte*, p. 91, and Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 115, l. 18, where the word is used to translate the latin *tractabilis*.

to Trete¹; *Tractare* (A.).

Trett²; *tractura*, *Emplastrum* (A.).

†A Tre worme³; *Teredo* (A.).

Trewe; *fidelis* (*fidens* A.), *verax*, *verus*, *veridicus*, *seruus*, *fidus*, *amicus*, *fide dignus*, *fiduciarius*, *sisus*, *perfidus* (*producto -fi- A.*) *pistiscus*.

vn Trewe; *infidelis*, *infidus* *qui fide caret*, *descre[d]ens*, *hereticus*, *paganus*, *didimus*, *incredulus*, *infidelis* *qui firmitate caret*, *perfidus* *corrupto -fi-*; (versus:

¶ *Perfidus est falsus, perfidus valde fidelis A.*).

to Trybylle; *triplare*, *triplicare* (A.).

Trewysse⁴; *Inducie*, *Inficie*, *treuga*.

Trews taker (A Taker of Trewys A.); *trevgarius*.

†a Trybute; *tributum de omni tribu & regione exigitur, vectigal de rebus vectis per mare vel terram; vectigalis*.

Trybutary; *tributarius, vectigal*.

Tributry; *tributarius, vectigalis* (A.).

A Tributir; *tributarius* (A.).

a Trydelle; *runder*.

a Trype; *vbi A panche* (*paynche A.*).

a Tryndelle of A webster⁵; *insubulus* (*infusillus A.*), *troclea*.

Triste; *fiducia ex bona consciencia est, confidencia temeritatis est, & cetera* (A.).

†a Tryste (A Tristylle A.)⁶; *tripos, tristula*.

†Ttrystyre⁷; *Staciuncula* (A.).

Ttristy; *vbi trewe* (A.).

¹ In the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, the farmer is advised, when desirous of finding out the nature of the soil,

‘a clodde arisely to take, and with gode water weel it wete,

And loke if it be glewy, tough to trete.’ Book i. l. 75. See also iii. 741.

² A plaster. See the recipe for the preparation of ‘a whyte trett that is callyd plature istia or sync,’ printed by Halliwell in his Dictionary, p. 479, from a MS. of the 15th century. Turner, speaking of the ‘Myrt tre,’ says: ‘The raw leues or elles burnt with a trete made of wex heal burnyng whit flames and agnayles.’ Herbal, pt. ii. lf. 61.

³ ‘A little worme ‘hat eateth wood: sometime a moth that eateth garments, teredo.’

⁴ ‘The trevis on his half gert he stand And gert men kep thame lelely.’

Apon the marchis stablyly,

Barbour’s Bruce, xix. 200.

Here the word is used as a plural, but it is constantly used as a singular; see *ibid.* xiv. 96, xv. 126, &c. O. Fr. *truice, triuce, triuve, triue* (see *trice* in Burgary); whence *trives* in mod. French. ‘A trewce, league, *foedus*.’ Manip. Vocab.

⁵ The turning beam of a spindle. ‘Trendle of a mil, *molucrum*: to trendle, *rotare*: a trendil, *rota*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Insubulus*, a webster’s trendyl.’ MS. Harl. 1738, The author of the *Destruction of Troy*, describes Medea as having ‘me as a trendull turned full rounde.’ l. 453. ‘*Insubulus*, a webstare’s trendyl.’ Medulla. Compare a Westter tryndylle, below.

⁶ See the description of the preparations for the feast in *Sir Gawayne*, 884, where we read— ‘Sone watȝ telded vp a tapit, on trestȝ ful fayre;’

and again, l. 1648— ‘þenne þay teldet tableȝ on trestes alofte.’

In the Inventory of John Comelurth, taken in 1574, are included ‘fourre swawles and fourre trists v^s.’ *Richmond. Wills*, p. 249.

‘Thai set trestes and bordes on layd.’ *Seign Sages*, 3874.

‘Item j mete-burde with ij par of trystylls.’ Invent. of J. Carter, of York, 1485, *Test. Elor.* iii. 300. ‘A trestle; a trenel; a three footed stoole, or anie thing that hath three feet, *tripus*.’ Baret. ‘A tristil, *tripes*.’ Manip. Vocab. See *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 102: ‘they sette trestles, & layde a borde;’ and Wyclif, Exodus xxvi. 20 (Purvey): ‘twenti tallis, haunge fourti silueren foundementis or trestles.’

⁷ Posts or stations in hunting: see Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes*, ed. 1810, p. 19. O. lecl. *treysta*. ‘Trista, a station or post in hunting.’ Bailey. In the *Ancren Rīcle*, p. 332, the word is explained as follows: ‘Tristre is þer me sit mid þe greehundes forte kepen þe hearle, oðer tillen þe nettes aȝean hem.’ In the *Antars of Arthur*, iii., Arthur calls his

†A Trissoure of A womaⁿ hedde¹;
Cincinnus; Cincinnosus; trica,
tricator; Cincinnaculus (A.).

Trod (Trodde A.); tritus.

a Troghe (Trowghe A.)²; Alueus,
Alueolus.

Troy; troia, jlion, pergama; troian-
us.

A Trone; tronus (A.).

to Trotte; successere (succussare A.).

a Trotter; successarius, succussator.

Trowabylle; credibilis cui creditur;
credulus qui credit aliquid (siue
sit verum, siue falsum A.).

vnTrowabylle; Incredibilis, Incredu-
lus, didimus, Inopinabilis, Inopin-
atus (A.).

*a Trowaⁿ³; discolus, trutanus.

*to be Trowaⁿ; trutanizare.

*Trowannes; Trutanitas (A.).

to Trownost; Inopinari (A.).

to Trowe; Arbitrari, Autumare, fi-
dere, con-, coniecturare, convincere,
veri, opinari, coniectari, suspicere
(est male A.), estimare, fiduciare,
con-, af-, sperare, supponere, pu-
tare.

a Trowelle⁴; bachio, trolia.

Trowthe; vbi faythe (A.).

to Trowtheplight; fideiubere, dis-
pensare (A.).

Trowinge; Credulus (A.).

A Trowynge; Arbitratio, Autuma-
cio, coniectura, putamen (A.).

nobles together 'To teche hom to hor tristurs, quo truly wille telle;
'To hor tristurs he hom tazte, quo truly me trowes.
Jenne wat3 he went, er he v3st, to a wale tryetcr,
ber pre pro at a prich prat hym at ones.' Sir Gawayne, 1712.

See also *ibid.* ll. 1146 and 1170. We have the word also in R. de Branne's *Chronicle*, ed.
Furnivall, p. 30, l. 856; ed. Hearne, p. 94; and the *Squyr of love Degre*, 767—

'A lese of grehound with you to etryke,
And hert and hynde and other lyke,
Ye shal be set at such a tryst,
That herte and hynde shall come to your fyst.'

'I stande at my tristur when othere men shoues.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 310.

¹ 'A bush of haire crisped, or curled; cincinnus.' Baret.

² In Chaucer's *Miller's Tale* we are told how the Carpenter, in order to save his wife
from the predicted flood 'go3e and gete3 him a knedeinge troughe.' C. T. A. 3620.
'Alueus, A^o. a trowh.' Medulla. A. S. *trog*, O. Icel. *trog*.

³ 'The primary meaning of this word [*trutanus*] has not been accurately ascertained,
but it seems to have been most generally used for a person who wandered about, and
gained his living by false pretences, or passed himself under a different character to that
which really belonged to him. It is applied sometimes to abbots and priors who lived
abroad, and neglected their monasteries, or to monks who had quitted their houses, as in
a passage of Giraldus Cambrensis (Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, vol. iii. p. 575).' Note by Mr.
Wright in *Political Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 376, on the following line from a song on the
Scottish Wars, temp. Edw. I: 'Fallux die prolii fugit ut *trutanus*.' Caxton, in the
Golden Legend, fo. 359, col. 4, applies the term to vagrancy: 'There were thenne two
felawes one lame and that other was blynde. The lame taught the blynde man the weye
and the blynde bare the lame man and thus gate they moche money by *truandise* [*men-
dicantes*].' Cotgrave gives '*Truand*, m. a common beggar, vagabond, rogue, a lazie
rascall, an upright man [see Audeley & Harman, ed. Furnivall, p. 4]; also a knave,
varlet, scowndrell, filthy or lewd fellow. *Faire le goupillon*, to play the Truant.' Baret
has 'Truand, he that loitereth, wandering abroade, or lurking in corners, *escauer*, *esque*.'
Wyclif in his *Controversial Tracts*, Wks. iii. 421, has, 'per is no wite in þe wordes þat
trucauntis casten oute in þis mater.' In the *Ancien Bible*, p. 330, the author says, 'told
iseli *truandise* heo [humility] hut ever hire god, & scheawed forð hire pouerte.' In the
Agynalte, pp. 174, 194, we have *troun* used for a beggar. '*Discolus*, a trait or an
ydyat. *Trutanus*, a trawnte.' Medulla.

⁴ 'A trowell, truell, *rotula*, *thrulla*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret renders *Trulla* by 'a Treie,
or such hollowe vessell occupied about a house, that laborers carrie mortar in to mure
Tilers, or Plasterers.' '*Truelle*, f. a trowell.' Cotgrave.

to Trowtt¹; *Coagulare* (A.).

Trowttis; *Coagulum* (A.).

to Trubbylle; *Tribulare*, *contribulare* & -ri, *deponens*, *conturbare*, *de-*, *perturbare* (A.).

a Trufeler (*Truffilere* A.)²; *gerro*, *con-*, *gerromus*, *gerromaceus*; *nugator*; *nugax*, *nugas* *indeclinabile*, *nugicanus*, *nugidicus*, *nugiger* (*nugifer* A.), *nugigerulus*.

to Trufylle; *nugari*, *de-*, *neniari*, *trufare*.

Truffillis; *Nuge*, *gerra* (A.).

a Trumpe³; *classis* (*Classus* A.), *lituus*, *buccina*, *fistula*, *tibia*; *tibialis*; *tuba* (*tubia* A.), *tessara* *est tuba qua bellantes animantur*⁴ *ad pugnam*, *sambucus*, *sambuca*.

to Trumpe; *buccinare*, *tubare*.

a Trumper; *buccinator*, *classicarius* (*Classarius* A.), *tibicen*, *tibicena*.

a Trunke⁵; *gurgustium* (*gustum* A.).

to Trusse⁶; *manticare*.

¹ 'Trouts, sb. pl. curds taken off the whey when it is boiled: a rustick word. In some places they call them *trotters*.' Ray's Glossary.

² 'Wanne me seyde hym of suche wondres, þat God anerþe sende, þat yt was hys lufernesce, to *trufle* he yt wende,' Robert of Gloucester, p. 417. 'þanne sayde Ogier þe Denys: "Hit nys bote *trufle* þat þou seys." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3459. 'þe clergie of cryst counted it but a *trufle*.' P. Plowman, B. xii. 140.

'For trygetours and *tryflours*, that taucernes haunte
Haue trouthe and temperaunce, troden under foote.'

W. de Worde, Treatyse of a Galaunte, 1520, repr. 1860, p. 16. 'Trufler, to mock, deride, flout, jeast, or gibe at.' Cotgrave. 'All these are butt *trifolys* and delays.' *Generides*, 4664.

³ 'And the seuene aungels, that hadden seuene trumpis, maden hem redi, that thei schulden *trumpe*' [syng in trumpe W.]. Wyclif, Purvey, Apocalypse viii. 6. 'And the thridde aungel *trumpide*.' *ibid.* v. 10.

'On the morn sun-deill airy, Intill the host sync *trumpit* thai.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, xix. 428.

Glanvil, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. xxxv. p. 480, says: 'Mount Synay hyghte also the mount of *trompes* and of *trompyng*.'

'There herd I *trumpen* Messenus,
Of whom that speketh Virgilius:
There herd I *trumpe* Joab also,
Theodomas and other mo,

And alle that usede Clarioun
In Cataloigne and Aragon,
That in her tyme famous were
To lerne, saugh I *trumpe* there.'

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 153.

See also *Avowyng of Arthur*, lxvii. 13. 'Buccino, to Trumppyn.' Medulla.

⁴ MS. *amicinatur*.

⁵ Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Whitty Glossary, gives '*Trunking*, lobster and crab catching with trunk-shaped framings of wand-work covered with netting, having sufficient ingress for the captured but no return. Baited inside, they are sunk in the sea with lines and weights. *Trunker*, a crab or lobster catcher.' *Nassa*, which the Prompt. gives as an equivalent for Trunke, is, according to Baret, 'a wecle or bowe net to take fish.' See A. Welle, hereafter.

⁶ In *Morte Arthure*, l. 3592, we read—

'Nowe bownes the bolde kyng with his beste knyghtes,
Gers troune and *trusse*, and trynes forth astrye'

and in *Harclok*, l. 2016—

'Soth was, þat he wolden ruin hynde Of hise in arke er in kiste.'

And *trusse* al þat he mithen fynde

See also *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 1667, 4189, and 4193. 'I trusse stuffe to cary it. *Je trousse*.

Trusse up al my bookes, for I can wante none of them. I trusse in a male. *Je emmale*. Trusse up my geare in the male, for I wyll ryde to morrow.' Palsgrave. '*Treusser*, to trusse, tucke, packe, bind or girt in: *trousseau*, m. a little trusse, fardle, bundle or bunch.' Cotgrave. '*A trusse, sarcina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'He was halowid and y-luntid, and y-hote *trusse*.' *Richard the Reddes*, iii. 228. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 48. In *Generides*, 4399, the word is used in the sense of a bundle: 'their *trusses* on their hedis all redy bounde.' 'To lade, or burden; to trusse up; to stuffe up, *suffarvino*.' Baret. In Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 395 and xvii. 859, the word is spelt *truss*.

to Trusse vp; *subligare*.

*a Trusselle; *trussula*.

a Trussynge cofer¹; *citella* (*clitella* A.).

a Trute; *truta*.

T ante V.

to Tuehe; *tangere*, *contingere*, *contiguare*, *agi* (*ag[er]e* A.) *in passiva significacione i. tangi*.

to Tyke vpe; *Succingere* (A.).

†A Tumrelle of A wele²; *Appodencium*, *Ciconium*, *Ciconia*, *Tollinum* (A.).

A Tumyllere; *Saltator*, *-trix*, *saltrix*, *Saltricia* (A.).

†A Tunnelle (A.).

Tundyr³; *incentinum*, *Araula*, *napta*, *receptaculum ignis*, *ignicippium*.

a Tune (Tvyñ A.); *tonus*, *modulus*.
oute of Tune; *dissonus*, *delirus*, *medis correato*, *discors*; *versus*:

¶ *Deliro discordo*, *deliro deuio dicas*.

a Tunge; *lingua*, *glos*, *glossa*, *glossula*; *linguosus*, *linguatus*, *linguax*; *plectrum est anterior pars lingue verbum formans*.

a Tunge of a balañ (balance A.)⁴; *examen*, *momentum*.

a Tunge of y^e belte; *lingula*.

A Tunge of A beste; *lingula*.

†A Tunge in the throte; *vua*; or y^e palase of y^e mowthe (A.).

Tungles; *clinguis*, & *cetera*; *ebi dummie* (dome A.).

dowbylle Tungyd; *bilinguis*.

a Tuncyle (Tunacle A.); *dalmatica*, *tunica*, *tunicula*.

a Tum; *dolium*.

†a Tuppe⁵; *Aries*, *veruex*.

a Turbut⁶; *turtur*, *turdus*.

†a Turde; *stercus*.

a Turfe; *cespes*, *gleba* (*terracidium*, *turba*, *glebella* A.).

†Turfe grafte; *turbarium*.

¹ A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a *trussing-basket*. In the Paston Letters, iii. 432, Margaret Paston writes to her husband—'I can not ner Daubeney nowther, fynd your wyght boke: it is not in the *trussynge-cofyr*, ner in the sprucheste nothyr.' 'There few men here desyre his retorne hythir agayne. He came hythir with a snale male, but he comyth whom with his *trussynge cofers*.' State Papers, 1535, Henry VIII, vol. ii. p. 244. In the Invent. of the goods of W. Duffield, Canon of York, taken in 1452, are mentioned 'j paris Gardeviance iij. s. iiij. d.; et j paris *trussynge-cofers* iij.' *Testam. Ebor.* iii. 134; see also *ibid.* p. 163.

² *Ciconia*; *machina lignea ad hauriendam e puteo aquam*; *machine à puiser l'eau dan sun puit*. D'Arnis. 'Tollenon is the engyne to draw water wyth, hauynge a greate payse at the ende.' Huloet. '*Cinbula*, a tomerel.' Medulla.

³ 'Tunder, tinder, or burnt rag.' Whithy Gloss. See P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245. The word also occurs in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, &c. p. 134. O. Icol. *tundr*. Still in use. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 29, says: 'Som make *tunder* [of todestoles] bothe in England and Germany for their gunnes.' 'Tunder boxe—*boitte de fusil*. Tunder to lyght a matche—*fusil*.' Palsgrave. '*Napta*, a chene or herdys or tundere.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Tong of a balauce, *lanquette*.' Palsgrave. '*Examen*, wage-tunge.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 37.

⁵ 'Tuppe, *aries*.' Manip. Vocab. (See Jamieson s. v. In his directions for July, the translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, viii. 71, says—

'Nove putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white;'

see also ll. 76, 77, and 95. 'Soc soone as our sheepe beginne to ride we fetch hoame our riggonis and young *tuppes*.' Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 28. The word is used as a verb. *ibid.* p. 3: 'some of the ewes will *tuppe*, and come later.' It is still in use.

⁶ Mr. Wedgwood, judging from the latin equivalents, suggests that the meaning here is a kind of pigeon, as given by Webster, '*Turbit*, A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak;' but in Neelam's *De Utilitatibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 98, I find in a list of fishes, *turtur* glossed by *turbut* as here.

'He tok þe sturgingum, and þe qual, And þe *turbut*, and lax with-al.' *Harleik*, 753.

†A Turfe grauer¹; *glebarius, turbarius* (A.).

A Turment; *Tormentum, & cetera; ubi torment* (A.).

to Turment; *ubi to punysche* (A.).

A Turmentour; *ubi tormentour* (A.).

A Turnament; *ubi tomanent* (A.).

to Turne; *vertere, diuertere, re-, e-, jnuoluere, voluere, volutare, Circumdare, girare, versare, vergere, cedere, ut cedit michi in honorem* (A.).

Turneabyll; *convertibilis, tropicus, versilis, versatilis, volubilis* (A.).

to Turne agayn to gudnes; *recipere, recipiscere, conuertere, conuerti deponens, conuersare, reuertere, reuerti, receptare, redire, remeare* (A.).

to Turne agayn y^e gudnes; *Apostrophari, aduertere, recidivare, elobi, vertere, deuertere* (A.).

†A Turnyd cloth²; *Interpola; jnterpolus* (A.).

Turnynge agayn; *Apostropha vel -phes, regressus, reuersus, reciprociacio; Reciprocus, strophos grece* (A.).

†to Turne y^e ryght ordir; *preposterare* (A.).

†a Turne grece³; *troclea* (A.).

Turne seke⁴; *vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas.*

†A Turnour⁵; *Corbio, Tornator* (A.).

†A Turne of a turnour; *tornus; tornabilis* (A.).

to Turne vp so down⁶; *Euertere* (A.).

¹ Mr. Robinson, in his Whithy Glossary, gives 'Turf-graving, the cutting of turves.' Cf. P. Turvare. 'He dalf up *torres* of þe grounde, and made up an hij wal, so þat tofore þe wal is þe dicke þat *torres* were i-dolve of.' Trevisa's Higden, vol. v. p. 45. See also *ibid.* i. 263, where the author says that 'Men of Frisia . . . makeþ hem fyre of *torres*.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xv. c. lviii. p. 509, states that 'there ben in Flaundres in some places marises and mores, in whyche they dygge *turres*, and make fyre therof in stede of wood.' See Tusser, *Husbandrie*, ch. lii. st. 12.

² Baret gives 'Garments new dressed, *vestimenta interpola*: renewed; redressed; new dressed; new soured; polished; *interpola*: to dresse new as fullers do; *interpola*: to furbush, renew, or dresse, *interpola*.'

³ A spiral staircase. '*Coclea*, a wyndyng steyr.' Nominale in Way's note to Tresawnce, and see a Vyce, below. 'This tournyng stayre gothe so rounde that it maketh me tourne sicke, if I go up hastily: *Ceste vis va si ront quelle me bestourne si je monte hastivement*.' Palsgrave. Jamieson quotes from Wallace, ix. 510:

'A cruell portar gat apon the wall,
Powit out a pyn, the portculys leit fall—
Rychard Wallace the *turngreys* weill has seyn:
He folowit fast apon the portar keyn.'

and he also gives *Turn-pylke* or *Turnpceck* as used in the same sense:

'Synce the colis and crelis wyth-all A-pon the *turne-pyk* lete he fall.'

Wyntoun, viii. xxxviii. 74.

⁴ Wyclif, in his version of Isaiah xix. 14, has: 'The Lord mengle in his myddel the spirit of *turnegidy*' [*vertiginis* Vulg.].

⁵ '*Tournoir*, m. A turne, a turning wheele or Turner's wheele, called a Iathe, or Iare.' Cotgrave. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 1586, we find mentioned, 'Taliours, Telers, Turners of vesselles.' Wyclif, in 3 Kings vi. 18, speaks of the Temple as 'hauynge his turnours [*ornaturas* V.] and his iuncturis forgid.'

⁶ In the Prologue to the Canon's *Yeoman's Tale*, l. 623, we read that the Canon was so clever that

'Al this ground on which we been rydinge, He coude al elene *turne* it up so down,
Til that we come to Canterbury town, And pane it al of siluer and of gold.'
and in *P. of Conscience*, 7230, 'þai sal be turned *up-sa-downe*.' See also P. Plowman, B. xx. 53. Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 229, has, 'Cristis hous is turnel amys up so down.' See also Exodus xxiii. 8, Luke xv. 8, and *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 99: 'þei sawe þe cradill i-tornid *up-sa-downe*.'

A Turne; *tornus*, *ut* *turnus* vice-comitis & fit tantum bis in anno. Toreuma dicitur tornatura & proprie illa rasura que proicitur de torno vel eas tornatilis.

† To Turre¹; *Arietare*, est enim *Arietem* & aliorum animalium (A.).

a Turtylle dowe (dowfe A.); *turtur*; versus:

¶ Est hec *turtur* *Avis*, hic *turtur* sit tibi *piscis*.

a Tuske²; *colomellus*.

* a Tute hylle; *Aruisium* *montarium* (*montorium* A.), *specula*.

to Tuthe; *dentare* (A.).

A Tuthe; *dens*, *dentulus*, *precisor* *Anterior dens*, *Maxillaris*, *molaris*; versus:

¶ *Dentem* *molarem*, *lapidem* [dic] esse *molarem* (A.).

a Tuthe yren; *dentaria*, *dentariola* (*Tentaria*, *Tantariola* A.).

Tuthed (Tuthehede A.); *dentatus*, *dentosus*.

Tutheles for 3ongo; *edentulus*.

Tutheles for Age; *indentulus*, *edentatus*, *indentosus*, unde versus:

¶ Qui *dentes* *habuit* *nec* *habet* *nec* *habebit*,
Est *edentatus*; *edentulus* est *modo* *natus*.

T ante W.

Twa; (in plurali numero A.), *duo*; *binus*, *binarius*, *duplus*, *dia-* (*bis*, *duplex*, *dia* *grece* A.).

Twa hundrethe; *ducenti*; *ducentus* *plus*.

Twa days space (Twazero A.); *biennium*, *diennium*.

Twelfe; *duodecim*; *duodecim*, *duodenus*, *duodecies*, *duodenarius* (A.).

Twelfe 3ere space; *duodecennium* (A.).

Twenty; *viginti*; *vicesimus*, *vicesies*, *vicens*, *vicenarius*, *duodeccades* (A.).

A Twybylle³; *Biceps*, *Bipennis*, *bisacuta* (A.).

a Twigge; *Aborigines*, *frutex*, *vibex*, *vimen*, *vitulamen*; *vimineus*.

þe Twylyghtyng⁴; *vespere*.

¹ 'To butt as a ram.' Halliwell. Compare also to Jur, which occurs in the same sense.

² 'Columellares, the cheek teeth.' Cooper.

'He rushes vppe mony a rote

With tusches of iij fote.' *Avoyngge of King Arther*, xii. 14.

'þe froþe fened at his mouth vsfayre bi þe wyke; Whetteþ his whyte tusches.'

Sir Gawayne, 1573.

In the description of an 'ypotame' in *Alisaunder*, 5189, we are told that

'Y-potame a wonder beest is, More than an olifaunt, I wis:

Toppe and rugge, and croupe, and cors is semblabel to an hors,

A short beek, and a crokyd tayl He hath, and bores tussh, saunz fayle.

Blak is his heued as pyeche.'

and again, *ibid.* l. 6546, the rhinoceros is described as having 'croked tuskes as a dog.' See also *Octavian*, 929, *Eglamour*, 383, &c.

³ 'A twibill, wherewith Carpenters do make mortasies, *bipennis*.' Baret. 'Twyble, an instrument for carpenters, *beruago*.' Palsgrave.

'3e, 3e, seyð the twybylle

Thou spekes ever ageyne skille,

I-wys, i-wys, it wyll not bene,

Ne never I thinke that he wyll theene.'

MS. Ashmole, 61, in Halliwell.

A.S. *twibill*. 'Twyble or Twybil, *bipennis*.' Manip. Vocab. Amongst the farmer's tools mentioned in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 42, l. 1153, are 'The mattok, *tryble*, picoy, &c.'

'*Bipennis*. A twybyl or An ex.' Medulla. '*Bipennis securis*, twilafte rex, *vel* twibile.' MS. Harl. 3376.

⁴ 'An that with torche in twylyghtinge he treads the romye streets.' Drant's *Horace*, Sat. iv. p. c.

a Twynlynge (Twyndyllynge A.)¹;
gemellus, -la; *gemellipera* que
parit gemellos.
a Twyme (Twyne A.); *bilix*.
Twyse; *Bis* (A.).

†to Twyste; *defrondare*.
†a Twyste²; *frons* (*Ramus*, & cetera;
vbi bowghe A.).
†a Twyster of trees; *defronda-*
tor.

Capitulum 20^m V.

a Vagabunde; *vacabundus* (*ocio-*
sus A.), *gerovagus*.
a Vaile; *velum*, & cetera; vbi a
sayle; versus:
¶ *Si transire velis maris*
undus vtere velis.
A Valay or A Dale; *vallis* (A.).
a Vayne; *fibra*, *sophena*, *varica*,
varix, *vena*, *venula*; versus:
¶ *Varice curuate (succisa A.)*
claudicat omnis homo.
Vayne; *cassus*, *vanus*, *vacuus*, *friuo-*
sus, *jnanis*, *frustra*, *cassum* quasi
cassatum (*quassatum* A.). *Vanum*
est quod similitudine decipit;
irritus, *nugax*, *nugas*³ inde-
clinabile, *nugaculus*, *nugiger*,

nugigerulus, *sup[er]sticiosus*, *va-*
nidicus, *superflus*, *supervacuus*
(*vaniloquus* A.).
to wax Vayn⁴; *jnanesce*.
a Vayn ioy; *cenodoxa*, *vana gloria*.
a Vanyte; *vanitas*, *inanitas*.
to make Vayne; *incassare*, *Adnichil-*
lare, *frustare*, *irritare*, *evacu-*
are.
*a Vampett (Vampethe A.)⁵; *pe-*
dana, *impedia*.
*to Vampet (Vampethe A.); *pedan-*
are.
to Vanyscho A way; *Euanare*, *Eua-*
nescere, *Inanescere* (A.).
to Vary; *variare* (A.).
Varily; *eciam*, *vcl*, *verc*, *veraciter*.

¹ In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3445, we are told of Rebecca that

'Of twynlinges hir pouzte no gumen pat fauzte ofte in hir wombe samen.'

Wyclif, in his version of Genesis xxv. 24, has: 'Now tyme of beryng was comen, and loo! *twynlins* in the wombe of hir weren foundun.' Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, &c. ch. 35, st. 28, says—

'Ewes yearly by twinning rich maisters doo make,
The lamb of such twimmers for breeders go take,
For *twynlins* be twiggers, encrease for to bring,
Though som for their twiggung *Peccari* may sing.'

'*Gemellus*, *Gemella*. A *twynlynge*. Medulla.

² 'He stoupeth down, and on his back she stood,
And caught hire by a *twist*, and up she goth.'

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, 10224.
See also *Spykers Tale*, l. 434, and Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 188. Stubbes, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 76, says: 'So long as a sprigge, *twiste*, or *braunche* is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.'

'Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch.

With aureate lewis, and flexibil *twistis* teuch.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, vi. p. 167.
See also *ibid.* pp. 242, 414, and the *Palice of Honour*, Prol. pt. i. st. iii, and *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 37—

'The birdis sat on *twistis* and on greis.'

In the King's Quair, ii. st. 14, we have—

'On the small grene *twistis* sat . . . The lytil suete nyghtingale.'

'*Frondator*. A *braunche* gaderyd [*gaderer*] or a *tosemose*. Medulla.

³ MS. *nugax*; corrected in A.

⁴ Here A. incorrectly gives the latin equivalents for to make Vayne, which occurs just below.

⁵ In the *Ancien Rible*, p. 420, is a direction that anchoresses may have 'fine sumer . . . leane uorto gon and sitten barnit; and hosen widuten *uampes*; and ligge ine ham hwoso likeð.' Strutt gives a drawing showing the sock worn over the *campes*, both being

†Varmid¹; *Scutulatus* (A.).

a Vauntage; *emolimentum*.

†a Vawte; *Arcus, sinus, volta*.

V ante E.

a Velany; *delicis*.

†fulle of Velany; *dedicorosis*.

to Venge; *ulciei, vindicare*.

a Vengeance; *vindicta, ulcio, framea, Auersio* (*Aduersio, gladius, Manus* A.).

a Venger; *vindex, vindicator, vltor* ḡ -trix.

Venome; *venenum, virus indeclinabile* (A.).

to make Venome; *venificare* (A.).

to Venome; *venenare, de-, jntoxicare* (*toxicare* A.), *jnficere*.

Vencosñ; *ferina; ferinus*.

Venomous; *veniferus, toxicus* (*toxicosus* A.), *venenosus, venificus, virulentus*.

*A. Verelle of A knyffe²; *Spirula, uel virula secundum quosdam* (A.).

A Verbe; *verbum* (A.).

Verejouse³; *viridis succus* (A.).

Vermiloun; *Minium, vermillion* (A.).

†A Vermylon wrytter; *Minographus* (A.).

†A Ventosynge boxe (A Ventisynge box A.)⁴; *guma, gumis, ventosa*.

*Vernysche (A.).

†Vernakylle⁵; *veronica* (A.).

within the shoe. In J. Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (*Babees Boke*, p. 177), l. 894, the servant is directed to be careful to have his master's

'Stomachere welle y-chaffed to kepe hym fro harme,
his rampes and sokkes, þan all day he may go warme.'

'*Hec pedana, Anglice wampe.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196; '*hoc antepedale. Anglice wampe.*' *ibid.* p. 197; '*Pedana, vampey.*' *ibid.* p. 182. '*Pedula, a Vampey or a lytyl foot.*' Medulla. In the Inventory of Sir J. Pastolf's Wardrobe at Caistor, in 1459, we find 'Item. j payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether.' Paston Letters, i. 477; see also p. 486. '*Vampey of a hose, aunt piech. Vaumpte of a hose, vauptie.*' Palsgrave. '*Fore vaunpyng of a payre for the said Lew vjd.*' *Howard Household Book*, 1467, p. 396. 'Item, the same day mastyr payd to hys cordwaner in Sothwerke flfor ravenpayng of his botys, viij.d.' *Manners & Household Exp. of Eng.* 1464, p. 255.

¹ Compare Flokked, above, p. 134.

² The ferule of a knife. Compare Vyrelle of a knyffe, below. '*Telus, the bolle of a stepyl, or the Verel, or the pomell off a knyff.*' Medulla. '*Virole, f. An iron ring set about the end of a staffe, &c., to strengthen it, and keep it from riving: virolle;*' bound about with an Iron ring or hoop.' Cotgrave. '*Vervelled or varvelled*—having small rings attached.' Boutell's Heraldry. See *Morte Arthure*, l. 2568.

³ 'Verduice made of unripe grapes or other fruit, *omphacium.*' Barct. '*Verjus, m. verjuice.*' Cotgrave. '*Verjuice, or green juice, which, with vinegar formed the essential basis of sauces, and is now extracted from a species of green grape, which never ripens, was originally the juice of sorrel; another sort was extracted by pounding the green blades of wheat.*' Lacroix, *Manners, Customs and Dress*, p. 167. See P. Plowman, A. v. 70, and *Verjuice* in the Index to *Babees Boke*, and compare P. Veriowce and Vertesawce. Tusser, in his *Husbandrie*, &c., xix. 42, recommends the farmer—

'Be sure of *vergis* (a gallond at least) so good for the kitchen, so needfull for beast,

It helpeth thy cattel, so feeble and faint, if timely such cattel with it thou acquaint.'
See also Ch. xviii. st. 48. 'I serve of vinegre and *vergoons* and of greynes that ben soure and greene.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134. The Invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'ij barelles pro *vergust* xij'. Test. Ebor. iii. 139; and in that of John Cadeby, about 1450, we find 'j *verjons* barell cum le *verjons.*' *ibid.* p. 100.

⁴ Cotgrave gives '*Ventose, f. a cupping-glasse: ventoser, to cup, or apply cupping glasses: ventouse;*' cupped with a cupping-glasse.' See additional note to a Garse.

⁵ A copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica with which our Lord is said to have wiped His face, when His likeness remained imprinted on it. See Prof. Skent's note to P. Plowman, C. viii. 168, for a full account of the origin of the term. Such copies were frequently worn by pilgrims; thus Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Cant. Tales, l. 685,

Vert sawse¹; *viridis salsa*, *Agretas* (A.).

Verse; *versus*, *Metrum*, *metricus*, *numerus*, *versiculus* (A.).

A Versifier; *versista*, *versificator*, *Comaticus*, *Metrista* (A.).

to Versifye; *versificare*, *versiculare* (A.).

a Vertew; *virtus*, *Alce grece*, *Apo-doxis*, *mores*, *nomen*.

to be Vertuose; *morigerari*; *versus*:

¶ *Virtutes anime, dic vires corporis esse.*

Vertuose; *virtuosus*, *virulentus*, *Morosus*, *Morigerosus*, *Moralis*, *Moriger*, *morigeratus*.

A Vesselle; *vas*, *labrum*, *vasculum* (A.).

†a Vesselle for oyle (Ale A.)²; *lenticula*.

to Vex; *vbi* to noy (A.).

V ante G.

*to Vge (Vgg A.)³; *Abominari*, *de-testare*, & *cetera*, *et in h litera*.

*Vgsome; *Abominabilis*.

*an Vgsomnes; *Abominacio*, *detestatio*, & *cetera*.

V ante I.

a Vicar; *vicarius*.

a Wycari (Vicary A.); *vicaria*.

*a Vyce⁴; *vbi* A turne grece (turngre A.).

represents the Pardoner as wearing 'a *vernicle* sowed on his cappe.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18859, we have the form *verony*:

'Like his modir was that childe

Sene hit is by the *verony*.

With faire visage and mode ful mylde; And bi the ymage of that lady.'

In *Morte Arthure*, 297, Aungers vows vengeance on the Romans by 'Criste, and þe haly *vernacle*, vertuus and noble.' See *Legends of the Holy Rood*, pp. 170-1 (where two old drawings of a *vernacle* are reproduced), the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 318.

¹ Compare *Verejouse*, above.

² '*Lenticula*; a littell vessell out of which Princes were anoynted; a *Chrysinatorie*.' Cooper.

³ '*Ugely, horridus*: *Uged, fecdus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* In describing the pains of hell Hampole says they

'er swa fel and hard,
Als yhe sal here be red aftirward,

þat ilk man may *ugge*, bathe yuunge and alde,
þat heres þam be rehersed and talde.'

P. of Cons. 6416.

See also *Ancien Ricle*, p. 92. Compare to Hugo, &c. In the *Story of Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2826, Moses, when bidden by God to go to Pharaoh, says:

'Louerd, sent him ðat is to cunen, *Vgging* and dred me haueð numen.'

See also l. 950. In l. 2850 we have *vglike*=ugly. 'And last by the *vgsomnes* of our synnes many trybulacyons be engendred in our soules.' Bp. Fisher, *Works*, p. 53; see also p. 69. Wyclif, in his *Treatises* (*Select Works*, iii. 34), speaks of a person '*uggynge* for drede and wo.' See also *ibid.* p. 117.

'And down ane tempest sent als dirk as nicht, The streme vox *rysum* of the dym sky.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. v. p. 127, l. 37.

'A thoner and a thick rayne prublet in the skewes,

With an *ugsom* noise, noy for to here.' *Destruct. of Troy*, 12497.

Stubbes, in his *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 72, uses the form *ugglesome*. In Lord Surrey's Translation of the Second Book of the *Æneid*, p. 144, in Bell's edition, Æneas describing his escape from Troy, says—

'In the dark night, looking all round about,

In every place the *ugsome* sights I saw.'

Lauder, in his *Godlie Tractate*, ed. Farnivall, p. 18, l. 469, says—

'I rg þour Murthour and Hirschip to declare.'

See Wedgwood, *Dict. of Eng. Etymology*, Introd. p. xxxvii.

⁴ See the quotation from Rokevode's Hist. of Suffolk in Mr. Way's note to Fane, p. 148, and Trevisa's Higlen, ii. 71: 'buldes wip *rice* arches' [*exceclatu*]. 'Tis, na. The vice or spindle of a presse; also a winding staire: *ris brise*; a staire, which having foure or five steps upright, then turnes and hath as many another way.' Cotgrave. Caxton, in his *Description of Brittain*, p. 16, says: 'There were somtyme houses with *ryce* arches and

A Victory; *victoria, palma, tropheum, triumphus, victoriola* (A.).

Vile; *vbi fowle* (A.).

Vyneger (Vynagre A.); *Acetum*.

to sett Vines; *pastinare*.

a Vyne lese; *pampinus*.

a Vyne tree; *Argitis, propago, vitis* (A.).

a Vyne yerde; *vinea, vinetum*.

a Vyntner (Vyntynner A.); *vinitor, merothecarius*¹.

†Vynbynd; *Cornebus* (A.).

†A Vyne knyfe; *fals, falcicula* (A.).

†A Vyrelle of A knyfe²; *Spirula* (A.).

Virgille; *proprium nomen virgilius, Maro* (A.).

a Vyserne³; *larva*.

†to Vyserne; *larcare*.

to Vysett; *visitare, visare, re-, reformare; versus*:

¶ *Visitat inf[er]num*, sed *Amicus visat Amicum*.

A Visyōn; *visus, visio, oremā* (A.).

A Visitoure; *reformator proprie in religione, visitor* (A.).

A Vyner; *vinarium* (A.).

A Violence; *violencia* (A.).

Violently; *Raptim*.

A Violet; *viola, violarium locus vbi crescit* (A.).

V ante M.

†to Vmbelappe⁴; *circumvoluere; circumvolutus participium*.

†to Vmbesett⁵; *circumsepire* (*Circumcapere* A.); *circumseptus participium*.

voutes in the maner of rome.' 'Vyce, a tournyng stare, *uis*.' Palsgrave. See the Will of John Baret, executed in 1463, who directs the 'Seynt Marie preest to haue a keye of my cost of the *rys* dore goyng vp to the candilbem.' *Bury Wills*, &c., p. 29. Cf. the editor's note at p. 244. See a Turne grece, above, p. 397. 'Then an aungell came downe from the stage on hygh by a *vyce*.' Caxton, *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 136, ed. 1520. In the description of 'The Bird Mary's Cage,' from the Perkington MS. ed. Halliwell (Warton Club, 1855), p. 4, it is said that

'the pyrnaculs schalle go alle by *rysse*, Within and withoute.'

Horman has, 'I go into my chambre by a wyndyng stayre [*per coeliū*].' Fabyan tells us that amongst the presents sent to Charlemagne by the King of Persia 'was an horologe or a clocke of latyn, of a wonder artificioall making, that at every oure of the daye & nyght, whan the sayde clocke shulde stryke, imagys on horse backe aperyd out of sondrye placis, and after departyd agayne by meane of sertayne *ryces*.'

¹ A. incorrectly adds *propago*.

² Compare Verelle, above.

³ 'A visor, *laruale*; visored, *laruatus*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxii 5, we read—

'Then he auaylit vppe his *viserne* fro his ventalle.'

This I take to be the meaning here, but compare a Searle, above, p. 321. Neckam, *De Utenis*, gives '*larcam, visere*,' which he explains by '*larvatam ymaginem priapi*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 113.

⁴ See Lappe, above, p. 208. The *unbe* is the A. S. *ynbe*, O. Icel. *umb*, *um*-, around, after. Hampole tells us that as for the wicked vermin shall

'In þam fest þair clowes full depe; þai salle *unlapp* þam alle aboute.'

P. of Cons. 6936.

'Saiand, God forsoke him ai;
Filiyhes bathe be night and dai,

And *un-lappes* him on aue,
For þat outakes es it rane.'

Early Lay. Psalter, Ps. lxx. 11.

See also *ibid.* xxxix. 13. In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 628, a pentangle is described as

'a figure þat haldez fyue poyntez. & vche lyne *unbel-lappez* & loukez in oþer.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 426, we have '*embelapped* with so many synnes.' Compare also *Rauf Collyer*, l. 412.

⁵ 'þis king sal be *unset* wit sele.' *Antichrist*, l. 277. Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 5420, has—

'þai sal be *unset* swa on ilka side,

þat þai may nouthir fle na þam hide.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, ix, 331, we read how Bruce

'Til Perth is went with all his rout And *unbest* the tounne about.'

See also l. 706.

'pe Mirmydeus to Menon myghtily fronge,

Unset hym on yche side.' *Desti of Troy*, 10433.

†to Vmbethynke¹; *recoġitare*; *recoġitans participium*.

V ante N.

Vn Abylle; *inabilis*.

Regula { ¶Nota quod omnia huiusmodi idiomata ġncipienda ab vn sunt requirenda ad sua simplicia; verbi gratia vnabylle vbi abyлле.

Vn boxum; vbi buxum & sic de similibus (et cetera de similibus (A.).

an Vnce; *uncia*.

halfe A Vnce; *semivncia (est media vncia A.)*.

Vncothe (Vncowthe A.)²; vbi strange.

†Vnnes (Vnese A.)³; *vix*.

†Vnwernyschit; *Ex inspirato, ex improviso (A.)*.

an Vnycorne; *egloceros, capricornus, rinoceroñ, unicornis*.

†Vntyd; *vinctus, ġunctus, delibitus, Aromatizatus (A.)*.

†an Vntement (Vyntment A.); *ceroma, Aroma, foliatum, guttum, vnguentum*.

†to Vynte⁴; *Aromatizare, in-, per-, vngere, delibuerē, linire, per-, exungere (A.)*.

Vnto; *Apud, ad, tenus, vsque, quousque (A.)*.

V ante O.

Voyde⁵; *vacare*; *Anglice to be voyd. to be Vode; vagare (A.)*.

Voyde (Vyde A.); *vacuus, ġuanis, & cetera; vbi vayne*.

to make Voyde (Vode A.); *irritare, vacuare, e-, haurire, & cetera; vbi vayne (A.)*.

†Voydnes; *Inanitas (A.)*.

A Voce; *vox; vocalis (A.)*.

'Whan the Steward was thus *unbesette* with thise iij bestes he was right sory.' *Cesta Romanorum*, p. 281.

¹ 'Sathanas. Nay, I pray the do not so,

Umthynke the better in thy mynde.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 251;

see also pp. 4 and 327. Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 10, has: 'Vmbethynke the fat thou halowe þi balydaye.'

'"A! schir *embethinkis* zow," said he,

"How neir to zow that I suld be."

Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 613.

See also *ibid.* xvi. 84, xvii. 40, 771, &c.

² A. S. *uncuð*.

³ After death, Hampole tells us, all shall turn

'Til poudre and erthe and vyle clay;
And wormes sal ryve hym in sondre;
And þarfor haf I mykel wondere

þat *unnetthes* any man wille se
What he was, and what he sal be.'

P. of Cons. 888.

A. S. *uncæde*. 'Scantly, hardly, *uneth*.' Paret. In the Paston Letters, i. 182, we read: 'The lond is so out of tylthe that *ancedes* any man wol geve any thyng for it.' The form *unnetthes* is not uncommon, but I know of but a single instance of *unnes*, which is the Northumbrian form.

'*Unnes* youre mynnyng make, if ye be never so wrothe.' Towneley Myst. p. 325.

⁴ 'Quhy dred thou nocht to put thy handis in the *unctil* kyng of the lord?' *Compl. of Scotland*, p. 120. Wyclif uses the verb *ointen*, to anoint, in Mark xvi. 1. '*Oinct, m. oincte, f. annointed, greased, besmeared, smeared: oindre, to anoint, &c.*' Cotgrave. In Lord Surrey's Fourth Book of the *Æneid*, ed. Bell, p. 156, we read—

'Paris now, with his unmanly sort,

With mitred hats, with *ointed* bush and beard.'

Major Moor, in his Suffolk Glossary, gives '*Aiait, aint, to anoint*.'

⁵ See *Sir Perumbras*, l. 3131 and note. Wyclif, in his version of 1 Corinth. i. 17, has: 'that the cros of Crist be not *royntid* away.' 'Holowe diches and dennes ben lefte vnder the erthe whan stones and metall ben *roynted* and take thens.' Glauvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487.

†A Vokett¹; *vbi* A plectere (A.).

a Volyper²; *calicendum*.

to Vouchesafe; *dignari* (A.).

to not Vouchesafe; *dedignari* (A.).

A Vowe; *votum*; *vtotius* (A.).

to Vowe; *vouere*, *conuouere*, *deuotari* (A.).

to breke Vowe; *deuolare*, *deuouere* (A.).

A Vowelle; *vocalis* (A.).

A Vowte³; *lacunar*, *lacunarium*, *Arcus*, *voluta*; *Arcuatus*; *Testudo* (A.).

¶ V ante P.

Vppe; *A na grece, sursum, susum* (A.).

to Vppebrade (Vpbrayde A.); *improperare*, *exprobrare*, *obiectare*, *obicere*, (*et cetera*); *vbi* to blame (A.).

Vpbradynge; *improprium*, *exprobracio*, *obprobrium* (A.).

to Vpphalde; *sustentare*, *supportare*.

†to Vppehepe; *consarcire* (*consertire* A.), *cumulare*.

V ante R.

*an Vrchon (Vrehion A.)⁴; *ericais*; *erinacius*.

†an Vryñ; *vrinu*, & *cetera*; *vbi* pissinge.

¹ An advocate. Halliwell quotes—

'To consente to a fals juggling,

Or hyredyst a voket to a swyche thyng.'

MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 36.

In the fable of the Cat and the Fox in *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 372, we are told that 'bi the foxe are vnderstondyn *vokettes* jat han xviiij sleighes, and wiles passyng tho a pokefull.' '*Vokettys* ten or twelfe may none help at this nede.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 305. '*Cautidicus*, a Voket.' Medulla.

² Baret gives 'a woman's cap, hood, or bonet, *calyptra*, *calicendum*.' In the description of Alison given in the Miller's Tale we read—

'The tapes of hir white *volupere* Weren of the same sute of hire colere.' l. 3241.

See also the Reece's Tale, 4303: 'She wende the Clerke had wored a *volupere*.'

³ 'Vault, f. A vault or arch; also a vaulted or embowed roof.' Cotgrave. '*Hee archus*, a vowt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 236. In Trevisa's Higden, i. 221, we have the curious form *fol*: 'wlanant stones jat were in the *fol* [*in arcibus*].' In the *Destruct. of Troy*, 1607, we have the word used for an underground passage or channel: 'the water gossheet through Godardys and other great *vaultes*.' See Vawte, above, p. 400, and the quotation from Caxton s. v. Vyce, above.

⁴ 'The *hyrchon* yf he mete any beste that wold doo hym harme, he reduyseth hym self as rounde as a bowle.' Caxton, *Myrrour of the World*, pt. ii. ch. xv. p. 100; and again, 'The *Hyrchon* whan he fyndeth apples beten or blowen down of a tre he waloweth on them tyl he be chargid and laden with the fruyt stykyng on their pryckes' *ibid*. Hornman says: '*Yrchyns* or hedge hoggis full of sharpe prykylls whan they know that they be hunted make them rounde lyke a balle; and again, 'Porpyns haue longer pryckels than *yrchyns*.'

'Hilles hegh til hertes ma, And þe stane, bi dai and night

'Until *irchones* es tollight.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. ciii. 18.

Lyte, Dodoens, p. 729, says that chestnuts are enclosed in 'very rough and prickley huskes lyke to a Hedgehogge or *Irkin*.' '*Irnicus*, an Vrchin.' Medulla. See the curious remedy 'for hym that haves the squynansy,' given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51, the principal ingredients of which are the guts of a 'fatte katte and the grees of an *urchon*, and the fatte of a bare, &c.' '*Histrice est animal spinosum*, an vrehen.' Ortus. '*Echinus*, *erchon* fishe is, as I gesse,' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 58, l. 404. Wyclif, in his version of Isaiah xiv. 23, has: 'I shall putte it [Babylon] in to the possession of an *irchoun* and in to myres of wates;' and again, Psalm ciii. 18: 'the ston refut to *irchomates*.' In the description of Danger in the *Roman of the Rose*, 3135, it is said that 'like sharpe *urcheons* his haire was grow.' See the burlesque poem from a 15th cent. MS. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81: '*A norchon* by the fyre rotyng a grevhownde.' At p. 302 of the same volume in the 'Booke of Hawkyng, after Prince Edward, Kyng of Englaunde.' c. 1450, is given the following recipe: 'For the cramp in hawkes legges. Fede hym with an *Irchyn*, and but that awayle, take the hote blade of a kanbe, and annoynt his legges unto the tyme he be hyle,' see also p. 304.

an *Vre*¹; *Minera*.

an *Vrynalle*²; *vrinaria*, *vrinarium*, *vrinale* (et cetera; *vbi* *Jordane* (A.).

V ante S.

an *Vschere*; *hostiarius*.

an *Vse*; *Assuetudo in corpore & in opere* (*Similitudo in corpore, Assimilitudo et in opere*, A.), *consuetudo in opere & (in A.) animo*, *exercicium*, *exercitacio*, *frequentacio*, *usus*; *vsualis*, *consuetudinarius*, *funclorius & perfunclorius*.

to *Vse*; *vti*, *con[u]ti*, *vesci*, *frui*, *per-*, *fungi*, *per-*, *potiri*, *con-*, *exercere*, *exercitare*, *visitare* (*visitare* A.), & cetera.

†to *mys-Vse*; *Abuli*.

†a *Mys-Vse*; *Abusio*.

an *Vsure*; *usura*, & cetera; *vbi* okyr.

V ante T.

†*Vtterly*; *prorsus*, *penitus*, *funditus*, *fundo tenus*.

to *pe Vttermaste*; *ultimatin*.

Vttermaste; *ultimus*.

Capitulum 21^m W.

¶ W ante A.

†*Way*³; *re*, *euge euge* (A.).

to *Wache*; *excubare*, *excumbare*, *vigilare*, *per-*.

a *Wachynge*; *decubie*, *ex-*, *vigilie*, *pervigilium*.

to *Wade*; *vadare*.

**Wadde*⁴; *tinctura*, *venenum*.

A *Wafyre*; *Nebula* (A.).

to lay *Wageoure*; *vadiare*, *con-*, *deponere*.

to *Wagge*⁵; *palare*, *tedere*, & cetera; *vbi* to *styrre*.

a *Wagsterd* (A *Wagstert* A.)⁶; *toda*, *Avis* est.

a *Way*; *semita* est *semis via*, *callis*, est *parva via a (cum A.) calle pedum durata*, *trames*, *orbita*, *limes*, *vicus*, *viculus*, *strata*, *platea*,

biuium, *truium*, *quadriuium*, *compotum*, *metodus*, *eda* (*oda* A.), *via*.

oute of *Way*; *deuius*, *delirus* *producto*, *-li-*, *auius*, *iuuius*, *vnde* *versus*:

¶ *Delero discordo*, *deliro deui* *dicas*.

*Waybrede*⁷; *Arnoglossus*, *Arnoglossa*, *plantago*, *herba* est.

†a *Way* *maker* or *mender*; *portitor*, *correcto -ti* (*Importator* A.).

†A *Wayfaryng* *man*; *hostiator*, *viator* (A.).

*Wayke*⁸; *bassus*, *impos*, *impotens*, *inbecillis*, *inbecillus*, *debilis*, *exilis*, *invalidus*, *lentus* *vt archus* (*artus* A.) *flexibilis*, *flexuosus*, *fragilis*, *effeminatus*.

¹ An ore.

² MS. *Vrynalle*, corrected by A.

³ Commonly used in the expression *weylaway*, i.e. *woe! lo! woe!* A. S. *wa*. See *Walaway*, below.

⁴ 'Wad, an herbe wherewith cloth is died blue, *glastum*.' Baret. 'Waddle, or woad, *glastrum*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *wad*.

⁵ 'To wag, or wauer, to moue unconstantlie, not to stand sure, to be vnconstant, *vacillo*.' Baret. 'Jey gnoue at pe Role of pe tree with alle theire myght . . . in so muche that the wrecchid man felt it *wagge*.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 110. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 41. 'Thou must suffre thyself to be holde wyle the arrowheed is plucked out, for the leste *wagging* in the worlde is jeopardous.' Hornman, p. 239.

⁶ 'A wagtail, or waterswallowe, *motacilla*, *motacula*.' Baret. Cooper, on the other hand, gives '*Tuli*, littell birdes; it may be the titmouse; in which he is followed by Halliwell. The Manip. Vocab., however, is clear on the point, for it has 'Wagsterte, *motacilla*.' A. S. *steort*, a tail.

⁷ 'Plantaine or waibred. *Plantago*.' Baret. 'Plantain, m. Plantaine, Way-bred.' Cotgrave.

⁸ 'Wayke, *inbecillis*.' Manip. Vocab.

to make Wayke; *Attenuare, bassare, debilitare, effeminare, imbecillare.*

Waykly; *basse, debilitare, effeminare.*

Wayknes; *debilitas, imbecillitas, imbecillia, impotencia, fragilitas, inutilitudo* (A.).

a Wayno¹; *plastrum, plastellum, & cetera*; *vbi* A carte.

a Waynge tothe (Vange tothe A.)²; *geminus, maxillaris.*

A Wayt³; *Arcubius* (A.).

to Wayt; *insidiari, observare* (A.).

A Waytynge; *insidie* (A.).

A Wake⁴; *vigilia* (A.).

to Wake; *vigilare, per-, re-, deui-gilare, e-, noctare, pernoscere* (A.).

A Wakyng; *vbi* wachyng (A.).

A Waykman; *Noctivagus, pervigill, pernox, vigil* (A.).

Walaway⁵; *infandum* (A.).

y^o Walde⁶; *Alpina* (A.).

Waldgode; *osi, ctinum, Si vt* (A.).

to Walke; *vagari, con-, spaciari, & cetera*; *vbi* to gae (A.).

†to Walke (to Walke clothe A.)⁷; *fullare.*

¹ A.S. *wagn*, O.Icel. *vagn*, a waggon.

² A cheek-tooth, from A.S. *wang*, a cheek. It occurs in Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, 3234: 'And of this asses cheke that was dreye, Out of a wang-tooth sprang anon a welle.' 'Molares, vel genium, wang-tep.' Aelfric's Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. 'En bouche sunt les messeleres [wang-tep].' W. de Biblessworth, *ibid.* p. 146. 'Maxillaris, a Wangtoth.' Medulla. Wyclif, in his version of Judges xv. 19, has, 'And so the Lord opned a woong tooth in the cheek boon of the asse.' See also Prov. xxx. 14.

³ MS. Watt. Neckam, *Treatise De Utenilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 106, says that in a fortress there should be

veytes variables noyse noyse sun

'*excubie vigiles, cornibus suis strepitum et clangorem et sonitum facientes.*' The word now only survives in the Christmas *waits*. 'Hic *excubus*, A^o wayte,' *ibid.* p. 194. 'The lady that þou herde play with instrumentes and that beres a horne, that es the wayte that wakens the kyng alle tymes by hir blawynge.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, St. John's MS. ff. 130^b. 'Archubius: ille qui cubat in arce, Anglice, waytynge in a towre.' *Ortus*. 'A knyghte þat highte Strabo stode in a weytes place [e *specula*].' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 191. See *Tale of Beryn*, ll. 856, 903. 'At the last by fortune he came to a castell, and there he herde the wayters on the walles.' Copland's *Kyng Arthur*, 1557, Bk. vii. ch. xxxi. 'Rude entendement hath maad him an espyour of weyes, and a waytere of pilgrymes.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 79; see also pp. 35 and 154. 'And the child weyter heuede vp his eyen and bihelde.' Wyclif, 2 Kings xiii. 34. 'He weylyde hym there not oony, ne twyes.' *ibid.* 4 Kings vi. 10. 'I wayte, I lye awayte for one to hurte hym, or to spye what he dothe. Je guette. I wyll wayte him here tyll to morowe but I wyll have hym.' Palgrave. G. Douglas, in his trans. of the *Æneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 75, has—

'Misenus the wate on the hie garrit seis

And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid;'

the latin being *specula*: and again, Bk. xi. p. 392, he uses the phrase *at the wate* = in wait. See Gower, ii. 149, and compare Sawdyour, above, and the following word.

⁴ 'Wake men and watches and wardes ben sette and ordeyned in walles and toures.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxiv. p. 361. 'Cranes ordeyne watches, and the wakes stouydyth vpon oo fote,' *ibid.* Bk. xii. ch. xvi. p. 424.

⁵ See Way, above.

⁶ The Wolds. 'Thus the ridge of hills in the East, and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire is called; and sometimes the country adjoining is called the wands.' Ray's Gloss. E. Dial Soc. p. 72.

⁷ The use of the verb to Walk in the sense of to Full has not yet died out in some rural localities of Yorkshire. The noun, Walker, a fuller, is general to Mid-Yorkshire and the North, where is also used a walking-mill, a fulling-mill, which we find in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 313—

'His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne clogges;'

and in Holland's Pliny, Bk. xxxv. c. 11, 'Simus took pleasure in painting a yong boy lying asleep in a walk-mill or Fullers worke-house.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 1587, amongst the trades of Troy are mentioned 'wrightes, websters, walkers of clothe.' Trevisa

- †a Walker; *fullo*.
 †a Walke mylñ; *molendinum ful-lonicum*.
 a Walle; *maceria, maceries, paries, murus, menia, murale, vallum, sepes (ceps A.), septum, jndago*.
 to Walle; *meniare, murare, parietare*.
 a Waller¹; *macerio, pallidamentum* a ways of osters est, *et ego didici paludamentum genus ostri*.
 to cast down Walles; *deparietare, ex-*.
 Walys; *wallia; wallensis participium*.
 A Wallett; *Sacculus, & cetera; ubi seke [et] ubi poke (A.)*.
 a Walnotte²; *Auellanus, Auellanum*.
 a Walnott tree; *Auellanus, (Auellanum fructus eius A.)*.
 to Walte³; *intercuiare*.
 a Walte; *intercuium*.
 Walleworthe (Walworthe A.)⁴; *ebulus, similis est in folijs sambuco*.
 a Wambe (A Wame A.); *Aqualiculus, cilia, venter viri est, vterus femine pregnantis, aluus de utroque dicitur & aluus virginis est, Aluiolus, ventricolus*.
 to Wamylle⁵; *iliacare, narsiare*.
 a Wamelynge; *narsia; narsians participium*.
 †Wamloke⁶; *succida (A.)*.
 A Wande; *virga, virgula; virgosus (A.)*.
 to Wayne; *discreocere, redundare (A.)*.
 A Wang toth⁷; *geminus (A.)*.
 *Wanhope; *desperacio, diffidencia, discredecia, heresis, incredulitas (A.)*.

in his trans. of Higden, iv. 409, says that 'þe lewes stened þis James for wreche þat þey myzte nouȝt slee Poule, and aftirward þey smyte out his brayn with a *walkere* his perche [*pericia fullonis*].' In the Ordinances of Worcester, 1467, printed in Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, p. 383, is an order forbidding any inhabitant of the town to 'put out eny wolle in hurting of the seid cite, or in hynderynge of the pour comynalte of the same, wher they be personas ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spyinne, weve, or cloth-walke, withyn the seid cyte.' See the *Cursor Mundi*, 21144, and *Dest. of Troy*, 1587. '*Fullo, id est decorare, leniter tangere [tingere]*, to walke or to full cloth.' Ortus. 'Walker, a fuller; walk mill, a fulling-mill.' Ray's Glossary. '*Walker's earth*, sb. for scouring the cloth.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray. Cf. German *walken*, to full. The MS. has a Walke.

¹ There is evidently some confusion here, which I cannot clear up: *paludamentum* is, of course, properly a cloak.

² Properly a Walsh i.e. a foreign nut. The true form occurs in Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1502, p. 165 (ed. 1811): 'Yf thou wylt plante an alhauunde tree, or a *Walsh nott* tree, or a chery tree.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. eviii. p. 671, calls them 'Frenshe nottes.'

³ 'I welte a garment, I set a welte or edge about the borders of it. *Je escolte*. Some welte their kotes for pride, but I wyll do it for profyte.' Palsgrave. '*Bordure d'habillement*, a border or welt of a garment. *Border & couvrir le bord*, to border, to welt.' Holli-band. '*Hoc intercuium, A. welte*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

⁴ 'Wallwort: This herbe groweth in vntilled places, it is hot and drie. *humilis sambucus*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Hyble*, m. Dwarfed Elderne, Danewort, Wallwort, Woodwort.' 'With *walwort* that goode kante wol signifie.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 4. l. 68.

⁵ Cotgrave has '*Allcote*, to wamble as a queasie stomach doth.' Still in use in the North. Cf. Dregbaly. 'It [vomiting] is also good for him that is harte-burned, and hath moche spytteile, or his stomacke *wambleth*.' Elyott, *Castell of Health*, Bk. iii. c. iv. p. 56. 'I wamble as ones stomacke dothe. *Je allcote*.' Palsgrave. Lyte, in his trans. of Dodoens, p. 6, says of wormwood that it 'is good against . . . the boyling up or *wambling* of the stomacke;' see also *ibid.* pp. 329, 704. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, v. 235, says of Homericeus, 'he *wambled* ful of wormes.' 'Wamble stomached, to be. *Nausea*. Wambling of stomach, or disposition, or will to vomit. *Nausea*.' Huloet.

⁶ Unwashed wool. Baret gives 'moist with the oile or sweat that is within it, unwashed out, *succidus; lana succida* Plin. *laine avec le suin*.'

⁷ See Wayne tothe, above.

Wann (Wanne or pale A.)¹; *cerulus*, *ceruleus*, *pallidus*, *lividus*.

to Wante; *carere*, *desse*, *Abesse*, *deficere*, *vacare*, *vt*: *ego vaco nummis*.

Wanttoñ; *insolens* (A.).

to be Wanttoñ; *insolare*, *insollescere*.

Wantonnes; *insolencia* (A.).

A Wapyñ; *Arma* (A.).

without Wapyñ; *exermis*, *exermus*, *jnermus*, *jnermis* (A.).

A Warrane; *warena* (A.).

*Wardcorse²; *reno*.

a Wardnape (Wardnapp A.)³; *limas*, *limus*.

a Warde of a loke; *trica*, *tracatura*.

a Wardoñ (Wardane A.)⁴; *volemum*, *crustunum*.

a Wardoñ tree; *volemus*.

† Wayr⁵; *quoddam tempus*, *ver* (A.).

to Wayr⁶; *Comutare* (A.).

A Warysoñ⁷; *Emercio*, *Emercium* (A.).

A Warke; *opus*, *operacio*, *factum*, & *cetera*; *vbi travelle* (A.).

a Warkeday; *feria*; *serialis*, *profesus*.

a Warkehouse; *ergastulum*, *ergasterium*.

þe Warlde; *mundus*, *cosmus* grece.

Warldely; *cosmicus*, *mundanus*, *terrenus*.

Warne; *Calidus*, & *cetera*; *vbi hate* (A.).

† Warnes⁸; *Cavcio*, *Cautela* (A.).

to Warne; *premunire*, *monere* (A.).

Warnynge; *Monicio*, *premunicio* (A.).

¹ 'Wan, *pallidus*, *lividus*.' Manip. Vocab.

² D'Agnis renders *Reno* by 'Pellicium, vestis ex pellibus confecta, quæ humeros et latera tegit; pelisse qui tombe depuis les épaules jusqu'au bas du dos.'

³ A dinner mat. Cotgrave gives '*Garde-nappe*, f. A wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c., set under a dish at meale times, to save the Table cloth from soyling. *Nappe*, f. A table-cloth.' See also Jamieson s. v. Gardnap, and Ducange s. v. *Gardenappa*. '*Linus*, *quedam vestis*; *Anglice*, a sancloth [*saucecloth*].' Ortus. 'Garnappe, *Basis*. To be laid under the pot upon the table to save the table cloth clean.' Withals. 'A garnop, *basis poculi*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ 'Warden appulles rosted, stued, or baken, be nutrytyue, and doth comfort the stomache, specially yf they be eaten with comfettes.' Andrew Boorde's *Dyetary*, p. 284. And again, *ibid.* p. 291, as a remedy for the Pestilence: 'Let hym vse to eate stued or baken *wardens*, yf they can be gotten, yf not, eate stued or baken peers, with comfettes: vse no grosse meates, but those the which be lyght of dygestyon.' 'A wardeyne, tree, *volemus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Palsgrave gives 'Warden tree; *poysier*. Warden frute, *poire a cuire*;' and again, 'I stewe wardens, or any frutes or meates. *Je csteue*. They must stewe your wardens, can you nat eate them rawe?' See the burlesque tales in *Idiip. Antip.* i. 83, in one of which we are told 'Petur askud Adam a full greyt dowtfull question, and seyde, "Adam, Adam, why etc thu the apull unpard?" "Forsothe," quod he, "for y had no *wardyns* fryde."'

⁵ See Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 1:

'This wes in *wece*, quhen vyntir tyde Wes ourdriffin.'
'With his blastis, hydwis to byde
'The world begouth in *veir* baith day and nycht.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vi. prol. p. 160.

'In *veer* is thaire sewynge. Resewe in heruest hem that seede shall brynge.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iv. l. 251.

See also *ibid.* Bk. i. l. 389.

⁶ To change, veer about.

⁷ 'Thou sall, to get thi *varisoun*, Ga till Pirrus.' Barbour's *Bruce*, xx. 544. See also *ibid.* x. 526, and Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

⁸ In Wyclif's version of Deut. xxxii. 28, two MSS. read, 'Israel is a folk with out counsel, and with out *warnesse* [wisdom W.]'

†Warnstore¹; *Annona, entica* (*Ev-tica* A.). *vernestura*.

þe Warpe of A web; *stamen*.

†to Warpe as byrdis dose²; *incubare, ponere ova* (A.).

a Warpe fatte; *Alueolus*.

to Warpe A web; *protelare*.

*a Werre (A Warre A.) of a tree³; *vertex* (*vortex* A.).

†to be Warre; *Cauere, videre* (A.).

†Warre; *Cautus, & cetera*; *vbi wise* (A.).

†to Warre; *depremere, deterere, -E-correpto, dirigare, deteriorare, peiorare* (A.).

Warse; *deterior, peior, nequior* (A.).

Warste; *deterimus, pessimus, nequis-simus* (A.).

†a Warte; *veruca* (*verucosus* A.).

†Varty; *verucosus*.

†a Warwolfe⁴; *ravus*.

*a Wase (Wayse A.)⁵; *Alga*.

A Waspe; *vespa, vesperula* (A.).

A Waspenest; *vesperium, vespetum* (A.).

to Waste; *Abliquirire, abrogare, abstrahere, abstruere, absumere, alienare, adnichilare, ardere, ad nichilum redigere, Cassare, confundere, confutare, consumere, decutere, delapidare, decidere producto -ci-, delere, demetere, demoliri, depopulari, dilapidare, diripere, diruere, dispergere, dissipare, elicere, euertere, exhaurire, exterminare, haurire, linere, per-vertere, populari, de-, subvertere & -ti, vastare & -ri* (A.).

A Waste; *vastum* (A.).

Wastyng; *Abligirigo, Abrogacio, Cassacio, confusio, consumpcio, dilapidacio, deleccio, demolimen-*

¹ A store. This word occurs in the St. John's MS. of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, leaf 94, where we find—'3if a pore man hase ane ox or a swyne to kepe for his *warnestore* scho takis þam, and neuere rekkes.'

'In eche stude heo sette þere strong *warnestore* and god
Of folk of þis lond here, and of here owne blod.'

Robert of Gloucester, p. 94.

See also *ibid.* p. 180, where the form *wartustour* is used.

'I will remayn quibill this *warustor* began.' Wallace, ix. 1197, in Jamieson.

The verb to *warnys*=to store, furnish with provisions, occurs frequently in *Labour's Bruce*. 'I shal *warnestore* myn hous with toures, swiche as han Castelles, and othero manere edifices.' Chancer, *Tale of Melibee*, l. 2523 (6-Text edition). 'Warnstoringe . . . of hegh toures and grete edifices appertained som time to finde.' *ibid.* In the *Cursor Mundi*, 1698, God bids Noah to 'mak a boure, For to hald in þi *warnestore*;' where the other MSS. read *warnestore, warnistoure, and ward-stoure*. See also *William of Palerne*, l. 1121.

² 'To warp an egge; *ovum ponere*.' Manip. Vocab. Ray also gives the word in his Glossary of North Country Words, E. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, 72. A.S. *veorpan*.

³ A.S. *vearr*. In Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. xii. p. 440, the word is used for a tough or hard knot in a tree: 'fessmynt sa is in the *ware* the grip.'

⁴ For a full account of Werewolves see the Introduction to Prof. Skeat's edition of *William of Palerne*.

⁵ See P. Wose, p. 532. The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, speaking of the Ichthyophagi, says that 'they builde them preaty cabanes of the ribbes of whales . . . Those do they cover with the *woose*, and the wicdes of the sea tempered together.' Pt. i. ch. vi. p. 105. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, i. 63, says: 'in þe sides of þe hulles of Caspii salt veynes mulleþ and *woosith* cute humours.' In the *Tale of Beryn*, 1742, we read of ships being 'nat yit ysetelid, ne fixid in the *wose*.' 'Whan the heete is sharped by dryenesse heete dealyth the humours, and the humours soo dealed, *woosyth* outwarde, and makith the thyng safe and smothe.' Glanvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 82. William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, writing to Lord Burleigh in 1575, on the manner of tanning leather in different parts of England, says, 'the *owse* of the Oken barkes dronke, is the extremest binder that can be founde in phisicke; and even so it bindeth the Iether,' Ellis, *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. iii. p. 30. See also P. Plowman, C. xiii. 229, and *Agenebite*, pp. 87, 89.

depopulacio, depredacio, destructio, deuastacio, desolacio; desolatorius; derepcio, dispersio, dissipacio, euersio, exterminacio, haustus, subuersio, prodigalitas; prodigus; eluuius; Eluius, elinis; euersorium (A.).

A Wate¹; Arcubus (A.).

A Wastelle²; libum, libellum, placencia (A.).

Wate; Aquosus, aquaticus, Aquatilis, Aspersus, fluidus, humidus, humectatus, humorosus, limphaticus, jrriguus, jrroratus, laticosus, liquidus, madefactus, mulidus, madulus, pluuiosus, Riguus, vduus, vuidus (A.).

to be Wate; Madere, e-, humere, humescere, uere, uescere, Madescere (A.).

A Wathe³; vadum, flustrum (A.).

a Water; Aqua, Aquila diminui-

tinum, riuus, riuulus, idor grece (torrens, flumen A.); idorius, Aquaticus, & cetera; versus:

¶ Torrens, flumen, aqua, fluuius, lacus, vndaque limpha,
Dic riuos, latices, puteos dic
stagna, paludes,
Illis Addatur Ampnis simul
Atque fluentum.

Watery; [vbi] wate (A.).

A Watirbanke; litus, ripa (A.).

to Watir; Aquare, adaquare actiua, aquari, adaquari deponencia, Austare, Corrigari, humectare, jrrigare, Moys grece, madefacere, & cetera (A.).

A Watir fure⁴; Elia (A.).

†A Watir edyr⁵; jdrus (A.).

A Watir pott; jdris (A.).

†A Wattylle; Nela (A.).

†Wattelyngestrete⁶; lactea, galaxias vel galaxia.

¹ See Wayt, above, p. 406.

² The second best quality of bread, the best being *simnel*; and the third *cocket*. Mr. Wright (Vol. Vocab. p. 198) suggests that the origin of this word is the old Fr. *gasteau*, a cake. Baret renders *Libum* by 'a kinde of bunne, or cake; a wafer made of cleane wheate with honie and oyle; *gasteau*.' Cotgrave has '*Gasteau*, a great cake; *gastellet*, a little cake.' '*Hoc placitum*, A^o wastelle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199.

³ 'Wath, sb. a water-ford.' Ray's Glossary. A. S. *wadan*, to wade; *wað*, a ford.

⁴ Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, &c. ch. 19, st. 7, writes—
'Seede husbandly sowed, water-furrow thy ground,
That raine when it cometh may run away round.'

A. S. *farh*, a furrow.

⁵ A water-snake. '*Hydrus*, a water serpent.' Cooper. 'A watirmedir, *hydrus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. See Neddyr, p. 250.

⁶ The milky-way, of which the following description is given in Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, ll. 427-435:

'Now, quod he thoo, cast up thyn eye:
Se yonder, loo, the *galaxie*,
Whiche men clepeth the milky weye,
For lit ys white: and somme, parfeyce,
Kallen hyt *Wattylge strete*,

That ones was ybrente wyth hete,
Whan the sonnes sonne, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde lede
Algate his fader carte, and gye.'

See also the Towneley Mysteries, p. 308: 'let us go to this dome up *Wallym Strete*.' In Batman upon Glauvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, 1582, Bk. viii. ch. xxxii. lf. 134, col. 2, we are told: 'Where starres be coniuinct nigh togethe[r], they geve the more lyght, and bee more fayre and bright. As it fareth in the Seuen Starres, & in the stars of the circle the which is called *Galaxia*, that is *Wattylgestrete*.' In Henrysone's '*Traicte of Orpheus*,' Edinburgh, 1508, he is represented as going to heaven to seek his wife:

'By *Wattylng strete* . . . but taryng.'

'In the stil heuin mone cours we se
Arthurys hufe, and Hyades betalknyng rane,
Synne *Wattylng Strete*, the Horne and the Charle Wane.'

G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. iii. p. 85.

In the *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 58, we read of a comet 'in the quhyt circle callit

to Wavere Aboute (Wafyr Abowt A.); *vagari, fluctuare, palare qui nusquam habet mansionem, vagatur qui aliquid huc & illuc discurret, vacillare (et cetera; ubi to dowte A.)*; versus:

¶ *Qui loca discurret Aliqualiter ipse (ille A.) vagatur,
Sed proprie palat (volut A.) vir qui nusquam requiescit.*

A Wawe of y^e see¹; *Caribdis, fretum (A.)*.

to Waxe; *devenire, ut: iste devenit sapiens (A.)*.

to Waxe as watir; *Crescere, cremen-tare, inundare (A.)*.

to Wax [as] A tre or herbe; *Crescere, & cetera; ubi to growe (A.)*.

to Wax; *Cerare (A.)*.

Wax; *Cera; Cereus (A.)*.

† Waxid tabyllis; *Cerate (A.)*.

† A Wax kyrnelle²; *glanlia (A.)*.

† A Wax maker; *Cerarius (A.)*.

† Waxingly; *Auctim (A.)*.

Waxing; *Crementum, incrementum (A.)*.

W ante E.

A Webe; *tela (A.)*.

A Webstere³; *webere (A.)*.

A Wede; *Aborago (A.)*.

* A Wedde; *pignus; pignoratitius; Arabo, medio correpto, Caucio, depositum, vadium, radimonium (A.)*.

* to lay in Wedde⁴; *deponere, impignorare, vadari, ut vador illum i. do illum tibi in vadium (A.)*.

† to take Wedde; *pignerare, de-, jn- (A.)*.

circulus lacteus, the quihlk the marynalis callis *vallant streit*. Other countries have also named this 'pathway in the sky' after terrestrial roads; thus Aventin, a German writer of the 10th century, called it *Euring Strasse*, after Euring, a mythological hero. The Italians, similarly, named it '*Santa Strada di Loretto*,' and in the North of Spain and South of France it is known as Jacob's Way, *Jacobstrasse*. Similarly, Mahomedans call it the 'Hadji's way,' and in Norfolk it was known as Walsingham Street, as though pointing the way to the famous shrine at Walsingham.

¹ O. H. Ger. *waga*, a wave. A. S. *weg*, a wave; *wagian*, to fluctuate.

'þe godis of þis grounde aren like to þe grete *waves*.' P. Plowman, B. viii. 40.

² 'Upon the *wavis* well'ring to and fro.' *The King's Quhair*, ed. Chalmers, p. 33.

³ Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. Baret has 'A kernel, a hard impostume gathered in the bodie, *scirrus*: a waxe kernell about the eares, or necke; *parotis, glans*.' *Glandula, nodus sub cute*, a waxynge carnelle.' Melulla. In the Royal MS. 17, C. xvii, *de infirmitatibus* are mentioned '*Glandulli*, wax kyrnell.' 'Waxynge kyrnells; *glands, glanders*. Kyrnell or knobbe in the necke, or other where; *glandre*.' Palsgrave. 'Waxyng, kernell. *Tolles*.' Huloet. Andrew Boorde, in his *Breviary of Health*, 1552, devotes three chapters to '*lytle cornels*' or '*carnels*' in the flesh: 'The cause of harde *Carnelles* cometh of colerycke humours, and the softe *carnelles* doth come of corrupt blood myxte with fleume.' ch. clxv. fo. 59; see also ch. xiv. and lxxix. Lyte, Dodoeus, p. 719, says that 'The leaues of the figge tree do wast and consume away the king's euil or *swelling kernelles* in the throte.'

⁴ *Webbe* (A. S. *webba*) is a male weaver in Chancer, Prol. 362; the feminine is both *webbe* (A. S. *webbe* in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1942) and *webster* as here. Compare *spymesters* in P. Plowman, B. v. 216, and *woltewebsteres* in B. Prol. 219. The distinction between the forms does not appear to have been strictly adhered to. Thus in P. Plowman, C. vii. 221, we find—'My wif was a *webbe*, and woollen cloth made.' Similarly, in Wright's Vocab. p. 214, *baxter* and *brewster* are masculine, while at p. 216 they are feminine. '*Hic tector, A. webstere*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

⁵ To deposit as security. In Sir Amadace, xxxiii. the knight 'waxes wille of wono

'Quen he thoȝte on his londus brode, That were a-way euerichon;

His castels hee, his townus made, That he had sette and layd to *wedde*.'

'Ethelstan leyde his knyȝt to *wedde* [pro radio] upon seint John his aunter.' Higden, Trevisa, vi. 433. '*Depositum*, a weddeyl. *Pignus*, a Wedde.' Medulla. 'I wedge, I lay in pledge. *Je guige*. I wedge ny heed it is nat so.' Palsgrave.

to take owt of Wedde; <i>depignerare, ex-, oppignerare</i> (A.).	A Weffere; <i>Textor, textrix; textri-nus</i> (A.).
to be Wedde; <i>Nubere, con-. Spon-sare, ducere, exorari</i> (A.).	†A Weffer tryndylle ⁴ ; <i>jnsubulus, troclea</i> (A.).
y ^t is bot ons Weddet; <i>Monayamus</i> (A.).	A Weffynge howse; <i>textrinum</i> (A.).
Weddyng; <i>Nupcie, coniugium inter seruos, Connubium inter gentes, Matrimonium inter ciues, Mari-tagium; Sponsalis, coniugalis</i> (A.).	†Wefte; <i>Trama, Subtegmen</i> (A.).
y ^e secund Weddyng; <i>bigamia, deutrogamia</i> (A.).	A Wege ⁵ ; <i>Cuncus</i> (A.).
A Weddyng howse; <i>Nuptorium</i> (A.).	A Weght ⁶ ; <i>Capisterium</i> (A.).
A Weddyr; <i>Aries; Arietinus; ver-vox, & cetera; vbi shepe</i> (A.).	A Weght; <i>Pondus, pensum, pondo indeclinabile, pendusculum, stater</i> (A.).
Weddyr ¹ ; <i>Aura</i> (A.).	to Wey; <i>Appendere, re-, librare, col-librare, ponderare, pendere, pen-sare, pensitare, trutinare</i> (A.).
A Weddyr Coke ² ; <i>Campanum, ven-tilogium, Cherucus</i> (A.).	A Weyer; <i>Appensor, librator, libri-pens, ponderator</i> (A.).
Wedlake ³ ; <i>vbi weddyng & vbi Ma-riage</i> (A.).	A Weynge; <i>libramen, librare, libra-mentum, librarium, Appensio, pensio; Tachelle</i> (A.).
†Wefiabyll; <i>texibilis, textilis</i> (A.).	A Weke; <i>vbi wowke; Septimana</i> (A.).
to Wefe; <i>Texere, con-, in-, ordiri, ex-, textare</i> (A.).	†A Weyeschalle ⁷ ; <i>vbi A balanc</i> (A.).
	Weyke ⁸ ; <i>cicendulum, lichinius, li-chinium, licinium</i> (A.).

¹ Used in a variety of senses, but usually in that of a storm, as in P. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 3059, it is applied to the plague of hail, 'and wurð ðis weder sone al stille;' and Wyclif, in *Deut.* xxxii. 2, uses it to render the latin *imber*; 'flowe as dewe my speche, as wedre vpon the erbe, where the A. V. reads 'as the small rain.'

'þo weders grete & vinstable

lord, make gode & sesonable.'

Lay-Folks Mass-Book, p. 36, l. 390.

'God ordains here, als es his wille,
Sere variaunce for certayn skille,

Of þe tyms and wedirs and sesons
In taken of þe worldes condicions.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Cons.* 1424.

² See *Fayne* of a shippe, p. 122. veder-coe

'*Cheruca tamen proprie dicitur ventilogium, quod in Gallico dicitur cocket.*'

Neckam, in *Wright's* Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 115.

³ Hampole tells us that those who enter heaven shall know the secrets of God, amongst others—

'Whi som er ryche here, and some pore,
And whi som childer geten in hordom,
Er baptized, and has cristendom;

And som þat er in lele wallayk born,
Ar þai be cristened, er ded and lorn.'

P. of Cons. 8258.

A. S. *wedlak*.

⁴ See *Tryndelle* of a webster, above, p. 393.

⁵ 'Yf þai [service-trees] nyl bere, a wegge oute of a bronde

Ywrought dryve in the roote.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 53, l. 246.

⁶ A contrivance for cleansing grains of corn; according to Halliwell it is like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, and is usually made of sheepskin. The *Medulla* explains *Capisterium* as 'a flane,' that is a fan or winnowing contrivance. '*Capisterium*. A cribbe or sieve to cleanse corn withal.' Littleton.

⁷ That is a *wigh scale*. In the *Invent.* of John Cadeby, of Beverley (bef. 1451), we find mentioned 'j par weyngscales de ligno iijij^d. Item j scale pro grano penendo vj^d.'

iii. 9.

⁸ See *Candylweke*, above, p. 53.

io Welde; *Municipo* (A.).
Wele; *bene, sapius* (A.).
†Wele willed; *benevolus* (A.).
A Welle¹; *gurgies, nassa* (A.).
†Wele thewyd²; *Morigeratus, &*
cetera; ubi vertuose (A.).
A Wilke³; *Conchile* (A.).
A Welke; *ubi wilke* (A.).
A Welle; *fons, fonticulus, puteus;*
putealis; putiolus.

to Welle; *bullire, ebullire, & cetera*;
vbi to sethe (A.).
†to Welowe⁴; *flactere, Marcere, re-*
-e, Marcescere, re-, marcidare (A.).
†Wellowd; *flactus, Marcidus* (A.).
†Wellowyng; *flactor, flactenciz,*
Marcor; Marcessibilis, Marcibilis
(A.).
to Weltire⁵; *voluere, volutare, &*
cetera; vbi to torne (A.).

¹ A wicker trap for fish. Compare a Trunk, above, p. 395. Tusser, in his 'Februaries Abstract,' bids the farmer

'Watch ponds, go looke to *weedes* and hooke,
Knaues sold repent to steale in Lent.'
Five Hundred Pointes, ch. xxxvi. st. 31.

Horman has 'One hath robbed my weyle: *Predo nassam diripuit*.' In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, ii. 319, we are told how 'Moyses was putte in a *wecle* made of rishes.' 'They putte hym in a *wcle* in to the sea [*in piscella*]' *ibid.* iv. 353. '*Fuscina*, a wheel or leap.' Staubridge. '*Gargens*, wael.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 80. 'Weyle to take fvshe. *Excipula*.' Huloet.

² In the *Story of Genesis & Exodus*, 1914, we read of Joseph that his father 'wulde dat he sulde hem ten dat he *wel*deerd sulde ben.'

A. S. *peaw*, manner, custom.

³ In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 17, is given a recipe for a 'Potage of welkes.' 'Turbin, m. The shelle fish called a whelke or winkle.' Cotgrave. 'A welke, fish, Turbo,' Manup. Vocab. A. S. *weloc*. The word occurs again below, p. 418.

⁴ In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 81, l. 1255, the Trinity MS. reads

'For *welcxd* in þat gres grene þat euer sippen hæp þen sene.'

See also p. 644, l. 11213—

'he þat þe walud wand mought ger, in a night leif and fruit'ber.

A.S. *wealowan*, *wealcian*, to fade, become yellow. 'Thei ben maad as the hei of the feald, and as grene eerbe of roouys, which is dried, or *welcwide*, bifer that it cam to ripe-
ness.' Wyclif, 4 Kings xix. 26 (P.). See also Isaiah xix. 6, Joshua xviii. 3, and Mark
iv. 6. In the *Allit. Poems*. C. 475, Jonah on waking is described as finding the gourd

'Al welved & wasted þo worþelych leues.'

'Herbis wox dry, wallowing and gan to faid.' G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 72.

In a poem written c. 1300, we have the following:

'Such serewe hath myn sides thurb-docht, When y shal murthes mete.'

That al y *wecolewe* a-way to noht,

'The fayrenesse of the worlde was *velued* wyth breunnyng of thre fyres.' *Myroure of our Ladye*, p. 216.

⁵ A frequentative formed from A.S. *weallian*, to roll, totter (Lye). Baret gives 'to turne or walter in mire, as hogges do, *voluto*.' In the struggle between Arthur and the giant we read—

'Zitt es the warlow so wyghte, he *walters* hymo vndere,

Wrothely thai wrythyne and wrvstille togeders;

Welters and walowes ouer with-in thase bushes.' *Morte Arthura*, 1140.

See also ll. 890, 2147. 'He was waltryd bifor hir feet, and he lay without soule and wretchidful.' Wyclif, Judges v. 27 (Purvey). 'Thou welterest in the myer, as thou were a sowe. I walter, I tumble. *Be me roystre*. Hye you, your horse is waltreyuge yonder.' Palsgrave. In Barbour's *Brue*, xi. 24, we are told that

'A litill stane oft, as men sayis, May ger weltir ane mekill wane.'

'By lytel and lytel he synketh in to the fyldth pleasure of it, even as an hors the softer myre or claye he *waltreth* hymys lfe in the more easely he lyeth and empyrnteth deper his synnyltude in it.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 204. 'A! in woo I *waltre*, as wayys in pe wynd!' Digby Mysteries, p. 86, l. 819. 'Wallowyng, or full of walttryng. *Volutabundus*.' Hulbet.

A Welte¹; *interuenium* (A.).
to Wene; *Arbitrari, Reri, & cetera*;
vbi to trowe (A.).

A Wenge; *Ala, vola* (A.).

Wenyng; *Arbitracio, Autumacio, & cetera*; vbi trowyng (A.).

to Wepe; *dolere, con-, euolare, flere, lacrimari, leuis cordis structura flere, grauioris affectus plorare, velocioris jllacrimare, lamentari, lugere, merere, gemere, gemiscere, jn-, plorare, ululare, lacrimas fundere, vagire infantum est, vagilare* (A.).

Wepynge; *flebilis, & cetera*; vbi sary, & vbi sorow (A.).

Werre; *guerra, guerrinus, & cetera*; vbi batelle (A.).

Wery; *Aliolus, defessus jtinere, lassus, lassatus labore* (A.).

vn Wery; *jndefessus* (A.).

to make Wery; *fatigare, fessare, lassare, deficere, fatiscere, lussescere* (A.).

to wax Wery; *deficisci* (A.).

to Wery²; *Strangulare, Suffocare, jugulare, prefocare* (A.).

+Werying; *jugulamen, jugulamentum, Suffocamen* (A.).

y^o Werlde; *Mundus, Emisperium, orbis, orbiculus, Seculum, Cosmus, Microcosmus; secularis* (A.).

Werldly; *Mundanus, temporalis* (A.).

Werse; *deterior & -vs, peior & pcius* (A.).

A Wesande³; *Arteria, jsophagus* (A.).

A Wesche; *tesquum, in plurali tesqua* (A.).

¹ A patch.

² Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, Bk. viii. p. 251, uses this word in the sense here given of strangle:

'twa grete serpentis perfay, The quhilk he *weryit* with his handis tway.'
Jamieson quotes from the *Lamentation of Lady Scotland*, A. iii. a 6—

'Sum *wyrreit* was, and blawin in the air.'

Wyntoun, III. iii. 129, has the word in its modern use of worry:

'It hapnyde syne at a huntynge Wytht wolwys hym to *weryde* be;
and also Douglas, Bk. x. p. 394—

'He has *werryit* the noithird on the plane.'

In *Havelok*, 1921, we read—

'On the morwen, hwan it was day, He on other *wirwed* lay.'
See also *ibid.* l. 1915. Hampole tells us the world is like a wilderness

'pat ful of wild bestes e sene, pat wald *worow* men bylyve;
Als Lyons, libardes, and wolwes kene,
where the Addit. MS. 11305 reads for the last line,

'The whilke wol a man *strangly* and destreye.'

See also the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6264, Worry in Atkinson's Gloss. of the Cleveland Dialect, and Ray's North-Country Glossary. A.S. *wyrrgan*. See also To Worowe, below. 'There is ouer mony doggis in Scotland that *wirreis* thre master as Acteon was *virreit*.' *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 156.

³ 'The weasan of a man's throte; the windpipe. *curculio*.' Baret. 'Oeson, m. The weason or throte-pipe.' Cotgrave. See also Barbour's *Bruc*, vii. 584. A.S. *wesund*. 'Wesant of the throte. *Curculio*.' Hulot. '*Hic ysophagus*, A^c waysande.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 185. Compare Throttle bolle, above, p. 386. In one MS., Harl. 4780, of Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomaeus *De Propr. Rerum*, *weson* is constantly used where other MSS. read arteries. Thus in bk. v. ch. xxxvii. ff. 40^b, he writes: 'In a man þe herte is as a rote and a more in a tree þe *wosen* þat cometh of þe lifte wombe of þe herte is like þe stok & þe body of a tree & fer fro þe tree hert he wexeth forked in tweye parties, one vpward & þe oþer dounward & þilke parties ben y-branched & i-forked and departed as a zerd y-made of rys & of sprays, bowes & tygges in to alle þe body y-sprad anon to þe weyes of herte in þe skyn, & whan þe hert closeth, þei closen also; and again, ch. lxi. ff. 49: 'And alle þe weynes be made of [o]urteil and nouzt of two as þe arteries ben & *wosen*, for þe arteries fougten spiritus & kepeþ & saueþ hem. Also þese arteries ben made & compownd of two small ledene pipes þat ben cleped curteles.'

to Wesche; *Abluere, colluere, diluere, luere, lauare, di-, Mundare, purgare, purificare, tergere, de-* (A.).

†Weschyn; *lotus, lautus, lautus* (A.).

†vn Weschyñ; *jllotus, jllautus, jllautus* (A.).

†Weschynge; *lauacio, laucio, locio* (A.).

Wesylle; *Mustela, Mustelinus* (A.).

ye Weste; *Occidens; Occidentalis* (A.).

to Wete; *humectare, lauare, diluare, Madefacere, madificare, humefacere, madidare, liquidare* (A.).

†Weytt; *Maditas, [et] cetera; vbi Moystour* (A.).

†A Wethy¹; *Restis* (A.).

W ante H.

Whay²; *Serum* (A.).

Whaynte; *rafer, & cetera; vbi wily* (A.).

to Whake³; *tremere, con-, ex-, tremiscere, con-, ex-, palpare, frigitire* (A.).

Whakyn; *frigor, frigucies, tremor* (A.).

A Whalme⁴; *quassacio, molacrum* (A.).

Whare; *vbi, quo, sed differunt: quo est interrogatiuum motus, ut: quo tendit rex; vbi vero est interrogatiuum permanencie, ut: vbi per-*

noctauit (pernoctat A.) regina vel domina vel hera, & cetera.

Whare of; *vnde.*

Whare fore; *quare, quapropter, vnde & cetera; vbi why (qwy A.).*

Wha sume euer (Wha som euer A.); *quicumque, quisquis.*

Whase (Whayse A.); *cuius, cujas; versus:*

¶Cuias de gente, cuium de re petit apte.

Whedir; *An, ne, putas, siue* (A.).

Whedir; *uter* (A.).

Whedernot pees; *hiccine, heccine, hoccine* (A.).

Whodirnot; *eciam, numquid, nonne, si* (A.).

Whedirnot þus; (A.).

A Wheylle; *Rota, Machina, rotula, rotella* (A.).

†A Wheylle of A drawe wele⁵; *Anlea* (A.).

†A Whele wryght; *Rotarius* (A.).

†a Whelebarowe; *cenovectorium, (scenovectorium A.).*

A Whelpe; *Catulus, Catula, Catellus & -la* (A.).

Whenne; *quando.*

Whete; *ceres, frumentum, triticum; triticeus, cerealis, frumenticeus particippia.*

to gedder Wheto; *frumentari.*

a Whetto stone⁶; *cos.*

†A Whewe⁷; *fistula* (A.).

†to Whewe; *fistulare* (A.).

¹ 'A with, restis.' Manip. Vocab. 'A willowe tree, or withie, *salix*.' Barot. 'Har, f. A with of greene stickes.' Cotgrave. 'Take an arme greet *withi* bough.' Palladius *On Husbondrie*, p. 75, l. 412. A. S. *wiððe, wiðig*.

² 'Hoc serum, A^c. way.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

³ 'To whake, *trepidare*.' Manip. Vocab. At the end of the world, says Hampole, 'þe erthe þat þai sal on stand sal seake, Thugh þair syn, and tremble and *whake*.' P. of Cons. 5410.

'Contremo, to whakyn.' Medulla.

⁴ Chaucer says that the

'Hous of Fame was ful Of *qualme* of folke & eke of bestes.' Pt. 2, l. 878.

⁵ See a Drawynge whele, above, p. 107. 'Anlea. A wheell off a drauthe wille. *Haustia*. A wheel þat drawyth water.' Medulla. Horman uses a similar word: 'there must be made a *truce-whele* [*tympanium*] to wynd vp stone.'

⁶ See Questano, above, p. 297.

⁷ 'To whistle shrilly, as plovers do.' Jamieson. Hence our interj. 'Whew!'

A Why¹; *bucula, juuena, juuencula* (A.).

Why; *Cur, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, qua de causa, unde* (A.).

Whidir; *quo* (A.).

Whiddirward; *quorsum* (A.).

Whilke²; *vbi qwylke* (A.).

A While; *Articulus, Momentum; momentaneus* (A.).

Whilke; *qui, que, quod* (A.).

a Whyñ buske (A Whyñne A.); *saliunca, saliuncula, paliurus (palurus A.)*.

Whenne; *unde* (A.).

a Whip; *flagrum (flagellum A.), scutica, scopius (scorpio A.), & cetera; vbi A scourge.*

to Whype; *flagellare.*

a Whip corde; *resticula.*

fa Whyscheñ (Whischyne A.)³; *pulhuillus.*

A Whistylle; *fistula* (A.).

Whyte; *Albus natura, Albidus, Alburnus, Albiosus, bissimus, medio producto, Candidus arte, candidatus* (A.).

to be White; *Candere, ex-, in-, candescere, ex-, in-, Albere, ex-* (A.).

to mak White; *Albare, de-, albidare, candidare, candicare, de-* (A.).

Whittnesse; *Albedo, Albucies, Candor* (A.).

a Whyte of A nege (Whitt of y^e egge A.); *Albucium, Albumen (Albumens A.)*.

A Weche⁴; *veneficus* (A.).

A Wechecrafte; *Sortilegium, venificium idem est* (A.).

a Whyte of A nee; *Albugo, Albucies; versus:*

¶ *Albucies oculis, albumen conuenit ouo.*

† Whyte As snawe; *niveus.*

† Whyte wyne; *Amenium.*

¹ In Ray's *Gloss. of North Country Words*, ed. Skeat, is given 'Whye, *sb.* juuena Danis hodiernis et Scottis *que*—*Nicholson*. Whee, or whey, *sb.* an heifer. The only word used here (in the East Riding of Yorkshire) in that sense.' 'Why, an heifer,' also occurs in Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. Jamieson gives 'Quey, Quy, Quoy, Quayach, Quoyach, Queoch, Quoyoch. *s.* A cow of two years old.' Cf. Dan. *que*, a heifer. 'Hec juuena, Anglice quee.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. 'Hec juuena, a qweye.' *ibid.* p. 218. 'Augt. 24, 1462. Codicillus. Coram Deo et hominibus, etc. It is my will yat my sister haue ij kye, i qweye, xl yerds of lyncloth, xl yerds of herden cloth.' Will of Simon Mertlet, Vicar of Waghen, *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. 'Item, I geue to him vj oxen iiii^r kye or qweyes to be taken out of my store at Newbiggine.' Will of E. Michell, 1565, *Wills & Invent.* i. 230. 'Item I gyue unto Jane wate my dowghter one qweye calfe.' Will of C. Cotts, 1568, *ibid.* p. 293.

² Qwylke does not occur: perhaps qwylte is meant.

³ A cushion, see Qwhischen, p. 298. In *Str Gairaine*, 877, are mentioned 'Whysynes vpon quildepoyntes, þat koynt wer boþe.' The Invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'iij whischons de tapisteriwerke.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 139.

⁴ The term witch was applied to persons of both sexes. Thus the author of *Genesis & Exodus*, speaking of the magicians of Egypt, says that Pharaoh 'seute after riches kire'; l. 2919: see also l. 2927, and *Allit. Pomes*, C. 1577: 'weychez and walkyries wonnen to þat sale.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, ii. 321, renders *argures* by *wiches*: 'theire *wiches* safe answerde;' and again, iv. 167, he says of Julian the Apostate, 'þis Iulianus in his childhode lerned nygromancie and *wiechecraft* . . . and a fend shewed hym to hym by the doynge of a *wiche* [*magia mediante apparuit*].' 'In þat Persida bygan first *wiche craft* [*ars magica*] in Nemproot þe geauntes tyme.' *ibid.* i. 95; see also iii. 177, and v. 87. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 402, we read of 'A man that was of false bileue and a *wich*, that lenyd not on the sacramente.' 'And some of the laughed him to scornie . . . and . . . called hym a *wytche*.' Copland's *Kyng Arthure*, 1557, Bk. I. ch. viii. See *Handlyng Synne*, 351, Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 9, &c.

'Drigmen, weppmen & wifmen ce þatt folghem *wiche craftes*.'

Ormulum, 7077;

In *Roland & Otuel*, l. 1151, we have *wichede*=bewitched. 'Hic *sortilagus*, A. *wiche*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195. See Wyche, below.

†a Whywer (Whyver A.)¹; *corinthus, faretta (pharatra A.), forulus, forellus.*

†a Whywer for bowes; *Architesis.*

a Wharle²; *giraculum, neopellum, vertibulum.*

*a Whorlebone³; *internodium (giraculum A.) vertibra, vertibrium.*

a Whorle wynde; *turbo, -binis, medio correpto.*

W ante I.

Wyche craffe; *sortilegium, sors.*

a Wyche (Whiche A.)⁴; *fitonissa, maleficus, sacrilege; versus:*

¶ *Venificas, magicas dicas lami- asque (quoque A.) sagas.*

incantatrix, strix, sagana, prestigiatrix, rates, noxa, & cetera; ubi A diuinaure.

Wyde; *Amplus, spaciosus.*

a Wydnes; *Amplitudo.*

Wyde opyñ; *resupinus (supinus A.); versus:*

¶ *Debet habere virum mulier resupina supinum.*

A Wydowe; *vidua, Relicta, orba; orbatus, viduatus (A.).*

A Wiefe; *Coniunx, gamos grece, Nupta, Sponsa, vxor; vxoreus (A.).*

A Wife modir; *Socrus (A.).*

Wight; *Alicer, Acer, Accelerans, Acupedi- us, Admissus, Adripes, Alipes,*

Agilis, Celer, Celiber, Citus, Con- citus, Curax, Curaculus, Efficax, festinus, levis, properans, Subtilis, impiger, velox, properus, pernix, producto -i, ocior, ocissimus, impetu- osus, prepes, volucer, preceps (A.).

Wightnesse; *Alacritas, Alacrimonia, celeritas factorum, velocitas pedum est & corporum, pernicies, per- nicitas⁵ (A.).*

a Wyke of y^e eghe (Wyte of the ee A.)⁶; *hirquus.*

Wickod; *Austerus, Cauteratus, ex- cratus, execrabilis, flagiciosus, fa- cinerosus, ferus, improbus, cru- delis, impius, Nefandus in opere, Nepharie de preteritis, perui- car, iniquus, Malignus, maleficus, pernix, medio correpto, pernici- osus, peruersus, prauus, pñterus, sceleratus, seuerus, sinister, sceles- tus (A.).*

Wickidly; *jñique, i[n]iuste, perper- am, perui- caciter, male, prauae, perverse (A.).*

Wickidnes; *facinus, flagicium, sed flagicia sunt que in deum fecimus, facinora que in homines; versus:*

¶ *flagicium dic quod in deum, facinus homines quod dic.*

impietas, iniquitas, malignitas, nephas indeclinabile (A.).

¹ A quiver. 'Hec feretra, Anglice, qwywere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196. 'Item ij. bowes and a whyver and xviij shafts xij.' Invent. of Anne Nycolson, 1537, Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 107.

² 'Whorle or wherne for a spindle, spondilus.' Huloet. 'A wherle or wherne that women put in their spindles, spondylus.' Baret. 'Peson, m. A wherne or wherle to put on a spindle.' Cotgrave. 'A whorle, verticillum, splendilus.' Manip. Vocab. 'I tryll my whirlygyg rounde aboute. Je pirouette. I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my whirlygyg longer about than thou shalt do thyne.' Palsgrave. 'Giraculum, a chyllys whyrle.' Medulla. See Paston Letters, iii. 270. where are mentioned 'vj soketes with branches to remove, iij wherwhilles to the same, &c.' See Qwherel, above, p. 298.

³ See Qwhirlebone, above, p. 298.

⁴ See A Weche, above, p. 416.

⁵ These latin equivalents appear to have been inserted by a mistake of the copier, whose eye perhaps was caught by Wicked and Wickidnes.

⁶ Manip. Vocab. gives 'The wyke of the eye, hirquus.' In Sir Gawaine, 1572, we read of the bear that 'he scope fened at his mouth vnfayn bi þe wykes,' where the meaning is the corners of the mouth. II. Best, in his Farming, &c. Book, p. 14, uses it in the same sense: 'this disease proceeds from a defect in nature, for a greate parte of thaire meate, whiles that they are chewing of it, workes forth of the wykes of thaire mouthes.'

a Wykett (Wickett A.)¹; *valva*, & cetera; vbi A gate.

A Wicker²; *vitiliyo, vimen, vitulamen*, & cetera; vbi twygge (A.).

Wylde; *Acer, indomitus, bruteus, feralis, Silvester, ferus*, & cetera; vbi felle (A.).

A Wyld beste; *ferus, fera* (A.).

Wylde vyne³; *labrusca; labruscosus* (A.).

Wyldernes; *desertum, heremus, solitudo; herimicola, que colit heremum* (A.).

A Wile; *Astus* (A.).

Willfulle; *Adoptimus, beneuolus, beneplacitus, voluntarius* (A.).

†A Wylght; *Salix* (A.).

Wyly; *Argutus, Astulus, Callidus, Cautus, dolosus, subtilis, vaser, versipellis, versutus*, & cetera; vbi wise & vbi false (A.).

†vn Wyly; vbi fonde (A.).

Wylynes; *Argucia, Astucia, Astu* indeclinabile; *versus*:

¶*Calliditas, Astucia, Cantela vel Astus,*

Hys prudencia vel versucia consocietur (A.).

A Wilke⁴; *Conchile, testudo* (A.).

A Wille; *Beneplacitum, libitum, voluntas, sententia, desiderium, velle* (A.).

of an Wille; *vnanimis, vnanimus, vnicors* (A.).

†Willy; *beneuolus, voluntarius, gratuitus, Spontarius, vltroneus* (A.).

†vn Wylly; *Coactus, iuuitus* (A.).

a Wymbylle⁵; *dolabra; dolabellula (dolabrella A.), dolabellum, terebrum, terebellum, teratrum, teratrum*.

A Wympylle⁶; *peplum* (A.).

Wynchester; *vintonia; wintoniensis* (A.).

a Wyndas (Wyndes A.)⁷; *troclea, carchesium vel carchesia plurali (pluraliter A.).*

¹ See *Allit. Poems*, B. II. 501, 857. In Neckam, *Treatise De Utensilibus*, viket is used apparently for a small window. Speaking of the room in which a scribe writes he says—
viket fenestrat les saanz

‘habeat ei lodium, cuius beneficio lux intrare possit si forte fenestrellam impugnet insultus del nor3

venti aquilonaris.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 117.

² Item j basket of wykers.’ Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf’s goods, at Caistor, 1459, in Paston Letters, i. 482.

³ MS. wyne. ‘A wild vine, labrusca, labruscum.’ Baret, who adds, ‘*Labrusca autem dicta est (teste seruijo) quod in agrorum labris, hoc est marquicibus et sepibus nascatur.*’

⁴ See a Welke, above, p. 413.

⁵ ‘A wimble, or auger, terebra.’ Baret. ‘Toret, m. a small wimble.’ Cotgrave. ‘Make an hole with a wymbulle, and what colour that thou wylt dystemper with water, and put hit in at the hole, the fruite schalbe of the same colour.’ Treatise on Grafting, &c., from the Pilkington MS. Percy Soc. p. 68. See the directions for grafting olives in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 190, l. 85: ‘Unto the pith a firensh wymblye in bore.’ ‘Dolabellum. A lytyl wymbyl.’ Medulla. Tusser, amongst the farmer’s ‘Husbandlie Furniture,’ mentions ‘cart ladder and wimblye, with peccer and pod.’ cl. xxiii. st. 6. ‘Toret, wyable (nauigere).’ W. de Biblesworth in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 170.

⁶ Cotgrave gives ‘*Gwinple*, f. The crepine of a Frenchie hood.’ Baret renders *Peplum* by ‘an imbrodered vesture, or manner of hooide to couer the heade; it is now vsed for a kerchiefe, worne specially as women do going to church.’ Gower uses the verb *bi-wympled*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, leaf 4. A.S. *wimpe*. In Trevisa’s trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 31, it is stated that Sother the pope ‘ordeynede þat a nonne, a mychoun, schulde nouȝt hanlle þe towyaies of the awtor, noper doo ensens [yn þe encenser], but sche schal bere a velle on hire heed,’ where the Harl. version reads ‘sche scholde use a wymple,’ the Latin being *velum in capite portet*. See also G. Douglas, *Encydus*, pp. 46, 124, 383, &c.

⁷ In a letter from Margaret Paston to John Paston, 1449, *Paston Letters*, i. 82, we read—‘I prey ȝee to gete some crosse bowis and wyndloes to bind them with and quarrels; on which Sir J. Penn, the ellitor, says ‘*wyndloes* are what we call now grappling irons’

to Wynde clews¹; *globare*, con-,
glomerare.

†to Wynde spules²; *deuoluere*.

a Wynde; *Aura*, *flatus*, *flamen*, *in-*
petus, *spiramen*, *turbo*, *ventus*, *ven-*
ticulus *diminutiuum* (*ventulus*
A.).

Wyndy; *ventosus*, *ventuosus*.

a Wyndowe; *fenestra*, *-trela*, *festa*
(*fenestratus* A.), *specular*, *specu-*
lare, & *cetera*.

*a Wyndowe clathe³; *pala*, *venti-*
labrum.

†to make Wyndowe; *fenestrare* (A.).

†to Wyndowe; *ventulare*, *euentulare*
(A.).

a Wynde mylne; *molendinum ven-*
tilicum.

a Wype⁴; *vipa*, *Avis* *est*.

Wyne; *vinum*, *liber*, *ceciubium*, *liens*,
temetum, *temulentus*, *sapa*, *latea*,
euan *i. deus vini*, *rosetum*, *cla-*
retum; *vincus*, *viniferus*, *vinolen-*
tus, *vinosus* *participia*; *versus*:

¶ *Vina*, *merum*, *bachus*, *bromius*
vel liber, *yacus*,

Est idromel, *mulsum*, *nectar*,
cervisera, *sisera*,

Pigmentum, *mustum*, *mellicra-*
tumque, *phalerum*.

Wyne lees (Wyne leys A.); *tarta-*
rum, *vinacium*.

with which the bow-string is drawn home.' Again, at p. 487, we find 'iij grete crosbowes of stele, with one grete dowble *wyndas* ther too.' See also iii. 34. Dutch *windas*, Fr. *guindas*, a winding axle. See *Allit. Poems*, C. 103, where the seamen

'Wist at þe *wyndas* wezen her ankres.'

Neckam, in his Treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 115, speaking of the fitting out of a ship, says—

sedem	wind-yse	grece	lant	ro
'juxta transtrum assit troclea, et dicitur a troclos, quod est rotundum, vel a rota			kables, cordes	
dictum instrumentum, eo quod circumvoluitur troclea ut rudentes circumligati firmiores				
veil	diverseté	venti	suslevé	avalé

sint, et ut velum, per variationem aure nunc superiorior, nunc inferiorior. Dicitur windoyse

troclea *rotunda* *moles*.'

¹ See Clews, p. 67. 'To wind vp as a thred, *glomerare*.' Baret.

² See Spule, above, p. 357.

³ In the *Ancien Riecl*, p. 270, we are told that Ish-boseth lay and slept and had set a woman to be keeper of the gate 'pat *windrede* hweate.' and the sons of Rechab. Remmon and Baanah, came and found that the woman had left off 'hire *windwinge*.' In a recipe for 'Furments,' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 7, we are told to take wheat, pick it clean and 'þen *wyndo* hit wele.' See also *Forme of Cury*, Recipe No. 1. Maundeville tells us how Julian the Apostate dug up the body of John the Baptist, 'and let *wyndre* the Askes in the wynd.' p. 107.

'Himm sholde bringenn inn hiss handd & forr to cleinnenn himm hiss corn.'

Hiss *windell* for to *winduenn*,

Ormulum, 10483.

In the Invent. of Master George Nevill, taken in 1567, are mentioned 'one grindstone and one *windcloth* iij^s.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 211; see also p. 61; and in the Invent. of Thomas Arkyndal, in 1449, we have 'a steynd clathe vjd'. A *wyndaw* clath iij^sd'. *Wills & Inents*, i. 104; and in that of Hugh Grantham, in 1410, is an item 'de iij^s. de iij saccis cum j *wyndogagelathe*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden; iv. 341, has: 'misbiled men . . . *wynede* þe askes away with þe wynde [*pulvis* in *acre ventidatus* est].' 'Ventilo, to wyndyn or sperlyn.' *Medulla*. '*Hoc ventilabrum*, A. wyndlylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

⁴ Baret gives 'Upupa, a bastard Plouer or blacke Plouer.' Halliwell says this is the Lapwing, but the Upupa is properly the Hoopoe. Cotgrave gives 'Hupe, f. The Whoope or dunghill Cocke, a bird that nestles in mans ordure.' Cooper, in his Thesaurus, says 'Upupa. A birde no bigger then a thrush, and hath a creste from his bill to the vtermost parte of his heade, which he strouteth vp, or holdeth downe accordynge to his affection: wherefore it can not be our lapwyng, as it hath been taken for. It is rather to be called an Houpe.'

A Wyne potte; *bacarium, baccarina, bascanda, vas vinarium, & cetera.*
 Wynninge; *Emolumentum, lucrum, questus; questuosus; lucellum diminutivum, molimentum (A.).*
 to Wynne; *lucrari, lucrificare (A.).*
 A Wyenner; *lucrificus (A.).*
 to Wynche¹; *Calcitrare, re-, repercutere, repedare, dumpedare (A.).*
 Wynter; *Bruma, brumalis, yems; jemalis, hibernus; ymber, hiemacula, & cetera (A.).*
 to Wyntyr; *brumare, brumescere, hybernare (A.).*
 A Wyntir haule²; *hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum (A.).*
 to Wype; *tergere, de-, ac-, Abstergere (A.).*
 to Wype away; *Abstergere (A.).*
 Wypynge; *tergosus (A.).*
 Wyrshipe; *honor, honoriculus, Cultus, decor, latus, decusacio, gloria hominis est, aeterna dei, ydolatria*

ydolorum, dignitas, digma, fasses, honoracio, laus, Nomen (A.).
 vn Wyrshipe; *ubi Schame (A.).*
 to Wirshipe; *Adorare, Colere, per-, decorare, decusare, deferre, donare, honorare, honorificare, procumbere, venerari, venustari, prophannare, reuereri (A.).*
 Wirshipfulle; *ubi worthy (A.).*
 Wyrdis (Wyrd systres A.)³; *parce.*
 Wyre; *ereductile.*
 to Wyrke; *Aporiare & -ri, Anziari, conari, cooperari, Conniti, instare, insudare, inuigilare, laborare, Niti, operari, pario, peperit, re-, vexare, sudare (A.).*
 †to Wyrke A Medyeñ; *Conferre (A.).*
 †yt Wirkis with bothe y^e handis; *equimanus (A.).*
 A Wrytte; *breue (A.).*
 to Wysche; *interpretare in malo, optare, vouere causa; vt voueo quod fecissem librum i. opto (A.).*

¹ 'To kicke; to spurne; to winse; *Calcitro, recalcitro.* A kicking, or winsing. *Calcitratus.* A kicker, or winner, *calcitro.*' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Regimber*, to winse, kick, spurn, strike back with the feet. *Regimber, m.* a winner, kicker, spurner.' See also s.v. *Calcitrer, Recalcitrer, Ruer des pieds.* 'I wyneche as a horse dothe, *je regymbe.*' Palsgrave. 'To winche or wince, *calcitrare.*' Manip. Vocab. Derived by Stratmann from O. Fr. *guincher*, q.v. in Cotgrave. In the *Morte Arthure* we find—

'Quarrelles quawayntly swappes thorowe knyghtes
 With iryne so wekyrly, that *wyneche* they neuer.'

² Amongst the rooms mentioned in the Inventory of Sir J. Pastolf's castle at Caistor, 1459, we find 'The utmost chamber nexte *Winter Halle*,' called again '*Aula Yemalis.*' Paston Letters, i. 486, 487. '*Zetas hiemales*, winter-selde; *zetas aestuales*, summer-selde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

³ Fate or destiny. The *weird sisters* of Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, I. iii. 32, &c., are the *Parcae* or Fates, of whom Peacock, in the *Repressor*, p. 155, says: 'ij sistris (whiche ben spiritis) comen to the cradilis of infantis forto sette to the babe what schal bifalle to him.' In the *Allit. Poems*, A. 249, we have: 'what *wyrde* hatz hyder my iuel wayned?' see also l. 273, 'hou hatz called by *wyrde* a bef,' and B. 1224.

'As hus *werdes* were ordeined by wil of owre lorde.' P. Plowman, C. iv. 241.
 In Barbour's *Bruce*, xviii. 45, we read—

'We ar few, our fais ar feill God may richt weill our *werdis* deill.'
 A.S. *wyrd*, fate. 'This goddes ettilit, gif *werdes* war not contrare,
 This realme to be superior and maistres

To all laudis.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. i. p. 13.

'The *weird sisteris* defendis that suld be wit.' *ibid.* Bk. iii. p. 80.

'Worpe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe *wyrde* lykez hit hafe.' *Sir Gawayne*, 2134.
 The word occurs several times in the *Destruction of Troy*: thus at l. 4199, Calchas goes to the temple of Apollo, 'praiond hym full prestly, as a pure god,
 To warne hym full wightly which *wirdis* shuld happyn.'
 See also ll. 629, 4188, and 7051, and *Kauf Coitscar*, 379, where the Collier, when his wife dissuades him from venturing to Paris, exclaims, 'lat me wrik as I will, the *weird* is mine awin.'

to be Wisse; *Callere, sapere* (A.).

Wyse; *Altus, Argutus, Artitus, Astutus, Callidus, cautus, consertus, conspectus, cordatus, doctus, dogmaticus, disertus, discretivus, dolosus, discretus, deliberans, effaber, faber, varus, gnarus, Nauus, gnauus, ingeniosus, judicialis, fronos grece, fronicus, peritus, prouidus, prouidens, prudens, Sagax, sapiens, Sciens, Sciuis, Sciulus, solers, Subtilis, Sophisticus, Sophismaticus* (A.).

Wysdome; *Argucia, Artus, Astucia, Calliditas, Cautela, Circumspectio, doctrina, discrecio, deliberacio, dissertitudo, dolus, ingenium, gnauia, Elacio, fronsis, Musa, Minerua, sapientia, Sciencia, Solercia, Sal Apud antiquos erat neutri generis, Sophia* (A.).

Wysely; *argute, callide, caute, prouide, prudenter.*

to Wytt¹; *imponere, imputare, & cetera; vbi [to blame]* (A.).

†to Wytt gude; *legare, gadiare, disponere* (A.).

†Wytinge; *legacio; legatorius* (A.).

Wyth; *Cum, preposicio* (A.).

to Withdrawwe; *Subtrahere, & cetera; vbi to Steytle* (A.).

to Withhalde; *Detinere* (A.).

Wyth-jn; *infra, intus, intra, intrinsecus, introrsus, interius, implicite, inclusive.*

Wyth-oute; *foras, foris, af-, exclusiue, extra, exterius, extrinsecus, explicite, foras signat mocionem, vt: venio foras; sed foris signat permanenciam jn loco, vt: sto foris.*

Wyth owtyñ; *sine, expers, inmunis, jnpers.*

Wyth owtyñ doute; *examussim, indubitanter, certe, profecto, proculdubio, prorsus.*

Withowteñ ende; *vbi endles.*

Withowteñ rewlo; *Abnormis, Anormalus.*

to Withstande; *vbi gaynstande.*

Wittlesse; *vbi fonde.*

Wittnesse; *testamentu[m], testimonium, Martiria, Martirium in singulari; testabilis.*

Wytnes; *affirmare, asserere, testari, con-, de-, prohibere, testificari, testimoniare.*

A Wytnesse; *testis, Martir* (A.).

A Wytte; *genium, jn-, indolis, intellectus, sensus naturalis est, intellectus in re obscura, & cetera; (vbi wisdomes A.).*

¹ 'I wyte, I blame or put one in faulte, *je encoulpe*. I lay the faulte, I laye the wyte or the blame to a person. *Je luy donne tort*. I layed the wyte upon hym: *je luy donnay le tort*. I laye the wyte of an offence to one's charge. *Je encoulpe*.' Palsgrave.

'De wite is hise, De right is hire.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2035.

'þan hym spak syre Sortybrant; "Wyl þat þe selue, syr Amyrant."

Sir Ferumbras, 5127.

See also the *Sege off Melayne*, 555: 'þo wyte is all in the;' and *Roland & Otuel*, 1326, and the *Song of Roland*, l. 90. 'To wite, *culpate*.' *Manip. Vocab.* In the *Anceren Riecle*, p. 304, we read—'Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen.' A. S. *witan*, to blame, reproach. See also P. *Plowman*, A. x. 73, *William of Palerne*, 519, and Ray's *Gloss. of North-Country Words*. In the 'Kings Quair,' pr. in *Poetic Remains of Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 98, we read—

'Who should me wite to write thereof'

See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 76, and C. 501. In the *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 197, is a Ballad on 'Man his owne woe,' the burden of which is—

'I may say, and so may mo,

I wyte myssylfo myne owene woo.'

In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, l. 42, we are advised

'þer while þi sones ȝouge leþ þou hem chastise & lere;

Wite þi douttren with eye wel, þat þai haue of þe fere.'

†A Wytte worde¹; *legacio, legatum.*

W ante O.

Wode; *Arepticius, Abrepticius, amicus, Astralis, Astrosus, Amens, ceruicatus, demens, demoniacus, euarguminus, ferox animo, ferus natura, freniticus, furibundus, furiosus, interdum exapes indeclinabile, immanis, insanus, separ, lunaticus, rapidus, vesanus* (A.).

†to be Wode; *bachari, debachari, insanire, evire* (A.).

†to make Wode; *furiare* (A.).

†to wax Wode; *efferrare, insanire* (A.).

Wodenes; *Ameucia, demencia, furor, furia, insania, insanies, ferocitas, immanitas, rabies, vesania* (A.).

A Woke²; *vbi wouke* (A.).

to Wakyn; *deuigilare, expergificare, a sompno excitare* (A.).

to Wokyn; *expergisci, deponens & actiuum* (A.).

†A Welp; *lupus i. morbus & piscis, licos grece, lupa, lupulus* (A.).

¹ A covenant, testament, or legacy. O. Icel. *ritorð*.

² Festnes es Laverd him dredand to,

And his wite-word [testamentum] þat he schewed in þo.

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxiv. 14.

In the Kirkton-in-Lindsay Church Accounts, under date 1513, is an item, 'Received for Will. Briggs bereall and for his wyrtward vjs. viij^d.' The verb to write = to bequeath occurs very commonly in 15th and 16th century wills. Thus in the *Test. Ebor.* iv. 41, in the Will of Robert Pynkney, Chantry-priest at Hornby, in 1489, we read: 'for my mortuary I write my best moveable. Also I write v pund of wax to be burnyd at myn obiet. Also I write to evere preist dwelling in Hornby forsaid viij^d.' And again, p. 77, in the Will of John Brown, of York, 1492, 'I wit a grete brasse pot to Seynt Anton gild, to be prayed for.' 'The residue, my dettes paid and my witworde fulfilled, I wit to Richard Wynder, Pewterer, and to Robert Preston, glasier.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 88, Will of W. Wynter, 1493. 'My wyrtword fulfyllid, then I will that my wyfe have hal the tene half.' Will of John Ferrily, 1470, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 180. In the York Hours of the Cross, pr. in the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 86, l. 55, we read—

'At þe tyme of none iesu gun cry, he wrytte his saul to his fadyr.'

See the Editor's note at p. 309.

² A week. A.S. *vice, wuce*. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 2857, is a curious legend about Lot's wife, that 'anes o þe wok day And þan þai find hir on þe morn,

þan es sco liked al away, Hale als sco was ar be-foru.'

where the other MSS. have *woke, wouke*, and *wike*; see also l. 11012; *Morte Arthure* l. 354; *Tale of Beryn*, 19; and the *Knight of La Tour Launbry*, p. 12. Maundeville says that 'in the Kyngdoms of Georgie, of Abchaz and of the little Armenye, ben gode Cristene men and devoute. For thei schryuen hem and howsele hem evermore ones or twyes in the Woke.' p. 261.

'She drof forth hir dayes in hir depe thocht,

With weping and wo all the woke ower.' *Destruct. of Troy*, 499.

Barbour, in his *Bruce*, xiv. 131, has 'refreschit weill ane ouk or mair;' where other MSS. read *wouk, oulk*, and *wেকে*; and Lyndesay, *Dreme*, p. 284, ed. 1866, has—

'He mycht pas round aboute, and cum agane,

In four þeris, saxeñe oulks, and dayis two.'

In the Ordinances of the Gild of St. George, Norwich, is one that 'ye pouer brother or sister shall haue, in ye woke, viij^d.' *Eng. Gilds*, p. 18. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden's account of Britain, says that 'þere beþ salt wellles for fram þee see, and beeth salte alle þe woke longe forto Saturday at none; and fresche fram Saturday at none for to Monday; ii. 25; and again, v. 415, he says of 'Seynt John þe Aunnecr, patriark of Alexandria, that 'he vsede twyes a wouke to sitte al day to fore þe chirche dore for to acorde men þat were in stryfe.' See also *Genesis* xxxix. 28, and *Exodus* xxxiv. 22. The form *wuke* occurs in the *Ormulum*, 4173, and *Genesis & Exodus*, 2473. 'Apo was the pharisee that with oute shewede him clothed with bountee, counterfetinge that he was iuste and liuede wel, and, as he seyde, fastede twyes in the wuke.' De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, p. 122. 'Dicretus, the woke day. *Eblonudas*, a woke.' *Medulla*.

Wodde bynde; *terebintus*; *terebintinus*.

†a Wodde caste; *strues*, *strucula* diminutivum.

a Wodde coke; *castrimerkus*.

†a Wodde crab¹; *acroma*.

a Wodde; *arbusum*, *arboretum*, *boscus*, *silvester*, *lucus*, *silva*, *nemus*, *vimen*, *virgulta*, *viretum*, & cetera.

a Wodde keper; *lucarius*, *lucar* est *precium luci* i. *silue*².

a Wodde hewer; *lignarius*.

†a Wolle bodo (Wolbodo A.)³; *multipes*.

Wolle; *lana*; *laneus*.

†a Wolle berere; *laniger*.

a Wolle house; *lanarium*.

†a Wolle maker; *lanifex*.

†Wollañd warke (Wolle werke A.); *lanificium*.

a Woman; *femina*, *femella*, *feminella*, *feminula*; *femineus*, *femininus* participia; *mulier*, *-ercula*; *muliebris*, *mulierarius*, i. per mulieres ordinatum.

A Wondyr; *vbi Marville* (A.).

A Wondyr; *Spectaculum* (A.).

*to Wonne; *Assuefacere*, *Assuescere* (A.).

to Wonne; *Accolere*, *Colere*, *habitare*, *manere*, & cetera; *vbi* to dwelle (A.).

Wonnynge; *vbi dwellynge* (A.).

Wonnynge; *Assuefacio*, *consuessio* (A.).

†to be Wont; *Assuere*, *Assuescere*, *consuere de bono*, *insuescere de malo*, *Assuescere de utroque*, *incolere*, *solere*, *persolere*, *solescere* (A.).

†Wont; *Assuetus*, *inolitus*, *solitus* (A.).

†to be vn Wont; *dessuere*, *dessuescere*, *dissolere*, *absolere*, *solere* (A.).

A Wordo; *diccio*, *dictum*, *hemus*, *logos grece*, *sermo*, *verbum*, *verbulum*, *verbiculum*, *voculum*, & cetera.

†Wordy; *verbosus*, & cetera; *vbi* Chaterer (A.).

a Worme; *vermis*, *gurgulio* vel (*sed* A.) *secundum hugonem* (dicitur A.) *curculio*, *eruca* est *vermis*, *bombricus*, (*lumbricus* A.) *producto -bri-*, est *vermis intestinum*; *lumbricosus* participium; *simultum* est *vermis in capite veruecis*, *teredo* est *vermis in ligno*, *silofagus*⁴ idem est a *silon* lignum & *fagin* comedere, *bombix*, *producto -bi-*, est *vermis faciens sericum*, *multipes*, *noctiluga* (*noctiluca* A.) est *vermis lucens in nocte*.

Wormede (Wormodo A.)⁵; *absinthium*.

to Worowe⁶; *jugulare*, *Suffocare* (A.).

to be Worth; *valere* (A.).

Worte; *ydromellum* (A.).

Worthy; *Augustus*, *Autenticus*, *autorozabilis*, *commendabilis*, *dignus*, *digniciosus* vel *digniosus*, *egregius*, *grauis*, *g[e]nerosus* ex genere, *honorabilis*, *ydmeus*, *inclitus*, *laudabilis*, *Nobilis*, *ingenius*, *insignis*, *illustris*, *patricius*, *preclarus*, *presignis*, *preclius*, *strenuus*, *probus*, *perspicuus*, *reuerendus*, *venerabilis*, *venerandus*, *bonus animo* est, *pulcher corporis*, *egregius e grege electus*, *preclarus operis claritate gloriosus*, mag-

¹ A wild crab tree. See Crab of 1^o wod, p. 79.

² See a Pryze of wodde, p. 291.

³ Compare P. Bowde, p. 46, and Malte Bowde, p. 323.

⁴ See Treworme, above, p. 393.

⁵ Wormwood. 'I am more haetyf than coles and more sours than worme.' De De-
guileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134. '*Absinthium*, aloigne, wormod.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab.
p. 139.

⁶ See to Wery, above, p. 414.

*nificus virtutibus magnus facte,
Nobilis Notus bello, jnsignis for-
titudine & insignis virtutibus,
Mirabilis est uel nobilis operibus
vel opibus uel operibus factus,
clarus honoribus, illustris factis,
eximius ob eminencia[m] exemp-
tus, sincerus, sinceris (A.).*

†vn Wordy; *jndignus, jgnobilis, gre-
galis (A.).*

Wordly; *digne, Merito (A.).*

vn Worthily; *jndigne, jnmerito
(A.).*

*a Wortewalle of a nayle¹; *re-
dundium.*

Woune; *exorditus, textus (A.).*

A Wowke²; *Ebdomada, Ebdomas;
Ebdomidarius; Septimana (A.).*

to Wowe³; *petulari, procari.*

A Wowere; *petulcus, proccator, pro-
cus; procar.*

A Wounde; *Apporia, Apparigo, Ci-
catrrix, Citricula, vulnus Armis
illatum, luor ringa, plaga ha-*

*bundancia humorum, lesio, Stig-
ma; vulnerosus; vulnusculum
(A.).*

to Wounde; *vulnerare, Carposforare,
Collidere, sauciare, plagare, pla-
giare plagis affligere uel plaga
imponere uel inferre (A.).*

Woundid; *Saucius semel, sauciatus
sepius (A.).*

A Wounder; *plagarius, plagius (A.).*

W ante R.

a Wraсте⁴; *pecten, plectrum (plec-
trellum A.), plectellum diminuti-
uum.*

to Wraсте; *pectinare.*

Wronge; *distorcio, extorcio, jus-
ticiu[m] quasi stacio juris, jnius-
ticia, jniuria (A.).*

to do Wronge; *diuuriare, jniuriare
(A.).*

Wrongfulle; *jniustus, jniuriosus,
jnuquus, erroneus; jniurius qui*

¹ A hangnail.

² See a Woke, above, p. 422.

³ 'Wowerys ther come ful many oon.' *Lyceys of Seyntys*, 1447 (Roxb. Club.), p. 62. See *Sir Eglamour*, 1064. and Wyclif, Judges, xiv. 20. 'To wowe, procare, ambire: a wower, procus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Males of byrdes drawe to company of females, and wowe wyth beokes and voyce.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. i. p. 405. 'Procus. A wower.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176. 'Procar, a wower or covetous.' Medulla. 'Hernia (broke-ballokyd) prava proco (a wower) spurcum genus.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.

'Thanne wouel wronge wisdom ful 3erne.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 74.

Again, in Passus, xi. 71, the Author rebukes the False Friars—

'By my faith, frere, quod I, 3e faren lyke þeise woweres,
þat wedde none wydwe, but forto wedde here godis.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V, pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, we read—

'Was never in Scotland heard nor seen

Such dancing nor deay

As was of woweris as I ween

At Christ's Kirk on a day.'

A. S. wogian.

⁴ A kind of musical instrument. Baret gives 'a Wroste to tunc with, plectrum, pecten;' and again, 'a quill, or like thing to plaie on a harp, or such other musical instrument; the little bowe to plaie on a rebek, plectrum.' The Manip. Vocab. also has 'A wroste for an instrument, plectrum.' 'Hoc plectrum, A. wroste.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. Wyclif, in his Tracts, ed. Matthew, uses this word several times in the sense of tune; thus, at p. 341, he says 'sorowe of trespassse . . . shal wraсте þis harpe to a-corde welie;' and 'many men failen in þis wraстыng and in goostly synging astur.' See Sir W. Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, ch. ix. 'Plectrum, extrema pars lingue or a wroste. Pecten, a playse, a comb, a wroste, a Rake.' Medulla.

infert, iniuriosus qui sustinet
(A.).

†A Warse¹; *fasciculus* (A.).

Wrath; ira presens est & repentina
est & ex causa nascitur, iracundia
viciū perpetuum est; versus :

¶ *Preterit² ira cito, viæ iracundia transit.*

Odium inveterata est ira, rancor ;
versus :

¶ Signat idem bilis offensaque
rancor & ira.

Wrathfulle; *bolosus, iracundus, irascibilis, iratus, infensus, rancidus, stomachosus.*

to be Wrathef[ulle] (A.).

to Wrastylle; *luctari*, per-, col-, *palestrare*, *palestrizare*.

a **Wrastyller**; *luctator, atleta, gignatista, palestrator, palestrita; palestriticus.*

a Wrastillynge; gion grece, *lucta*,
luctacio, con-, *luctamen*.

a Wrastillynge place; *palestra*, *pallis-
ma*.

a Wryghte; *architector, architectus, carpentarius, lignarius, lignifaber, tignarius; lignarius.*

a Wrytynge burde; *pluteus*.

ta Wrytynge chare; *epicaustorium*.
to Wroote³; *verrere*.

a Wrotynge; *verriclum*; *verrens*.

Capitulum 21^m 3.

3 ante A.

* ja; immo, ita, sic, etiam,
 quinni.

to be *3alowe*; *flauere*, *flauescere*,
fuluere, *-escere*.

3alowe; aureus, glaucus, croceus,
cerulus, ceruleus, flavus; versus:

¶ *Dic apte flavum crinem, ful-
vumque metallum.*

a žalownes; ¹fulredo, glaucitas.

† Zalownes of hare; *allepccia*.

*Zarowe; *millefolium*.

A Gate; *ianua, porta, fores, bifores, ostium, ostiolum, valua, antica, postica, posticum, posticium; versus:*

¶ *Urbis porta, fores thalami, sed
ianua templi,*

*Penoris est valua, quod g.
ouidius manifestat.*

†A gate house; *menianum*.

¹ Probably a slip for Waso. A pad of straw worn on the head to relieve the weight of any burden. 'A Wase, or wreath to be laid under the vessel that is borne upon the head, as women use a wispe; *cesticillus*.' Baret. 'A wase, *circus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180, *wase* is identified with *stupa*, which we have already had, p. 175, as the latin equivalent for Hordes:

wase stoppe

'Cam grossa stupa rimas edis bene stupa.'

² MS. *Preterit.*

³ In the *Arwaynege of King Arther*, xii. 13, we read of the wild boar which the king is hunting, that

'With wrathe he be-gynnys to wrote,
He ruskes vppe mony a rote,

With tussles of iij fote,
So grisly he groans!

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 148, we are told how a certain Emperor laid out a garden, but that 'a sweyne enterid into hit, and wrotide [MS. wrotidle], and shent the yonge plantis.' 'Al swa þat wilde swin, þat wroted 3cond þan grouen,' Lasamon, 469. 'Delphynus knowe by smelle yf a deed man, that is in the sec eode of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym amone, and yf he dyde not he kepeth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fische, and showyth hym and brynghth him to the clyffe with his owne wrotynge,' Glauvil, *De Proprie Rerum*, Bk. xiii. c. xxvi. p. 460.

'God wayned a worme þat wrot vþe þe rote.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 467.

Harrison, *Descr. of Engl.* ii. 52, says that sheep are so fond of the saffron bulbs that they 'will wroot for them in verie eger maner.' 'I wroote or wrouthe as a swyne dothe. Je fouille du muscau. He wroteth lyke a swyne.' Palsgrave.

3 ante E.

to 3e¹; *vosare* *in* plurali numero vos
vestrum vel tibi.

†a 3eddyr²; *liuor*, *vibex*; *vibicosus*.
zeferous; *ambrosinus*.

*to 3eke³; *prurire*.

*A 3eke; *prurigo*, *impetigo*, *scaturigo*, *pruritus*; *pruriens*.

to 3elde; *dedere*.

3eldynge; *dedicio*.

A 3ore; *annus*, *annulus*, *annuus*;
annualis, *annuarius*, *annotinus*;
annulus, *annuus totum anni spacium*,
Anniversarium est quando repetentibus annis idem dies recolitur.

†A 3ere olde; *anniculus*.

3erly; *annuatim*, *annuus ut supra ornatinus*.

3este⁴; *affronicum*, *fusma*, *spuma*,
Afros grece, *cereal*, *quasi alens cererem*.

*to 3ett⁵; *fundere*, *fusare*.

†to 3ett be twene; *interfundere*.

*3ettyd; *fusilis*.

*3ettyd *in*; *infusus*.

*3ettyd oute; *effusus*.

*a 3ettynge *in*; *infusio*.

*a 3ettynge oute; *effusio*.

*A 3ettynge place; *fusorium*.

3 ante I.

*to 3yske⁶; *singultire*, *singultare*.

*A 3iskyng; *singultus*.

¹ See Mr. Way's notes to *Powton*, p. 535, and *3ytinge*, p. 538.

² *Vibex*. A spotte remaynyng in the skynne after healing; the marke or printe of a stripe. Cooper. '*Liur*: a bloonesse or enuy.' Ortus.

³ See P. Ichyn, or ykyn, or zykyu, p. 258. In the *Ancren Ricle*, p. 80, we read of '3eekinde eareu'; and at p. 238, 'þeo hwile þe 3eekinge ilest, hit þuncheð god for to guiden.' 'Yuck, to itch,' is given in Ray's Collection of North Country Words, and *Yecke* in Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. See also *Yuke* in Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire and Jamieson. Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 171, tells us that 'Bitter fitches . . . are . . . good for kybes or mould helles, and for itche or yewek that goeth over the hole body.' 'The Lord smyte thee with scabbe and 3eekyng.' Wyclif, Deut. xxviii. 27. '*Prurigo*. 3yte. *Prurio*, to 3ytyn.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Yeast or God's good. *Vide* Barne. Barne, *flos vel spuma ceruisie*.' Baret.

⁵ Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, v. 15, says that 'Adrianus was konnyng of gravinge, of 3etyng and of castynge of bras'; and again, vi. 185, 'þis picler het 3it Dunstan [*fundi mandaverat*].' See also *ibid.* i. 233. In the Thornton MS. leaf 102^b is a piece 'Of the Vertuz of the haly name of Ihesu. Ricardus Herimite super versiculo, oleum effusum nomen tuum in Cantic., &c.,' which begins by rendering the versicle as follows: 'That es on Inglysee, Oyle out-3ettile is thi name.' 'Newe lawe is newe wyn þat Crist hap 3etid in her hertis.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 147. 'The whiche whanne he hadde takun, he fowmyde with 3etun werk, and made of hem a 3etun calf.' *id.* Exodus xxxii. 4. 'That God wole now weel allowe . . . ymagis y3uttile of gold and siluer and bras and of othere metallis, and none ymagis graued of tre or of stoon.' Pecoock, *Repressor*, pt. ii. ch. ii. p. 138. 'Some worship the sonne, some y^e moone, other, ymagis of y^eten metall. *Pardle of Facions*, pt. ii. ch. viii. p. 188. In 1407 Cecilia de Horneldon bequeathed '*Thomesynx filice Johannis Paule unam ollan arcum, et unam 3ettyng*.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 45.

⁶ 'The yexing, or hicket, a sobbing, *singultus*. To yexe, sobbe, or haue the hicket, *singultire*. In yexing, or after the fashion of the hicket, *singultim*.' Baret. '*Noquet*: to yex or clocke; to haue the Hickup, or Hickock. *Noquet*, *m.* The Hickock or yexing.' Cotgrave. Chaucer, in the *Reere's Tale*, 4151, tells us that the Miller

'3areþ and he spekeþ þoruhe þe nose, As he war on þe quakke or one þe pose.'

See Jamieson s.v. *Yeisk*. A.S. *giscian*, *singultire*; *giscung*, *singultus*.

'With 3edire 3oskinges and 3erre.' *King Alexander*, ed. Stevenson, p. 172.

In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 389, we are told of a pestilence at Rome that 'was so soore that thei were infecte in the way, at the table, in disportes, pereschynge moche peple in 3oskenge or nesynge.'

'Ane laithlie smok he 3eiskis black as hell.' G. Douglas, *Lineados*, Bk. viii. p. 250.

'*Tructus*, 3yskyng.' Medulla.

ȝisterday; *heri*; *hesternus*; *pridie*; *pridianus*.

ȝ ante O.

to ȝoke Oxen; *iugare*, *sub-*, *copulare*, *iungere*.

†A ȝoke of Oxen; *iugum*.

†ȝokabylle; *iugalis*.

†a ȝoker; *iugator*.

†ȝoked to geder; *iniugus*.

a ȝoke; *iugum*, *iugulum*.

†a ȝoke styke; *fistculus*.

†A ȝoman; *effusus*, *valecta*.

ȝonge; *adolescens*, *adolescentulus*, *buſtro*, *impubis* & *inpubes*, *iuvēnilis*, *pubes* vel *pubis* vel *puer*,

genetivus *huius pubis* vel *pueris*, *juvenis*, *juvenalis*.

†to be ȝonge; *inpubere*, *inpubescere*, *juvenere*, *nescere*.

a ȝonge man; *Adolescens*, *-tulus*.

a ȝonge woman; *Iuencula*, *Adolescentula*.

ȝorke; *eboracus*; *eboracensis* *participium*.

a ȝowe¹; *barbica*.

†to ȝowle²; *vlulare*.

†ȝowlynge; *vlulatus*; *vlulans*.

a ȝowre³; *vber*.

A ȝowthe; *Adolescencia*, *iuventus*, *iuventa*, *iuventilitas*, *iudoles*, *iuventiculus*, *pubertas*.

Nota.

Cum ad utilitatem et comodum singulorum, in grammatica precipue proficere cupientium, hanc brevem et summariam tabulam extractam de tabula prescripta, (Catholicon breuiter nuncupatur in linguam maternam,) deo disponente disposui, sic anima proferre respicienti seu student, Supplicans, Si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenierit, Aut corrigat, aut oculis

clausis pertranseat, Aut saltem humane ignorantie imputet.

¶ Sed in querendo quisque prudenter caueat, tum de variatione li[n]guarum diversarum, tum de translatione diversorum verborum latinorum in linguam maternam transformandorum.

¶ Et quicquid inferius offendero, michi parcat socialis dilectio. Amen.

¹ An ewe. See Ducange s. v. *Barbica*, ovis, Fr. *brebis*.

² In the *Anturs of Arther*, vii. 8, we read—

‘ȝouland ful ȝamerly, with mony loude ȝelles,
Hyȝ ȝaulit, hit ȝamurt, with wlonkes ful wete;’

and again, ix. 3— ‘Hit ȝoulut, hit ȝamurt lyke a woman
Nauther of hyde, nyȝ of heuce, no hillyng hit had.’

‘On this thing Y shal weile and ȝoule.’ Wyclif, *Micah* i. 8. ‘With a greet ȝowelyng he wept.’ *Genesis* xxvii. 37.

‘With mony ȝoule, and an ful pietuous rerde.’ G. Douglas, *Aeneas*, Bk. xi. p. 363, l. 10.

‘With ȝowling and with volets miseraibil.’ *Ibid.* p. 367, l. 37.

³ An udder. ‘*Uder*, -is; *Anglice* *hydlere*.’ MS. Reg. 17 C. xvii. ff. 38^v. ‘*Uder*; *idem* est quod *mamama*; a *pappe*.’ Wright’s *Vol. of Voynb.* p. 186. ‘*Uder*, a *breaste*, *pappe* or *udder*.’ Cooper. ‘An *udder*, *uber*.’ Baret. Mr. Robinson, in his *Glossary of Mil-Yorkshire*, gives ‘*Ure*, an *udder*.’ Compare *Irish* *jugr*, an *udder*.

Corpus scribentis benedicat lingua
legentis.

Explicit *Catholicon* in lingua
materna

Anno domini 1483^o.¹

¹ Here, in the MS. follow six blank leaves, and on the seventh is written, in the same hand as the corrections throughout the text, the following table of relationships with their latin equivalents:—

Hic pater, -is, -i; A fader.
Hec mater, -is, -i; A^{cc}. A moder.
Hic filius, -i, -o; A^{cc}. A son.
Hec filia, -e, -e; A^{cc}. A doghter.
Hic frater, -is, -i; A^{cc}. A brodyr.
Hec soror, -is, -i; A^{cc}. A Systyr.
Hic vitricus, -i, -o; A^{cc}. A stepfader.
Hec nouerca, -e, -e; A^{cc}. A stepmodyr.
Hic priuignus, -i, -o; A^{cc}. A stepson.
Hic filiaster; A^{cc}. *idem est*.
Hec priuigina; A^{cc}. *idem est*.
Hec filiastra, -e, -e; A^{cc}. *idem est*.
Hic auus, -i, -o; A^{cc}. A gudsyr.
Hec Aua, -e, -e; A^{cc}. A graundam.
Hic Abauus, -i, -o; A^{cc}. A neld fadyr.
Hec Abaua, -e, -e; A^{cc}. A neld moder.
Hic patruus, -i, -o; A neme of y^e fadersyde.
Hic auunculus; A^{cc}. a neme of y^e moder syde.
Hec Amita; A^{cc}. a naunte of y^e fader syde.
Hec matertera; a naunte of y^e moder syde.
Hic nepos, -tis, -i; A neveye.

Hec neptis, -is, -i; A nese.
Hic socer, -is, -i; A fader in lawe.
Hec socra; A^{cc}. A moder in lawe.
Hic sororius, -i, -o; A broder in lawe.
Hec Glos, -is; A^{cc}. A syster in lawe.
Hic gener; A^{cc}. A sone in lawe.
Hec nurus; A^{cc}. A doghter in lawe.
Hic cognatus; a cosyn. Versi:
Hij sunt cognati, quos fratres progeniere;
Hij consobrini, quos sorores genuere.
Hic consobrinus; a cosyn.
Hic patrimus puer superstes defu[n]cti patre
uel puer filio patri.
Hic patrimus qui Aliquem leuat de sacro
fonte, et sacerdos dicitur patruus spiri-
tualis.
Hic compater; A^{cc}. godfader.
Hic commater; godmoder.
Hic filiulus; a godson.
Hec filiola; goddoghter.
Filius Ancilla benedictus plus ualid ille,
Quam regis natus si sit male moregeratus.

CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES QUOTED FROM IN THE NOTES, WITH
THE DATES OF THE ORIGINAL WORKS AND OF THE EDITIONS USED¹.

C.S. = Camden Society.
Ch. S. = Chaucer Society.
E.D.S. = English Dialect Society.
E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

P.S. = Percy Society.
R.C. = Roxburgh Club.
R.S. = Rolls Series.
S.S. = Surtees Society.

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¹ This list does not pretend to include every work quoted from: where a book has only been referred to once or twice, I have given particulars as to the dates, &c., in the notes.

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¹ I have not, when quoting from Glossaries printed in this work, given the dates of their composition. The following table will, however, enable any one to see at a glance the date of the MS. from which any word is quoted. The numbers are in all cases inclusive.

PAGES.	DATE.
1 to 48 ...	c. 990
49 " 61 ...	c. 1025
62 " 86 ...	11th cent.
87 " 95 ...	c. 1150
96 " 110 ...	c. 1200
120 " 138 ...	c. 1220
139 " 141 ...	c. 1250

PAGES.	DATE.
142 to 174 ...	c. 1290
175 " 182 ...	c. 1400
183 " 184 ...	c. 1400
185 " 205 ...	c. 1420
206 " 243 ...	c. 1450
244 " 279 ...	c. 1480
280 " 291 ...	c. 1000

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

READ AT THE GENERAL MEETING

ON THE 2ND MAY, 1882.

THE Council of the Camden Society elected on the 2nd May, 1881, deeply regret the loss of one of their number—

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., V.P.S.A.

Mr. Ouvry was one of the original Members of the Camden Society, and to the day of his death continued his services on its Councils, and in every way promoted its interests. A highly cultivated, genial, and active man, he was ever ready to assist his brethren on the Council with opinions of the kindest as well as of the most business-like character. Much of the valuable work done by the Society since its foundation has been helped forward through the late Mr. Ouvry's attendance and thoughtful advice at its Councils. The Council feel satisfied that the Society will wish to join them in expressing sincere regret at the loss of so valuable a Member.

The Council have also to regret also the loss of

The Rev. S. BENSON.

The Rev. W. H. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.

JOHN O'REILLY, Esq.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The following Members have been elected during the same period :—

W. H. BOTHAMLEY, Esq.
Professor MONTAGU BURROWS.
J. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.
RICHARD J. DAY, Esq.
F. DE M. LEATHES, Esq.
Miss LENA MILMAN.
W. NESBITT Esq.
WALTER B. SLATER, Esq.

In consequence of the unusual bulk of The Puritan Visitation of the University of Oxford, edited by Professor MONTAGU BURROWS, and of the heavy expenses attending its issue, the Council have been compelled to offer it in return, not merely for part of the Subscription of the year 1880-81, but for the whole of the Subscription of the year 1881-82.

In the hope of an increased number of Members the Council have issued from 600 to 700 pages of printed matter in the course of each year—the limit fixed when the Society was more prosperous than it is at present. The time has however now arrived when, in order to keep the expenditure within the income of the Society, it will be necessary to diminish the amount of printed matter given.

The books of the present year will therefore be:—

- I. The Catholicon. Edited by SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE, Esq.
- II. The Index to the First Series of Publications, Letters A and B.

The Council regrets the necessity of coming to this decision all the more from the fact that an unusual amount of most valuable Historical matter has been offered to them recently by competent editors, which for want of larger funds cannot be published as early as they could wish.

The Council venture to hope that every effort will be made by the Members to add to their numbers, in order that the above-mentioned difficulties may be overcome and the work of the Society may proceed with undiminished activity.

On the 7th day of December the Secretary acquainted the Council that he had received a letter from Mr. Chappell resigning the post of Treasurer to the Society. The Council immediately directed that a Resolution be entered on the Minutes in the following words:—

“ The Council wish to express their extreme regret at the resignation of Mr. Chappell, and at the same time to tender to him their warm acknowledgment of the many zealous services rendered by him to the Society from its commencement, and more especially in his capacity of Treasurer for seventeen years.

“ They venture to hope that they may long continue to have the benefit of his advice at the Meetings of the Council.”

The Council feel sure that the Society will adopt in the fullest manner possible the expressions they have made use of with regard to their sense of the valuable services rendered to the Society by Mr. Chappell during so many years, and will unite with them in thanking him for having occupied the post of Treasurer for so long a period and with such advantage to the Society.

By order of the Council,

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, *Director.*

ALFRED KINGSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

I, the Auditor appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, report to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to me an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure from the 1st of April 1881 to the 31st of March 1882, and that I have examined the said accounts, with vouchers relating thereto, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

And I further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure during the period I have mentioned:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's account..	321	4	5	Paid for printing 600 copies of Visitors' Register of Oxford	407	0	9
Received on account of Members whose Subscriptions were in arrears at last Audit	14	0	0	Paid for printing 500 copies of Catholicon Anglicum... ..	183	4	1
The like on account of Subscriptions due on the 1st of May, 1881.....	219	1	0	Paid for Transcripts	24	17	9
The like on account of Subscriptions due on the 1st of May, 1882.....	24	0	0	Paid for Miscellaneous Printing	7	2	6
One year's dividend on £466 3 1 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of the Trustees of the Society, deducting Income Tax..	13	14	0	Paid for delivery and transmission of Books, with paper for wrappers, warehousing expenses (including Insurance).....	10	0	0
To Sale of Publications of past years.....	40	6	0	Paid for postages, collecting, country expenses, &c. ...	4	3	5
To Sale of the Medieval English-Latin Dictionary Promptorium Parvulorum (3 vols. in 1)	5	5	0	By one subscription returned.....	1	0	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£697	10	5	By Balance	£577	14	6
					<hr/>		
					119	15	11
					<hr/>		
					£697	10	5

And I, the Auditor, further state, that the Treasurer has reported to me, that over and above the present balance of £119 15s. 11d. there are outstanding various subscriptions of Foreign Members, and of Members resident at a distance from London, which the Treasurer sees no reason to doubt will shortly be received.

HENRY HILL.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

The following report of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, is submitted to the Legislature. The Commission was organized on January 1, 1901, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the subject. It has held numerous public hearings, and has received many suggestions from the people of the State. It has also conducted extensive research into the various questions involved in the proposed amendment. The Commission believes that the proposed amendment is in the best interests of the State, and that it should be adopted. It believes that the amendment will result in a more efficient and economical government, and will also result in a more direct and effective representation of the people. The Commission believes that the amendment is in the best interests of the State, and that it should be adopted. It believes that the amendment will result in a more efficient and economical government, and will also result in a more direct and effective representation of the people.

